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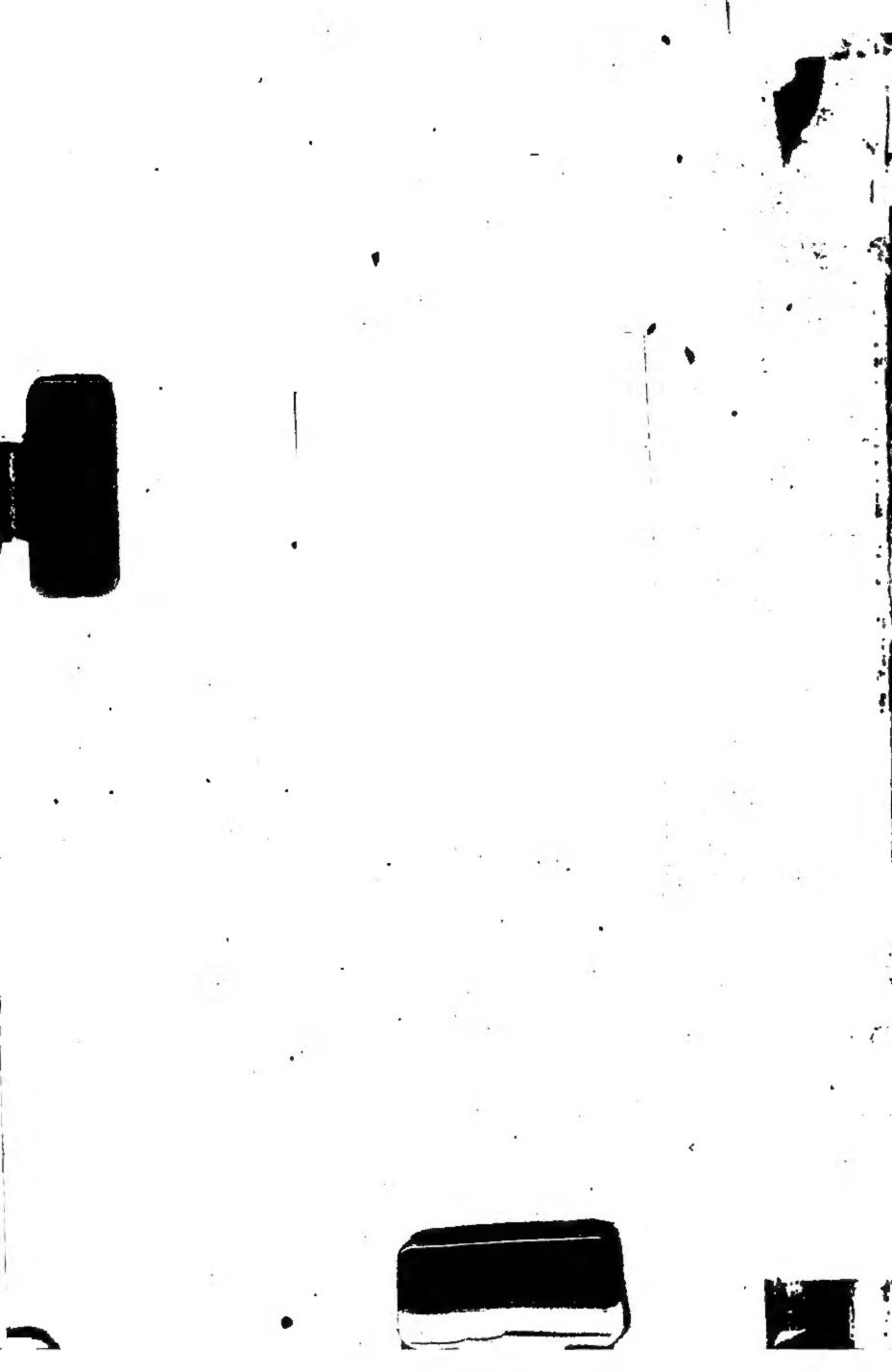
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### STATEMENT

OF THE

# PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED SOTH JUNE,

1875.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

QUEBEC,
PRINTED AT THE DAILY EVENING MERCURY OFFICE.

. •

## To the Honorable René Edouard Caron, Lieute-nant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

#### MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Undersigned has the honor to present to Your Excellency the Public Accounts of the Province of Quebec, for the financial year ended 30th June, 1875.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. ROBERTSON, Treasurer, P.Q.

Quebec, 13th October, 1875.

BOARD OF AUDIT,

6th October, 1875.

SIR,

I have the honor, on behalf of the Board of Audit, to submit to you the yearly Statement of Public Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GASPARD DROLET,

Chairman.

The Honorable J. G. Robertson,

Treasurer of Province.

### INDEX.

	Page.
MINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (see Justice)	42
RICULTURB:	
Agricultural Societies	52
do Board	53
do Schools	53
Stone-breaking machines	53
TS AND MANUFACTURES	52
D TO DISTRESSED FISHERMEN, GASPÉ CO	72
YLUMS:	
Beauport Lunatic	68
St. John's do	68
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax	68
Montreal	68
AUPORT LUNATIC ASYLUM	68
UNDARY-LIME, ONTARIO AND QUEBEC	76
ILDING AND JURY Fund, [Statement of]	97
se, [Statement of]	3
SUAL REVENUE, [Statement of]	15
TL Government.—Salaries	22
Lieutenant-Governor's Office	22
Executive Council Department	22
Provincial Secretary's do	23
Provincial Registrar's do	23
Crown Law do	24
Treasury do	24
Crown Lands do	24
Public Works & Agriculture	25
Department of Public Instruction	26
TL GOVERNMENT.—Contingencies	27
Lieutenant-Governor's Office	27
Executive Council Department	28
Provincial Secretary's do	29
Provincial Registrar's do	30
Crown Law do	31
Treasury do	32
- Crown Lands do	33
Public Works & Agriculture Department	36
Department of Public Instruction	38
Civil Service Board	42
TINGENGIES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS	27
RITIES	68
Beauport Lunatic Asylum	68

		<b>.</b>
		Page.
	Lunatic Asylum, St. Ferdinand d'Halifax	
	do Montreal	
	St. John's Lunatic Asylum	
	Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec	
	Lying-in Hospital, Quebec	69
	Belmont Retreat	69
	Miscellaneous	69
CHARGES OF	n Revenue	73
CHARGES O	F MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT	17
COLONIZATI	ON	54
do	Societies	54
do do	Roads:	
do	do 1st class	55
do	do 2nd do	56
do	do 3rd do	56
_		54
	ON FUND, Repatriement	12
CROMN DAY	NDS DEPARTMENT, - Receipts through, (Statement of)	ند 1
CROWN LAB	DEPARTMENT.—[Disbursements through]:	
	Registration Service	73
	Surveys	77
	Boundary Line, Quebec and Ontario	76
	Baie des Chalcurs Railway Survey	77
	General Expenditure	78
	Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors	78
	Agents' Salaries, Commissions and Disbursements	78
	Advertising	82
	Refunds	82
	Crown Domain	83
	Seigniory of Lauzon	83
		83
	Special Service	84
	Crown Instalments	
	Old Ledger Accounts	84
	Casual Fees	85
	Woods and Forests	85
	Jesuits' Estates	86
	Suspense Accounts	87
DEPARTMENT	TAL SALARIES	22
do	Contingencies	27
	[udicial]	
_	·	
Expenditur	x, [Statement of]	17
EDUCATION .		51
FINES AND 1	Penalties, Justice	93
	·	
GUARANTEE	Fund, Tanneries Lands	72
HOSPITALS	AND CHARITIES, [See Charities]	68
_		

I	AGE.
INDEMNITY TO BEAUPORT ASYLUM EMPLOYEES	72
INSPECTIONS AND SURVEYS OF Public Works and Buildings	61
Inspection, Prison	51
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS	71
Interest on Public Debt	17
Investment	18
Justice, Administration of	42
Sheriffs' Salaries	42
Prothonotaries, &c., Salaries, &c	42
Court of Appeals	43
Building and Jury Fund43, 94	& 97
Criminal Prosecutions	43
Sheriffs' Contigent Expenses	44
Prothonotaries' Contingent Expenses	44
Coroners' Salaries and Contingencies	45
Clerks of the Crown and Peace, New Districts	46
Interpreters to Courts	46
High C nstables	46
Physicians to Gnols	47
District Magistrates	47
Miscellaneous	48
T 77 77	
LAW FEE FUND, [Statement of]	95
LEGISLATION	18
Legislative Council	18
do Assembly	18
Expenses of Elections	21
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Salary and Contingencies	22
Parliamentary Library	22
Printing, binding and distributing the Laws	22
Law Clerk	22
	22
LICENSES, [Statement of]	11
LICEMSES, [Expenditure]92	2 de 94
Literary and Scientific Institutions	52
Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec	68
Marriage License Fund	93
Miscellaneous General Expenditure	71
Municipalities Fund Expenditure	92
Opposed Grands	
Oppicial Gazette	92
Police	50
Provincial Police, under 33 Vict, Cap. 24	50
Public Debt	1 ~
Interest on	17
Charges of Management.	17 17
Sinking Fund	17

	]	Pagi
Рацвон Імерво	T10M	51
Public Work	s and Buildings	56
Re	onts, Insurances, Repairs, &c., of Buildings generally	56
Ir	spections and Surveys	61
	iblic Departments	62
Br	idge across the Ottawa River	62
	ents of Court Houses and Gaols	62
In	surance of do	62
Re	epairs of do	65
Gr	sol for females, Montreal	67
· Me	ontreal Court House	67
Me	ontreal Gaol	68
	ourt Houses and Gaols, New Districts	68
	·	
•-	AL GASETTE	92
	ær	99
Bailway Subs	IDY A07, 37 Vie., Cap 2	93
Receipte AVD	PAYMENTS, (Statement of)	4
	ugh Crown Lands Department, (Statement of)	12
_	Montreal	50
do	Sherbrooke	50 51
	Schools.	71
•	Service through Crown Lands Department	
U	nces, Repairs, &c., of Public Buildings.	73
	nices, nepairs, see, or rapide nationals	56
•	rtmental	54
-	—Public Debt	22
-	rn Lands]	17
	nditure	77
•	s and Sciences	93
	nds—Guarantee Fund	52
		72
do	Investigation	73
STATEMENTS:		
No. 1	Cash	3
2	Receipts and Payments	4
3	Investments.	10
3		
72 K	Receipts through Crown Lands Department.	11
5 6	Casual Revenue	12
7		15
8	Expenditure.	17
	Law Fee Fund	95
9	Building and Jury Fund	97
10	Queen's Printer, Expenditure & Receipts	99
11	•	100
12	Warrants Unpaid	101
13		103

### STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1875.

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			-			
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9 V 1C	wria.	Sessio	J1101 1	npers	(110. 1.)	A. D. 1516
ne, 1875.	& cts	3,467,982 23	28,725 99	\$3,439,256 24 3,644,382 31	\$7,083,638 55	COLET,
Account with the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875.	CB.	By total expenditure as per statement No. 2, including \$54,823 54 for warrants outstanding 30th June, 1874.	Less. Warrants outstanding 30th June, 1875	By balance carried down	,	0th June, 1875. GASPARD DI
vince of Quebec	1	1875. June 30 I				Terasur Department, Quedec, 3
the Provinc	cts.	1,051,404 10	6,032,234 45 \$7,083,638 55	\$3,644,382 31		Terasury
The Honorable Treasurer, in Account with t	Da.	1874. June 30 To balance in Banks	June 30 To total recelpts as per Statement No. 2	June 30 To balance brought down	Special deposits in Banks, see end of Statement No. 2 Proceeds from Provincial Bonds for Railways in Banks 2,665,540 59 Ordinary deposits	H. T. MACHIN, Assistant-Treacutior, P. Q.
l'he Honor	ı	1874. June 30 T	June 30 1	June 30	<u> </u>	H. 1

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of the Province of

				1			
RECEIPTS.		\$	ets.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance in Banks on 30th June, 1874 :							
Union Bank of Lower Canada	. [].	••••	•••••	100,00		1	
Metropolitan Bank Jacques Cartier Bank bearing 6			•••••	125,00			
Eastern Townships Bank cent intere			•••••	130,00	00 00		
City Bank Bank of Montreal	-	••••	•••••		00 00	1	
Do )	} :			150,00 315,02		į.	
Union Bank of Lower Canada		••••	•••••		7 65	1	
Metropolitan Bank Ordinary depo	OSITS {  .	••••	•••••	18,66		1	
La Banque Nationale Do		•••••		13,40 13	7 85 5 82		
1). minion of Canada, on subsidy and interest on trust	t funds			1,014,7	12 12	1,051,40	4 10
Crown Lands Department: General Receipts		31.2	43 70			1	
Weeds and Forests			34 87				
Crown Domain	• • • • • •		41 17				
Seigniory of Lauzon			97 94 10 94			ļ	
Clergy Lands, (Municipalities' Fund)			33 51			1	
Superior Education Fund Jesuits' 1,0	072 49	•		į		1	
do _ Income Fund. \ Estates \ 15,8	930 41	170	02 90			į	
Deposits	•••••		62 98				
LESS: Amount of Bills receivable not yet m	atured	598,7	28 01				
or paid	• • • • • •	232,6	81 07	l			
	-	366,0	46 94				
App: Amount of Bills deducted 30th June	, 1874.	121,0	23 61	1		İ	
	-			487,07	0 55		
Law Stamps	••••••	••••		142,71	8 87	į	
Registration Stamps		•••••		11,63		1	
Inland Revenue Collectors; Licenses, duties, &c  Add: Difference of balances due by Collectors o	n 30th	185,0	53 02	7,08	9 61		
June, 1874 and 30th 1875	•••••	10,6	19 39				
Moriage Licenses	:		•••••	195,67 7,05	2 41 6 00		
Jacques (artier Normal School			10 00			1	
McGill do			41 97				
Teachers' premiums			68 60   93 31			1	
Maps, Books, &c., sold	••••		24 40			1	
Special Roman Catholic Superior Education Fur Schools of Arts and Sciences	nd for				4, 68		
DUIDUIG VI ALLED MAN NESCHIONNESS STEELS STEELS							
Carried over	••••• •	• • • • •	\$	1,870,12	8 14	1,051,40	4 10
1	1			l			

Quebec, from all sources, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875.

PAYMENTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Interest on Public Debt		123,912 04 4,171 29 26 583 33	
Legislation  Civil Government:  Departmental Salaries		112,216 91 31.500 00	154,666 66 186,668 41
Administration of Justice :			143,716 91
Building and Jury Fund	126,214 54 600 00 237,837 75	36 <b>4</b> ,65 <b>2</b> 29	
Police:		304,032 29	
GenerallyProvincial Police under 33 Vic., Cap. 24	9,145 85 53,986 47	63,132 32	
Reformatories :		,	
Montreal	37,497 28 4,714 14		
Prison Inspection	••••••	42,211 42 3,471 60	
Total Justice, Police, Reformatories and Prison In-			473,467 63
Education:	•••••••••	<b>320,001</b> 68	
Special R. C. Superior Education for Schools of Arts and Sciences		3,000 00 289 66	
Literary and Scientific Institutions	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4,500 00 7,706 40	
Total Education, &c	•••••••		335,497 74
Agriculture	••••••••	56,880 74 38,657 48	
Colonization:	ĺ		
Repatriement (Colonization Fund)	3,472 92 9,730 68 116,222 93		
Total Agriculture, Immigration and Colonisation		129,426 53	224,964 7 <b>5</b>
Carried over		_	1,518,982 10

No. 2.—
STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of the Province of

			<del></del>
RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.
Brought over		1,870,128 14	1,051,404 10
Special Protestant Superior Education Fund for schools		1	
of Arts and Sciences	·····	17 35	
Montreal	••••	407 66	
St. John's Lunatic Asylum	•••••	2,200 00	
Building and Jury Fund : Collections by Sheriffs		_,	
Sundry Court Houses and Gaols and Officers	6,170 38		Į
Montreal Court House: exclusive of stamps		15,625 48 5,962 26	İ
Municipal Loan Fund: on account of capital	26,600 00	5,502 20	
		191,370 93	}
Fines and Penalties, Administration of Justice do on Licenses		1,088 61 746 61	
Quebec Official Gazette		21,735 90	1
Sales of Statutes		77 25	]
Fees on Private Bills		3,828 66	1
House of Correction proceeds	9,462 88		1
City of Montreal for Gaol Guard	2,400 00		
Cuarantee Fund Tenneries Land		11,862 88 53,598 00	1
Guarantee Fund, Tanneries Land		1,844 55	
Township of Windsor in Trust		361 69	
Casual Revenue	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,645 77	
Interest: On Special Deposits	46,466 21		ļ.
On Special DepositsOn proceeds from Provincial Bonds for Railways	54,742 97		1
		101,209 18	İ
Proceeds from Provincial Bonds for Railways	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3,001,003 33	1
From Secretary of Agriculture and Public Works Department:			
On Colonization Roads 1,755 04		i	
do Seed Grain Loan 146 05	1,901 09	i	}
From Asst. Engineer:	1		
On Spencer Wood		1	
Quebec Gaol Repairs	32 50	i	
From O. F. Campeau, Accountant of Contingencies, on	1	1	1
Departmental Contingencies		1	
From C. F. Langlois, Queen's Printer, on distribution of Statutes	42 04	1	
From Ls. Giard, Secretary Public Instruc-	1	1	1
tion Department, on Common Schools 3,162 56	1	1	1
Superior Education 58 94 Superannuated Teachers 92 30		1	
wepermander of a condition of a first	3,313 80	Í	•
Charlest and		5 001 000 05	1 051 404 10
Carried over	5,550 79	5,981,609 25	11,001,404 10
6			

Continued.

Quebec from all sources, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875.

	·		
PAYMENTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought over			1,518,982 10
Public Works and Buildings:	! 	] 	}
Rents, Insurances, Repairs, &c., of Public Buildings. Inspections and Surveys. Public Departments. Bridge across the Ottawa to Calumet Island.  Rents of Court Houses and Gaols. Insurances do Repairs do Montreal Court House. Montreal Gaol. Gaol for Females, Montreal. Court Houses and Gaols, New Districts.  Total Public Works and Buildings.	3,984 10 258 99 1,190 00 566 79 4,614 05 15,573 69 6,155 48 849 17 30,762 50 3,554 40	62,076 08	113,743 17
Charities:			
Beauport Lunatic Asylum St. Ferdinand d'Halifax Lunatic Asylum St. Jean de Dieu, (Montreal,) do St. John's do Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec. Lying-in-Hospital. Belmont Retreat Inebriate Asylum Miscellaneous. Reformatory Schools Industrial do	••••••	125,335 71 1,922 95 17,784 25 19,853 37 2,666 67 1,333 33 700 00 43,490 00 4,838 00 5,074 99	
Boundary Line, Ontario and Quebec do Bay des Chaleurs Railway Survey do Miscellaneous do		47,500 00 24,000 00 4,000 00 3,000 00 58,953 99	223,019 27 13,688 64 53,598 00 945 75 1,000 00 11,683 27 50,000 00 361 69 11,406 45
Municipalities Fund, C. S. L. C. Cap. 110, sec. 7 Licenses, Stamps, &c Marriage Licenses Fund  Carried over		•••••	1,441 87 2,201 19 5,432 00

No. 2.—
STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of the Province of

	72	1	
RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought over  From B. de Boucherville, Clerk Legislative Council on general expenses.		5,981,609 25	1,051,404 10
From Ls. Simoncau, Accountant, Legislative Assembly, on general expenses	881 88	1	
From E. Taché, Asst. Commissioner of Crown Lands Department, on gratuity to Widow Codd	7]		
From Estate McReady on articles for Montreal Gaol From Gaspard Drolet, Provincial Auditor on Justice, now transferred to Judicial Deposits for part of Auditors' salary, stationery, &c	59 28		
on Civil Government: Salaries for Clerks' and share of Postages		11,925 20	
To Consolidated Revenue Fund for this amount paid 31st March, 1874, to the South Eastern Railway Company, now reimbursed out of the proceed from the Provincial Bonds for Railways	'1	38,700 00	G,032,234 45
		\$	7,083,638 55
To Balance on hand	1,876,107 92 203,333 33 371,666 67 214,432 67	\$	3,644,382 31
In open account bearing 5 per cent interest  Quebec Bank in open account Union Bank do  Bank of British North America do La Banque Nationale do  do Special deposit at 6 per cent interest	24,349 86 44,082 55 12,276 23 10,906 04 172,227 04 50,000 00	2,929,382 31	
Jacques Cartier Bank do	200,000 00 50,000 00 85,000 00 50,000 00 205,000 00 25,000 00	715,000 00	
		3,644,382 31	

II. T. MACHIN,
Assistant-Treasurer, P. Q.

#### Continued.

Quebec, from all sources, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875.

PAYMENTS.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.	\$	cts.
Brought over		•••••		2,144,95	7 39
Fines and Penalties, Justice				110 1,048,799 3,193,879	
Payments by Revenue Officers out of Collections made by them:  Building and Jury Fund, disbursements by Sheriffs Expenses of collection connected with Licenses Tayern Licenses paid to Municipalities	16,79	98 97	9,455-10		
Tayon Dicenses part to municipanties		73 60	19,772 57	29,22	7 67
Total expenditure, see end of Statement No. 7  Dominion of Canada, amount credited Municipal Loan Fund	•••••	• • • • • •	•••••	3,223,100	
Add: Warrants outstanding June 30th, 1874	•••••		••••	3,413,158 54,822	
LESS: Warrants outstanding June 30th, 1875, including \$17,256 26 on Bonds for Railways			••••	3,467,982 28,725	
Balance.	••••			3,439,256 3,644,382	
			\$	7,083,638	55

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 30th June, 1875.

STATEMENT	STATEMENT of Investments made by the Province of Quebec, up to 30th June, 1875.	une, 1875	
TO WEOM PAID.	NATURE OF ÍNVESTMENT.	e cts.	s cts.
John Porter. Landry & Roy Bank of Montreal.	Secretary Tiensble   Proprietors   Proprietors   Sinking Fus   Sinking F	15,000 00 50,000 00 26,583 33	91,583 33
LO	Treasury Department,		
	Quebec, 30th June, 1575.		<u> </u>
H. T. MACHIN,	GASPARD DROLET,	COLET,	
Assistant-Treasurer, P. Q.	asnrer, P. Q.	Auditor, P. Q.	<u>.</u> ج

#### Licent

Pı	Deficiency.	CAS	н.	Balances of to 30th Ju		,
il. Districts	Net Defici	Received and Deposited in Bank.	Received by Municipal- ities from Collectors.	Due b <b>y</b> Collectors.	Due to	REMARKS.
\$ cti cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
10 · 0 · 2 · 77 30 · 06 · 2 · 01 280 · 066 · 05 400 · 026 · 07 · 23 · 81		647 31 260 27 3,309 05 4,083 27 689 69	399 60 306 00 1,414 80	365 86 191 74 51 00 28 00 34 12		
30 0 10 000 58 120 016 85 10 077 52	46 15	564 58 4,920 95 2,403 09	36 00 54 00 72 00	41 90	6 15 1,597 57	
60 066 79 , 19 82 50 (91 96 17) 092 23 49 006 53	•••••	90 00 93 57 500 00 120,626 73 3,393 51	108 00	26 25 157 50 113 02	8 04	
60 029 40 110 012 61 110 051 70 30 054 36		1,119 00 17,626 21 3,145 39 251 95	410 40 3 60	886 40 6 31	1 19	E ON L
20 0 200 052 43 150 045 17 28 003 07 6) 029 93	53 93	3,291 91 3,970 67 677 60 2,993 93	133 20	660 52 441 30 425 47	53 92	COH.
110 006 42		1,241 16	35 00	2,065 26	-	
2,088 038 08	60 07	175,899 84	2,973 60	5,494 65	1,690 08	,

12,678 01

\$182,678 01

HIN,

stant-Treasurer, P. Q.

DISTRICTS.

Arthaluska... Heister Heister Heister Heister

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No. 55

Re-	cts.		
ritorial 5.	•		
unt of Ter June, 1875	\$ cts.	31,243 70	81,248 10
ended 30th	♣ cts.	28,351 14 377 67 6 37 183 70 332 00 87 84 42 00 768 50 63 00 63 00 1,025 48 75,966 74 14,122 74 14,122 74 14,122 74	448,937 61
STATEMENT of the total receipts through the Crown Lands Department on account of Territorial Revenue, Special Funds and Suspense Accounts, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875.	SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Amount of Crown Instalments  do Casual Fees  do Casual Fees  do Parlent Fees  do Parlent Fees  do Lo ation Fees  do Lo ation Fees  do Lo ation Fees  do Lo ation Fees  do Lo ation Fees  do Lo ation Fees  do Lo ation Fees  do Lo ation Caldwell  Woods and Foresta.  Amount of Upper Ottawa Territory Division, collections by A. J. Russell  do Lower do do do do McLean Stewart  do Arhabaska do do Arhabaska do do Arhabaska do do Arhabaska do do Arhabaska do do Arhabaska do do McLean Stewart  do Magog do Wm. Farwell	Carried over

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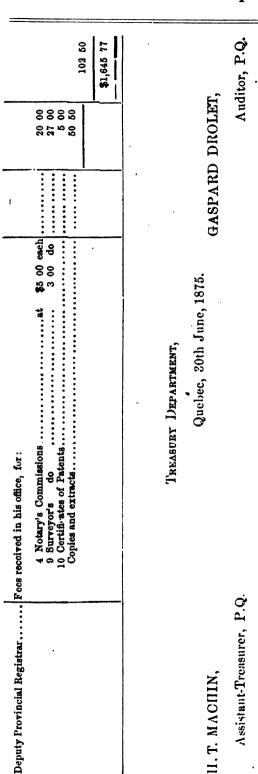
ST	ATEMENT of venue, S	the tote pecial Fu	nds, and S	STATEMENT of the total receipts through the Crown Lands Department, on account of Territorial Re- venue, Special Funds, and Suspense Accounts, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875.—Continued.	rtment,	on accou 30th Ju	int of Terr ne, 1875.—	itorial Re- Continued
		_	SOURCES O	SOURCES OF REVENUE.		cfs.	e cts.	s cts.
			Toods and Fore	Brought over	*	443,937 51	31,243 70	
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Total Territorial Revenue   Special Funds   Special Funds   Principal   Special Funds   Special Funds   Superas Accounts   Superas Accounts   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Auditor, P. Q.	Total Territorial Revenue 51  Principal 1,302 08 4,338 51 1,072 49 1,302 08 1,302 08 1,302 08 1,302 09 1,072 49 1,302 09 1,002 90 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
Special Funds   Principal   1,302 08   4,338 51   10.02 08   1,002 41   17,002 90   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2	Special Funds   Special Funds   Superate	Superior Estato.  Superior Account.  Total.  Transport Department,  Quebec, 30th June, 1875.  GASPARD DROLET,  Auditor,	1,072 49
Special Funds  Suspense Accounts.  Total  Total  Total  Gasparament,  Quebec, 30th June, 1875.  Gasparament,  Auditor,	Supense Accounts.  Total.  Total.  Total.  Quebec, 30th June, 1875.  GASPARD DROLET, Auditor,		
Treasure Department, Quebec, 30th June, 1875.  GASPARD DROLET, Auditor,	Total.  Treasure Department, Quebec, 30th June, 1875.  GASPARD DROLET, Auditor,		
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Quebec, 30th June, 1875.  GASPARD DRO	Quebec, 30th June, 1875.  GASPARD DRO		
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No. 8.

ENT of the Casual Revenue of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ende

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Felix Fortier.  C. F. Langlois  C. F. Langlois  C. F. Langlois  C. F. Langlois  C. F. Langlois  C. F. Langlois  Code  Co	Fees received in his office, for:   47 certificates of authentication of documents   10 00 do     2 Letters-Palent   10 00 do     3 do   25 00 do     4 do   30 00 do     5 do   6 do     6 do   6 do     7 Certificates of authentication of documents   10 00 do     8 do   10 00 do     9 do   10 00 do     9 do   10 00 do     10 00
Felix Fortier  C. F. Langlois  C. F. Langlois  Ls. Simonesu  Chs. Nolin  G. F. Bowen  G. F. Maguire  M. Washburn  C. J. B. Painchau  V. W. Larue  Z. Boyer  L. H. Trudeau  do do  L. H. Trudeau	Provincial Secretary Fees received in his office, for:  47 certificates of authenticates of bocuments



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No. 7.	GENERAL STATEMENT of the Expenditure made by the Provincial Treasurer, on account of the Province of Quebec, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875.	SERVICE.	PUBLIC DEBT.   INTEREST OF PUBLIC DEBT.   INTEREST OF PUBLIC DEBT.	For Interest on advances to meet payments
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J. E. Landry & F. E. Roy Proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, to enable them to rebuild  LEGISLATION.  EXPRISES OF THE LEGISLATURE.  Legislative Council.  G. B. de Boucherville	2nd Asst. do & English do do Clerk of Offices, &c., eight mouths salary, to 28th Feby., 18 Clerk of Journals, &c., eight do to 30th June, 18 Clerk of Journals, &c., eight do to 28th Feby., 11 Clerk of Special Committees, eight do to 38th Feby., 18 Clerk of Special Committees, eight do to 28th Feby., 18 Clerk of Special Committees, eight do to 28th Feby., 18 Clerk of Special Committees, eight do to 28th Feby., 18 Gopying Clerk, four do to 30th June, 18 Bergeant-at-Arms, twelve do to 30th June, 18 Messenger, do seeven do to 31st Jany, 11 do seeven do to 31st Jany, 11 do four do to 30th June, 18 do four do to 31st Jany, 11 do four do to 30th June, 18	G. B. de Boucherville.  do unexpended of warrants issued  do unexpended of warrants issued  Legislative Assembly.  Hon. J. G. Blanchet  Seaker, Salary from 1st July, 1874, to 7th June, 1875, at \$2,400.  do do do do do do Bonus, do Bonus, do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Carried over

Legislation.—Continued.

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J. B. Abbott	G. M. Muir(C)	H. Cyrias Pelletier	A. T. Marsan. G. A. Pariseanit	A. T. Marean	99	C. F. Langlois do do					J. B. Amyot		Félix FortierGustave Grénier	

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Jean Labrecque	Hon. G. Irvine.  Hon. L. R. Char-h.  Hon. J. A. Chapicau.  Hon. A. B. Angers.  Jos. A. Defoy  Crawford Lindsay.  Gustave Ouimet.  Isaie Veronneau.	Hon. P. G. Robertson. Gaspard Drolet Joseph Killiot. H. T. Machin. do H. T. Machin. Ar Giard. T. B. Nelson. S. H. Hol. Jos. E. Marmette Jag. T. Harrower Arthur Evanturel. Henry Hughes. George Tradel. Jos. Elliott.  Hon. P. Fortin. Hon. H. G. Mailhiot. E. T. Taché. Jos. Bouchette. Jos. Bouchette. G. G. Dunlevie.	

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Administration of Justice.—Continued.	SERVICE,	Brought over.  Miscellaneous.—Continued.  Glork of the Peace, Quebce, to pay for stamps in pauper cases  Advocate, Montreal, for professional services  do do do for fees on forfeited Bonds  do do for services in re L'Union St Jacques and Julie Belliste.  do do for services in re L'Union St Jacques and Julie Belliste.  do do for services in re L'Union St Jacques and Julie Belliste.  do do for services in re Ralleville ve. R. A Bouce, at Malbaie.  do do do for services in re Ralleville ve. R. A Bouce, at Malbaie.  do do do in extradition case of Chauvin alias Kollige.  do do do in extradition case of Chauvin alias Kollige.  do do do in extradition case of Chauvin alias Kollige.  Auditor, fou for services in re Ralleville ve. R. Montreal.  Auditor, fou for services in re Ralleville ve. R. Montreal.  Auditor, fou for services in re the Queen ve. Pilon & Lefebyre services in re the Queen ve. Pilon & Lefebyre services in re the Queen ve. Pilon & Lefebyre services in re the Queen ve. Pilon & Lefebyre services as defective connected with Registry Office, Saint Jean, Island of Orleans.
	TO WHOM PAID.	D. Murray J. A. Mousseau. J. A. Mousseau.  Lacoste & Drummond  do  do  do  do  Morcau & St. Pierre  do  J. Dunbar  Jos. A Heyn  Jos. A Defor  J. F. Dubreuil  J. F. Dubreuil  Jos. A Defor  J. F. Dubreuil  Jos. A Defor  Jos. J. Forte  J. J. Forte  J. J. Forte  J. J. Forte  Defintin

	3,902 76					63,132 32	427,784 61 635,051 98
43 30					2,854 86 9,145 85	53,986 47	37,497 28
do do 12 50	Total Administration of Justice		Judge, Sessions of the Peace, Montreal, eleven months salary to 3 18t May, 1875, at \$800 per annum	Judge, Sessions of the Peace, Quebec, 12 months salary to June 30,  1875	Provincial Police, under 33 Vic., Cap. 24.	Commissioner, eleven months salary to 31st May, 1875. \$ 366 66  Superintendent, do do do do do 1,100 00  Commissioner, for pay-lists of sergeants, detectives and constables for eleven months to 31st May, 1875. 1,101 00  Commissioner, for pay-lists of detachment at Levis. 1,875 1,102 00  do for do do at Sillery 674 96  do for contingencies of office. 1,833 04  do for contingencies of office. 1,833 04  do for clothing and accontraments. 6,761 12  do for frewood for force. 867 00  do for special services. 300 00  Amount paid fastitution during twelve months to 30th June, 1875.	Carried over
Blumbart & Co		•	C. J. Coursol.  W. H. Bréhaut.  Do  Do  Do  Do	P. A. Doweet. Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do D	50	P. A. Doucet L. M. Voyer H. Heigham P. A. Doucet Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do	

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Administration of Justice.—Confinued.	SERVICE.	Brought over	Director, amount paid Institution during twelve months to 30th June, 1875.	Prison Inspector, twelve months ralary to 30th June, 1875.  do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	Secretary Public Instruction, for Superior  do  and Montreal 2,470 00  do  do  compensation to B.C. Institutions for grant to High Schools 4,940 00	Secretary Public Instruction, for Common Schools.  do Schools in Poor Municipalities.  do Normal Schools.  do Salaries of School Inspectors.  do Books for Prises.
	TO WHOM PAID.		G. F. Вожев	L. L. L. Desaulpit re. H. H. Miles. E. Moreau. C. L. L. Desaulpiers. E. Moreau.	Louis Giard.	Louis Giard do do do do do do

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8,000 00						786 00			90 00			200 200 400 200 400				••••••				•			48,622 00	48,622 00
do Superannuated Teachers	Roman Catholic Superior Edwontion Pand, Schools of Arts and Sciences (Drawn against amount Deposited.)	Secretary Public Instruction, to meet expenses	Protestent Superior Education Fund, Schools of Arts and Sciences, (Drawn against amount deposited.)	Reoretary Public Instruction, to meet expenses	Literary and Scientific Institutions.	Grant for 1874-75, to Medical	Behool 4	Natural	do Historia do do do do do do	Literary	Acedém	do School a llege, Lennoxville do Aid town : Naturaliste Canadien."		Arts and Kampfachures.	Secretary, Montreal, Grant for 1874-75 to the Board, including balance from previous year deposited.  Total of Education, Schools of Arts and Sciences, Literary and Scientific.	Institutions, &c	AGRICULTURE.	G. Leclère, SecTreasurer, to pay the several Societies the amount to which	per cent,		do for statutors,	cent deducted:	5, 8ec. 8T	Carried over,
ф	<b>28</b>	Louis Giard	-	Louts Giand Re-			ctor Pektier, M. D	E. E. Shelton		Win. Hosack	Jos. A. Defoy	W. Maraden, M. D.	•		8. C. SterchsonSecret				Country of Agricultures	ор		op op		

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do "Morning Chronicle" do "Morning Chronicle" do "Morning Chronicle" do "Le Journal de Quebec" do "Le Journal de Quebec" do "Le Journal de Quebec" do "Le Journal de Quebec" de la fail fail for services aud disbursements L'Opinion Publique" salary as extra clerk from 13th Oct., 1874, to 30th June, 1875.  salary as extra clerk from 13th Oct., 1874, to 30th June, 1875.  salary as extra clerk from 13th Oct., 1874, to 30th June, 1875.  salary as extra clerk from 13th Oct., 1874, to 30th June, 1875.  salary as extra clerk from 13th Oct., 1874, to 30th June, 1875.  Smigrants Almanac".  Smigrants at Whitton as yethers about Repatriement do Ford. Gagnon, for travelling expenses about Repatriement do Ford. Gagnon, for travelling expenses about Repatriement do Ford. Gagnon, for travelling expenses about Repatriement do finnigrants at Montreal board of immigrants at Montreal.	Agent, Worcester, Mass. U S., salary and disbursements to 30th June, 1876.  To meet expenses of settlement in Ditton and Chesham.  For amount paid Moise Vachon, for travelling expenses and disbursements.  COLONIZATION.  Colonization Societies  Society No. 1, County of Bagot.  do 1, do Bellechasse.  do 1, do Bellechasse.  do 1, do Dorchester.	Carried over
Blumbart & Co. J. J. Foote. A. Coté & Co. W. J. McK Magnire. Lemuel Pope. Revd. F. Michel. G. E. Desbarata & Co. J. H. Charnook. Dr. J. M. Turcot. T. & R. White. do H. Hubbard. Albert Marquette. E. H. Nesbitt. Revd. J. B. A. Cousinean. do Gustave Boisange. do Gustave Boisange. S. Lesage. Jules Piérard. J. Dubrenii. A. Marquette.	Ferd. Gagnon. J. A. Chicoine B. Lesage. The Secretary Treasurer do do do	

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Public Works and BuildingsCo	* SERVICE.	Brought over Rents, Insurances, Repairs.—Continued.	Parlianthy Buldings.—Continued.	For linea curtain and roller  cornices, &c.  plumber and gas fitter's work and materials.  plumber and gas fitter's work and materials.  blinds.  "W.  a stove willow trees.  trees for grounds.  repairing iron fastenings.  repairing roof.  premium of insurance on buildings  do  do  do  do  furniture and library  do  furniture and library  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  d
	TO WHOM PAID.			Thos. Andrews.  Glover, Fry & Co.  Z. Vandry. John Musson & Co. J. S. Porter.  J. S. Porter.  J. S. Porter.  J. S. Porter.  E. O. Vallerand.  Hardy & Lepine.  Chinic & Beaudet.  F. Archambault.  Jos. Bolyin.  Louis Marcotte.  Louis Marcotte.  Louis Marcotte.  Commercial Union Insurance Co.  Ætus Insurance Co.  Go.  Go.  Go.  Go.  Go.  Go.  Go.

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Government House.	For painting, glazing, &c.  putting up halliards.  balance making and putting up an iron balustrade.  naterials and repairs to roof  repairing a flag.  a fender and coal scuttle.  Carpenters work and repairs.  plumbers and tinsmiths work  an iron door.  Premium of Insurance on building and furniture.  do on building	Mclill Normal School, Montreal.	For painting walls repairs to flooring, furniture, &c. premium of Insumace on building	Jucques Cartier Normal School, Montreal.	For premium of Insurance on Buildings on corner of Notre Dame and Claude Streets, Montreal	Building No. 63, Gabriel Street, Montreal.	For twelve months rent gas. To pay accounts for repairs, cleaning, &c. For water-intes to 1st May, 1875. repairs to heating apparatus coals sundries municipal taxes copy of lease.	Police Station, Jucques Curtier Square, Montreal.	For premium of Insurance on building	Carried over
	W. M. McDonald  **Edmond Trudel  Terrenu & Frères  A. Dalaire  Wm. Blackiston.  Anne Kane  J. S. Porter  F. Gauvreau  Z. Chartré  Terrenu & Frères  North British & Mercantile Ins. Co		Joseph Grace Robt, Stavely Phenix Fire Ins. Co	58	North British & Mercantile Ins. Co		Wm. Workman New City Gas Co F. X. U. Dequoy Montreal City Corporation R. Mitchell & Co J. D. E. Lionais L. J. A. Surveyer Wm. Workman		Phapix Fire Ins. Co	

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	SERVICE.	Brought over	RENTS, INSURANCES, REPAIRS, &C, OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Conlinued.	For maintenance \$1,156 89 repairs 2,274 28 fuel and light 1,534 33 premium of Insurance 511 25	New Registry Office, Quebec.	For advertising in "L'Echo de Levis," for tenders for converting the milit store, Ste. Anne street, into a New Registry Office. \$15 do "Le Courrier du Canada," for tenders	do "Daily Mercury,"   do	Laval Normal School, Quebec. (Old Chateau.)	For repairs to roof \$555 74 \$555 74 \$755 repairing iron gate 6 00	Girls Normal School, Quebec.	For school-room furniture	I.eroy's School. (Old Military Bakery.)	00 Free 4 to 11 to
	TO WHOM PAID.			Sundry persons do do do Sundry companies		GPoitras & Co. L. D. Brousseau Blumhart & Co.	G. T. Cary J. J. Foote L. D. Vésina		A. Dallaire. F. Gauvreau. Louis Marcotte		Revd. Ludies of the Ursulines		

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For plumbers work, gas fittings, &c. gas. gas. a clock.	Department of Provincial Secretary and Public Instruction.	For carpenters work, repairs, &c.  deals for a sidewalk ladders and galvanized iron chimney tops carpenters work, repairs, &c.	Treasury Department.	For sundry repairs, office furniture, &c	Grown Lands Department.	For masons work, repairs, &c	Agriculture and Public Works Department.	For furniture, repairs, &c. painting, glazing, &c. carpets	Queen's Printer's Office.	For painting, glazing, &c. materials and repairs. disbursements fitting up.	Departments generally.	For twelve months ground rent to 31st March, 1875\$4,444 40  do rent of premises occupied by the Departments of the Provincial Secretary and Public Instruction	Carried over
The Andrews P. Valliere Quebec Gas Co Simon Bedard'		Felix Gauvreau City Corporation, Quebec Z. Vandry Jos. Garneau		E. Boussel		P. Chateauvert	<b>30</b>	F. Gauyreau, W. M. McDonald J. Hamel & Frères		W. M. McDonald		His Grace the Arch. of Quebec H. Ex. Hon. B. E. Caron	

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Public Works and Buildings,—Continued,	SERVICE,	Brought over 5,744 40  Departments generally.—Continued.	For fifteen months rent of p twelve months do do do removal of snow	For demolishing Pillars	Total of rents, insurances, repairs, &c	For travelling expenses and disbursements visiting Court Houses, Gaols and other public buildings and works, (including railways)
	TO WHOM PAID.		Rev. Abbé Casgrain R. H. McGreevy H. S. Scott Pierre Rousseau Louis Trudel Maxime Hudon Jos. Paquet Cos. Paquet L. Scott do LtCol. Panet City Corporation, Quebec	Capt. Leduc		P. Gauvreau. J. B. Dereine Louis Dery John Revillar. L. Aubertin. Tou waint Vézina.

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et ven month. balary to 31:4 May, 1875 a. catta clerk  Basilway and Jobin & Filton  services superintending public works.  do do do do do advertising in "Le Canadien" for tenders for pulling down the St.  Maurice Bridge.	Public Departments.		ing in "L'Echo de Levis," for tenders to demolish	do "Montreal Gazette," do do do do	"Le Courrier du Canada," do	"Le Canadien," do do	"La Minerve," do		"Journal de St. Roch,"	Bridge across the Ottawa River to Calumet Island.	Mayor, Calumet Island, to pay Lohn Harvey, Contractor, Government portion of cost	CHARGEABLE TO BULLDING AND JURY FUND OF EACH DISTRICT CONCERSED.	Rents of Court Houses and Gaols.	For ground rent to 1st May, 1875 of New Gaol, Quebec	twelve months rent to 30th April, 1875, of taoler's House, Kamouraska, do ground rent to 11th November, 1875, of Court House, and Gaol, Three Rivers	Insurances of Court Houses and Gaols.  For Ins. on Court House and Gaol. Arthabasks. on buildings and furniture.	
T. E. Gauvreau L. H. Messus Edouard Cots W. H. Nesbitt Ant. Dallaire Blumhart & Co.		Jacques Papillon	Poitras & Co	T. & B. White.	L. Brousseau	Blumhart & Co	Duvernay, Freros & Danscreau	J. J. Foote	S.L. Bossue dit Lyonnais		S. McNally			Revd. Ladies of Hotel Dieu Thos. Desjardins	S. Dumoulin	Boyal Insurance Co.	

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Public Works and Buildings.—Continued.	SERVICE.	Drought over	Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols.	To pay for materials and repairs, Court and Gaol, Beauharnois  For demolishing gateway in 1873, do do  repairs to roof, God of the control of the con	an," for tenders, do do ons de l'Est" do do do do do do do do	do "Sherbrooke News," do do To pay do "Observer," Cowansville, do do do for labor, do	For painting and papering, do do cord, nails and screws, do do labor, do do repairs to roof and gutters, do Bonaventure	rollers for window blinds, do do do To pay for materials and repairs, do do chicoutimi repairing fences do do do do	pairs, do do do do do do do do do do do do Jo	making a foot path, do do do
	TO WHOM PAID.	L'pool, L'don and Globe Ins. Co.	OO DOTTE THE TOTAL			Belanger Bros. P. Cowan do	James B. Cullen C. H. Boright H. D. Plokle A. Dallaire	l'hos. Andrews M. Sheppard Eucher Lemicux Israel Morin	W. Bilodeau A. Dallaire P. Vallière La Cie de Bois de Joliette	Svanislas Liard J. B. Comtois

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TO WHOM PAID.	Alvide Richard Cyrillo Mongeon P. T. Cantara Ambroise Trudel Low & Wilson W. M. Beckett Aliram Moe. W. & F. P. Currie & Co G. F. Bowen, Sheriff G. F. Cary Gédéon Desliets Chas. Dugré Normand & Gérin G. T. Cary Gédéon Deslièta Chas. Vadeboncœur L. H. Carmel Antoine Yon I. R. Poitras Louis Aubertin.

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For a	sheet brass	For work and materials in construction of outbuildings cartage of stone and other materials for do lime for do blacksmiths work and hardware do	Court Houses and Gaols, New Districts.	For work and materials in construction of fire-proof vaults for Court House and Gaol, Bedford	Total Public Works and Buildings	Charities.	To meet expenses of the Lunatic Asylum, Beauportdo do St. Ferdinand d'Halifaxdo do Montreal	do St. John's Lunatic Asylum	Proportion of Grant for 1874-75, to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec.	('arried over
T. & R. White G. T. Cary L. Brousseau Blumbart & Co Duvernay, Frères & Dansereau J. J. Foote Théo. St. George Ant. Dallaire	Chinic & Beaudet	E. Plante & Dubuc,		A. Pickle			A. Lemoine	H. Howard	Dr. P. Wells	

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		Brought over			167,582 95	1,682,725 27
·		Charities.—Continued.				
ion	Proportion of Gra Grant for 1874-75	Bev. Sr. M. de la Présentation Proportion of Grant for 1874-75, to the Lying-in Hospital, Geo. Wakeham	Quebec	·	1,333 33	
		Miscellancour.			169,616 28	-
B. P. Howard, M. D.			Montreal	00 000'≯		
Feel never to C. District of Bont. Most Revel B. C. Bishon of Mont.	888	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Catholic, do do Protestant, Indigent Sick,	888	3,500 00		
Road Sans Thirtee de Liene	9 4	St. Patrick's Hospital,		1,600		
Thomas		St. Vincent de Paul Asylum,	: :	90 009		
:	_	Protestant House of Industry and Refuge,	:	900		
Mrs M E. Mecdonell.	ම දි —	ot. Patrick's Orppan Asylum, University Lying-in Hospital.	8.8	9		
Revd. M. de St. Alphonse	op d	Magdale	1	_		
Dupuis	9 <b>9</b>	Scattra de	: : 3-8	00 008		
	8	Assistant there is none in Onehon	÷	707		
Mrs. M. L. Baylis Revd. Sœur Ste, Rose de Lima	8.8	Protestant Orphan Asylum, Lying-in Hospital, care Sœurs de la Miséri	: : 3-8 .	640		
Revd. V. Rouseclot		Bonaventure Street Anylum,	:: ee	480 00		
•	8 <del>{</del> 	Destitute Children,		830 00		4
Caroline K, Mackenaje		Ladies' Benevolent Society for Widown and	: 12 4	200		
		Orphans, (including late House of Refuge), do	e) do · ·	00 099	_	

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ndustry,		le br. vincent de Faul,		n Pasteur,	Home,	Women's Hospital.	('haritable Ladies' Association of the Roman	Catholic Ornhan Asylum		indigent of the contract of th			Ladies' Protestant Home,	Male Orphan Asylum,		ale Orphan Asylum,			Sisters of Charity for old and infirm persons, do	Hônital du Sacré-Cœur de Jésus.		arité, for Foundling H		Hognital	servito.	. 9			ice, Co		Ste. Marie C	dence,			Hospice La Jemmerais, Var	Providence, St. V	 nce,	a.		ice, Ste.		
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Charties.—Continued.—Miscellaneous.	SERVICE.	Brought over.  Miscellaneous.—Continued.  Grant for 1874-75 to Sœurs de la Providence de N. D. de L'Assomption.  do Asile de la Providence, do Hôpital Ste, Anne Lapocatière  Réormate de la Providence, do Hôpital St. Ferdinand d'Halifax. Rimouski.  Hôpital St. Ferdinand d'Halifax. Yamachichc.  Reformatory Schools.  Reformatory Schools.  Montreal, do do do do do do do do do do do do do	
	TO WHOM PAID,	Revd. Sœur M. Sébastien  do Géneviève  do Sta Thérèse  do St Fra. Xavier  do Véronique du Calvaire  Bevd. Ladies of the G. Shepherd.  Grâcos  C. J. Brydges  J. A. Charlebois, N. P.  Hon. J. G. Robortson	•

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For do do in rel Hotel Di  To par for conveyance of Lunstics from Bee For travelling expenses on public business.  For drawing up documents connected with a land costs in re Trust and Loan Co vs. Monk  To pay A & J. C. Thomson as indemnity for  For serve ell  For serve do ber as widow of a doce  travelling expenses connected with troul gratuity allow, d him on retiring from th  do ber as widow of a doce  do ber as widow of a doce  baloe, of do to family of Dr. Martic  do do of J. Lapp  do do do of J. Lapp  do do do of J. Lapp  do do do to Mrs. H. Codd, wido  do do do of J. Lapp  do do do to Mrs. Thos. Dobbin,  the Provincial Po  Amount paid for stamps on Railway bonds.  Montreal, to pay gratuity allowed Courtems		Amount transferred to Judicial Deposits from Special Deposit for the same  Indemnity to Beauport Asylum Employees.	Amount of grant for loss of clothing &c., sustained by Employees from fire at the Asylum.  Aid to distressed Fishermen of Game County	Amount granted for distribution
D Girouard  A Lemoine B de Boucherrille A Coté A. L. Light H C. Austin, N. P Eritish American Bank Note Co B. A. Ramesy E. E. Taché C. J. Coursol  C. J. Coursol  Mrs. J. B. Pelletier Mrs. J. B. Pelletier Mrs. J. B. Pelletier Mrs. Joseph Elliott V M. Martin L. Giard L. Giard C. A. Leblanc, Sheriff C. A. Leblanc, Sheriff		Incques Cartler Bank	Revd. J. B. Z. Bolduc	Revd. M. Bossé, L. G. Harper and Wm. Flynn

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Charges		by him.	1,600 00 1,100 00 887 65 999 98 10 00
Tanneries Land Investigation, Township of Windsor, Charges on Revenue.	SERVICE,	Brought over  Tunneries Investigation. Clerk L. Assembly, to reimburse him for sundry accounts paid by him. For printing do do do do folding and stitching documents.  Forbaching plan of parish of Montreal Bailiff, S. C. Montreal, for serving subparas.  Advocate, Montreal, for serving subparas.  Tornship of Windsor.—In Trust.  Mayor of Windsor, amount received from Dominion Government to pay over.  TURE.—CROWN LANDS EXPENDI- TURE.	For twelve months salar, do disbursements of Off twelve months salar travelling expenses
Tanneries	TO WHOM PAID.	ff. M. Muir. Poitras & Co. Simon Marcotte A. Cofe & Co. Lovell Printing and Binding Co. Rlumhart & Co. Mele Z. Becu. J. Bates. L. O Leranger. Samt E. McCully	F. Lachaine G. A. Varin do

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disbursements salary do disbursements salary do disbursements do at 500.  eight months salary at \$400.  four do at 500.  chain bearer, 85 days at \$1 00.  do 273 do 1 50.  twelve months rent of office.  carpenters work.  repairing instruments.  steel squares.	For twelve months salary to 30th June, 1875.  disbursements of office do twelve months salary do survey of St. Maurice.  salary at \$1,200 per year from 12th Jany. 1875.  twelve months salary do copying descriptions.	Joliette Office.  For twelve months salary to 30th June, 1875	For twelve months salary to 30th June, 1875 disbursements of office do twelve months salary do do special allowance do do spary do special allowance do do special allowance do travelling expenses.	Carried over
C. E. Gauvin  R. d'Estimauville  do  T. Morin  Joseph Caron  Coté & Co  E. Rousselle  Duquet & Co  Lafrance & Lemieux  H. Beauty		M. Crépeau U. Dorval J. B. Delfausse M. Crépeau	J. B. Yarin.  do F. W. Blaiklock do L. W. Sleette. do	

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Charges on Revenues.—Crown Lands Expenditure.—Continued.	SERVICE	Brought over  Registration Service — Continued,	St. Jerome Office, (Terrebonne.)  For twelve months salary to 30th June, 1875  disbursements of office do twelve months salary do	For eleven months salary to 30th June, 1875do disbursements do disbursement do do salary do do do Beauharnois Office.	For twelve months salary disbursements of offic twelve months salary do	Soret Unice.  For travelling expensesdo	For twelve months salary to 30th June, 1875disbursements of office, do twelve months salary, de
15	TO WHOM PAID.		J. A. Hervieux do J. H. Leclair	JG. Leduc Jas. McArthur A. Denis	L. A. Seers do John Sullivan J. Mayer	P. Gélinas. R. S. L. Hayden	Joseph Addie

B. P. Felton	four do to 31st October, 1874	200 00	2.780 00			
	Мопітарку Офес.					
E. Casgrain do do Fr. X. Gendron	For twelve months salary to 30th June, 1875twelve months salary, do	1,400 00 1,654 58 1,100 00	4,154 58	***************************************		
	General.	•				
E. Deville. N. V. Lefrançois d. Sewell. P. O. Lefrancis	For survey at Lake St Louis.  do of Laval Parish, do Château Richer Parish o St. Raymond.	491 26 491 26 60 00 1,378 35 203 50				
Bossange & Co Hearn, Harrison & Co Paul Bonnet.	scientific	689 56 30 00 15 00				
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J. J. Foote.  Duvernay, Fretes & Co	printing					•
Obte & Co	paper stretching maps, binding plans, &c.					
Keuffel & Co	ink, do twelve maps of Central portion of Province of Quebee					•
	•		4,676 24			
	Add: Balance of warrants unexpended		2,981 67	47,500 00		
	Boundary Line, Ontario and Quebee.					
W. W. O'DwyerE. D. Ashe	On account of survey.  Establishing certain geographical points on River Ottaws		3,193 25 650 00			
	Cayried over		3,843 25	47,500 00	1,987.021 89	

ego •	1,987,021 89		
<b>8</b> 9	47,500 00	3,000 00	
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. <b>8</b> 4			220 00 160 00 220 00
SERVICE,	Brought over	Baie des Chaleurs Railway Survey.  on account of exploratory survey.  Add: Balance of warrant unexpended	Survey of part of Metabetchouan Township.  do parts of Fortin and Rameau Township  do first range of Newport Township.  do Carignan  do Carignan  do Outlines of Eardly do  do Outlines of Eardly do  do Lussier do  to Lussier do  Cordiue of Sheen and part of Poupore Township.  Verification of certain Lakes in Wolfe Township.  Kettle Island Road line.  Inché Road  do  do  Road line.  Taché Road  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do
то wном раір.	5. Deville	f. Farijana	G. B. du Tremblay A. Painchaud Do Do T. C. de la Chevrotière. T. McArthur. I. E. Grondin James Barnard C. Laurier. L. Leclerc L. E. Grondin J. A. Snow J. O. Legendre Thomas Breen. P. E. Lavergne C. A. H. B. Fournier C. A. H. B. Fournier

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	GENERAL EXPENDITURE.	Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors.	Board	Expenses of Agencies, &c.	Salary for year Commission Disbursements Postages	Salary for year Commission Disbursements Postages	Salary for year Commission Disbursements Postages	Salary for year Commission Disbursements Postages	Salary for year Commission Disbursements	Carried over,,,,,,, \$909 98
Division line of bt. Gabriel and Fie Dulatchouan and Bathean Rivers Grand Bonaventure River Grand Bonaventure River River des Quinze River des Quinze River and Oppress Worden Matawan River and Oppress Rouvelle, Port Daniel, Petit Geological Inspection at St. Basile Geological Inspection at St. Basile	GENERAL	Board of Examine	For allowance to members of Board	Expenses o	Agency, . do do do do	පුදා ද	do do do do	Sub-agency, do do do	Agency, do do	
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H. O'Sullivan J. Bignell H. Gumais H. O'Sullivan G. Gagnon W. O'Dwyer F. P. Quinn E. H. Legendre B. J. Harrington			Alexander Sewell		E. Heath do do do do	Bobert Farleydo	G. W. Cameron	A. B. Filion. do do do do	0. B. Kempdo	-

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Commission. Disbursements.	Salary for year Commission Disbursements Postages	Salary for year Commission Disbursements	Salary for year Commission Disbursements	Salary for year 800 Commission 108 Disbursementa 1,939 Postages 24	Salary for year	Salary for year \$ Commission Disbursements	Salary for year I do Commission	
. පිදුද	Sub-agency, do do do	Agency, do do do	<b>୫</b> ୫୫୫	අදද	Sub-agency do do	Agency do do do	දෙදිදිදි	}
<b>999</b>	9999	Bonaventure do do	Saguenay do do do	Lake St. John do do do	ବୃତ୍ତ	St. Obarles do do do	9t, Maurice do do do L'Assomption	}
John Eden	Louis Boydo	L. J. Riopel do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Geo. Dubergerdo	J. O Tremblay.	Israel Dumas do	L. Z. Rousseaudo do do	L. A. Dubord Wm. Lamb. L. A. Dubord do J. B. Delfausse.	

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iture.—Co	& cts.	26,247 34	3	1,013	3,347 18	118 00	1,400 00	8	80 00	206 70
Charges on Revenue Crown Lands Expenditure Continued.	SERVICE.	Brought over1034 66 General Expenditure—Expenses of Agencies, &c.—Continued.	L'Assomption Agency Disbursements 32 50 do Postages 12 07	Parts of L'Assomp'n & Petite Nat'n, salary for year. 1,200 00  do do Go Commission 146 41  do do Disbursements 1,193 54  do do Postages 7 23	ද ද	Quebec do Disbursements	Game protector, salary 3 m'ths to May 14, 774 25 00 do do 12 do do '75 50 00	ਚੌਚੌ	do Salary 3 m'ths to May 19, 74\$25 00	Diah
Char	TO WHOM PAID.		J. B. Delfausse L'At		John McDonald do do	McLean StewartQuebec John HumeInspect do	C. H. de Salaberry Forest L H Gosselin do Alfred Blais Game	W. C. Willis	A. Labbé	do

F. Bicharddo	99	do 1 month to 15th May, 1875.		I month to 15th May, 1875 rscmonts	May, 1875	4 16 5 00	9 9			
Olivier Latraverse do	<del>၀</del>	Salar Disbu	y from J irsement	Salary from June 10'74 t Disbursements	Salary from June 10 '74 to May 10 '75. Disbursements	45 84 44 00	A .			
E. Coppingdo	qo	Salar Disbu	Salary from Jun Disbursements	une 10'741	Salary from June 10'74 to May 10'75. Disbursements	45 84 5 00	20 20 20			
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Charges on Revenue—Crown Lands Expenditure.—Continued.	SERVICE,	Brought over	Befund of timber dues  do do do  do do do  do do do  do do do  do do do  do do do  do do do  do do do  do do do  do do do  do do do  do do do  do do do  do do do  do do do  do do do  do do do  do do do  do do and bonus	Commission and disbursements	Seigniory of Lauzon. Commission and disbursements	Special Service.  Travelling expenses  do do  do do  do do  do do  do do  do do  do do  do do  do do  do do  do do  do do  do do  do do  do do  do do  do do  do do
S	TO WHOM PAID.		E. Cazeau Geo. Baptist Price, Brothers & Co. F. X. Bertrand J. Ritchot R. H. O'Hara. O'Tha. McDonald James Connolly A. Broster F. Laurio.	Joseph Laurin	Joseph Laurin	Honorable P. Fortin Honorable H. G. Malhiot L. L. Rivard J. E. Lepage E. D. Ashe E. DeVille

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Crown Instalments.	re lot 9 in A. Armand	do lot 31 in 1st do do  21 in 3th do Canborne  25 in 1st do Cranborne  25 in 1st do Cranborne  25 in 1st do Denonville  do 21 in 9th do Frampton.  22 in 1st do Hampton.  22 in 1st do Hambden  Disbursements re lots 33, 33 a 34 in 3rd do  Disbursements  iot 11 in 3rd do Hambden  Disbursements  lot 11 in 3rd do Morin.  Disbursements  lot 13 in 9th do Morin.  Expenses  lot 13 in 9th do Morin.  Bxpenses  lot 3 in 4th do Pohenegamouk.  do lots 11 a 12 in 6th do Vexford.  do lots 11 a 12 in 6th do Wexford.  do N.W. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in 5 th do Wexford.  Old Ledger Account  Befund on lots 1, 4 a 12 in Bange A. Bergeronnes.	Carried over
	F. Dubé. F. St. Hilaire F. St. Hilaire Fleire Tanguay F. Bourgoing U. Lippé. Peter McCoy Juo. McNeil C. Brault C. Brault E. do	do J. K. Bousseau Jacob Cassidy. Prudent Hudon. Andrew Ross. Andrew Ross. Andrew Ross. J. A. Prudhomme Donald Beston J. A. Leprobon J. B. Pelletter A. Dalaire. Joseph Lebel. Joseph Lebel. C. E. Belle. A. Batrop. C. E. Belle. A. Dalaire. Joseph Dionne. A. Dalaire. A. Batrop. C. E. Belle. Joseph Dionne. A. Dalaire. A. Dalaire. B. Boulliane.	

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>A 04	688 90 136 50 59 0	#2 00 40 00		31 50 19 68 35 28 15 13
F. F. Gu livinding, Lower Ottawa Territories.	J. B. Legendre  J. A. Snow  J. A. Snow  B. A. Snow  B. St. Pierre  W. W. O'Dwyer.  Professions furnished forest ranger  Provisions furnished forest ranger  Plans of limits on Rivière au Lièvre.	J. Bitchie	General.	Duvernay Freres & Co Advertising sale of limits in "La Minerve," Montreal  M. Magnus
F. F. Gu llemonay	J. B. Legendre J. A. Bnow B. St. Pierre W. W. O'Dwyer. E. P. Déry.	J. Bitchie.		Duvernay Freres & Co.  M. Magnus. T. & R. White. L. Broussonu.

.,1																			_										1,987,031 89
<del></del> -															_					<b></b> -					5,607 67				127,400 35
	·•																						3,939 65		90 90			1,150 34 54 99	1,206 33
15 36 45 36 54 35	36 13	15 12	15 12	98 81	_	15 12	18 10	31 50	56 70	15 75	-	25 20	_				_				237 70	240 00							
wing wate of Jimits in 6- do 6- do 6-	do do "L'Union des Cantons de l'Est A	do	do doLe	3.3	do a Sherbrooke Gaza	do . Le Pionnier de	do "The Cuaticooke Ubserver",	do "Ottawa Citiz	do "Toronto Leader,"	do "St. John's Da	do "Le Moniteur	do "Daily News,"	do "Citizen," Hal	do "Canadian R	÷ .	do do "Advance," Pontinc	- =		Survey of Windigo and Salmon Kivers				Market Ma	Mountain Acresory.	Law expenses residue of timber	SPECIAL FUNDS.	Ironita Estates.	Commission and disbursements, Quebec	Carried over
	Poitras & Co P. L. Toussignant	Normand & Gérin	:	A. Fontaine	-	$\sim$	M. Standord	"Citizen " Printing Co	James Beatty	Willie & Mott	F. Robidonx	Jno. Shannon	"Citizen " Publishing Co'y	Marguel C. Smith	E. R. Smith		Rev. L. Provancher	V. Derome		D. Dieselle	Dulmais	W. W. O'Dwyer			W. E. Languedoc			Philippe HuotCo	

o cts.	1,987,021 89	
\$ cts.	3,400 34	
\$ cts.	1,205 33 272 91 4 00 4 00 222 34 614 33 817 50 72 00 72 00	
en cts.	8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	6 06 273 74
· SERVICE.	Brought over  Special Funds.—Continued.  Jesuits' Estates.—Consinued.  Commission and disbursements, Three Rivers  do Montreal.  Inspecting buildings at Hare Point, Quebec  Insurance on property do do Go Batiscan.  Inspecting in Mackinack.  Befund on lots in do Total Special Funds.  Frinber Deposite.  Frinber Deposite.  Timber Deposite.  Timber Deposite.  Timber Deposite.  Applied 5, in 3rd range, Aylwin.  Applied 5, in 7th do do do do do do no lots 3 & 4 5th do do do do do do do do no lots 3 & 4 5th do do do do do no lots 10, in 1th do do do no lots 3 & 13 in 2d do Northfield.  Befund on lots 10 & 13 in 2d do Northfield.  Befund on lots 10, in 6th do Wright.	Applied on lot 4, in 8th rat
TO WHOM PIAD.	F. Lottinville. J. B. Varin J. B. Varin J. B. Peromo C. P. Champion N. Rosa H. O'Sullivan J. Bernard J. Proteau J. Proteau J. Proteau J. H. Hogan A. Poulette D. Payette D. Payette D. Wartin James Stewart D. Courtney	Joseph Sigoin

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es cts.	1,987_021 89	
- 8 ata.	130,800 69	
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SERVICE.	Brought over   Brought over	_
TO WHOM PAID.	F. Boily.  F. Duchaine  F. Duchaine  F. Gagnon  V. Bolduc  V. Bolduc  J. Jubinville  A. Rowan  A. Rowan  A. Hebert  H. Leduc  D. St. Peterson  M. Fiset  A. Martin  M. Fiset  M. Martin  M. Fiset  A. Becourt  A. Applied  Applied  Applied  B. Laduc  J. B. Laforest  Applied  A	

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																																		-						6,653 30	137,453 99	137,453 99
																										•									•				6,347 90		:	
92 00 1	12 00		0.0	90	46.0			10 00				19 60			00 09	30 00	3 60	487 54	12 00	8 00	00 9		107 28	11 04	8 64	11 70	00 6	5 25	24 00	24 00	3 00	819 00		480 00	12 44	24 04	205 00	2 77		:	:	
Musquarre	Neigette	200	8	raove.	do	3	28	Date of	do	9.9	op	Ristigouche	Roux	Sheen	op	qo	Shenly	Sherrington	St. Hypolite		ор	op		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •														•			diture	Camiled over
op 4	ဓ	4	9 4	읗.	9		range	٠.			٥						_	•	œ				ă	:	:	:	:	:	8	:	3	g	:	:	•			•		:	ğ.	.:
161	E S	-	1		184	e Little		or de		2nd do			W.E.		6th do								age Templeto	ор ор		do do	<b>90</b> •	•			do Wickham	River St. John.			on returns.					spense accts	Lands Ex	Carried over
do 1 16t	1 18 4 20	42	•	297 29	•	TILL OF WEST LITTLE		24 00 Par	2 C	3mg	11 18t	8 <del>1</del> 4 B	37	a 1 & 2 6th	3 & 4 6th	5 6th	11 10th	ore of	Lage lot 5	do 11	do 8 & 9	do 14	_	3 3rd do	,	्र प		7th do		lots pts 25 & 26 10th do	lots Si 3 in 4th do Wick	ds River	timber dues	op	of over remittance on returns	n his returns	оф	ор		Total Euspense accts	Total Orown Lands Expenditure.	Garaied over
	lots 18 & 20	lot 42	107	297 29	104 164	TILL OF WEST LITTLE	W 60 8rd	24 00 Par	do do 2nd	3mg	11 18t	do 84 4 m	37	a 1 & 2 6th	do 3 & 4 6th	5 6th	nd do 11 10th	d gore of	village l		do do 8489	-	Refund on lot 12 in 11th range Templeto	lots 17 4 18 3rd do	lot 1 Gore	्र प	용	do pt 11 in 7th do	ę	lots pts 25 & 28 10th	අ	do on mineral lands River St. Jol				Applied on his returns				Total Euspense accts	Total Orown Lands Exp	Carried over

SERVICE.	•• cts.	es cts.	cts.	\$ cts.
Brought over			137,463 99	1,987,021 89
Recapitulation of Crown Lands Expenditure				
Registration service	44,518 33 4,0°0 00 2,834 05 24,000 00		•	
Expenditure :	75,352 38			
Wiscellancous	• 858 858 858	•	<u> </u>	
134,5	134,306 37			
Balance of Warrants unexpended & refunded:				
On Registration service 2,9 Bay des chaleurs R R	2,981 67 165 95		-	
\$137,453 99	53 99			

_					-	2 31   1,987,021 89
	11 406 48		nan'r			150,302
	2,000 00 1,000 00 800 00 458 00 231 11 6,118 90 798 44	72 00 144 00 1,225 87			1,384 34	1,384, 34
Scial Gazette	to 17th March, 1875, at \$2 per day.  The 17th March, 1875, at \$2 per day.  Official Gazette,	To meet demands on Municipalities Fund, Con. Stat. J. C., Cup. 110, Sec. 7.  cretary-Treasurer, Municipal Council, County of Nicolet, for one year's interest to 10th June, 1874	Licenses.	the salary to March 31, 1875 \$ 75 00  do 30th June, 1875 100 00  an 28th May to do do 300 00  le Revenue Laws		Carried over,
Quebec Official G	Queen's Printer, tweive months salary to 30th June, 1875 Book-keeper, do do do do do do do do do Hriter, do do Hrita clerk, salary f r 229 days, to 17th March, 1875, from 18th March to 30th June, 1870, To p 'Infing the "Official Gazette,"	To meet demands on Municipalities Fund, C. Secretary-Treasurer, Municipal Council, C. do Municipal Council o terest to 10th Warden, for part of grant for Stanstead C.	Lie	Powder Inspector, Quebec, nine months salary to March 31, 1875  do Quebec, salary from 28th May to do do do.  Balance of salary due her late husband.  For compilation of a pamplilet on the Revenue Laws.  printing blank forms  nnd Dufour.  do Racmonay halary due for 6 do do do do do do do do do Nestbury, do do do do Nestbury, do do do do do Nestbury, do do do do do Actonyale, do do do do do do Actonyale, do do do do do do do Lymbton, do do do do do do do do do do do do do		
	C. F. Langl is. C. Pageau. Thus. Moleny. Writer, Writer, Indelle. C. F. Langlois. do	A. O. Désiluts Secretu D. T. Trudel		James Prendergast  Colobration McLaughlin  Not. P. Vohl  Mrs. Widow Prendergast.  A. T. Marsan  A. T. Marsan  A. T. Marsan  A. T. Marsan  A. T. Marsan  A. T. Marsan  A. Coté & Co.  P. N. Bois  A. Coté & Co.  Renest Cimon, advocate.  Jas. B. Brown  Jas. B. Brown  Jos. Doremus  George Addic.  C. Larrche  A. Roy  A. Wilted Center  Go Guebec, salary from 381  Guebec, salary from 481  Guebec, salary from 381  Guebec, salary from 481  A. Tharbar from the Rev  The Reverse Chicontini, to not all and Dufour.  Jas. B. Prown  Jas. B. Brown  Jas. B. Guebec, film from the Revenue of the Sector, Treas, do Cox, do Go, do Westbury, do Go, do Westbury, do Go, do Medon		

	•			
TO WHOM PAID.	SELVICE.	& cts.	& cts.	\$ cts
	Brought over	1,384 34	150,302 31	1,987,021 89
G. T. Cary	Mornage Lucenses.	46 50		
Br. American Bank Note Co	Stamps.  For printing Law and Registratio 1 stamps			
93	Total of Stamps, Licenses, &c	770 35	2,201 19	
Louis Giard	Secy. Public Instruction Department, amount to be distributed amongst various Protestant Institutions		5,432 00	
J. G. A. Frigon	Fines and Fenatites — Justice.  Secretary-Treasurer, Corporation of Three Rivers, for portion of Fines and Penalties due thereto	97 00 19 00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Total of Charges on Revenue		ON STI	158,051 50
Montreal Northern Colonisation Rallway Co North Shore South Lamen.  Et. Francis & Megantic Internat'i.	Railwey Subsidy.—Under 37 Vic., Cap. 2, and 38 Vic., Cap. 2.  For amount baid them do do do do do do do do do do do	191,306 19 2,150 00 68,400 00 163,400 00		

Montreal, Chambly & Borel Bay of Chaleurs South-Kastern			
	Revenue Fund and now charged to this service 38,700 00		1 048 700 00
	PAYMENTS BY REVENUE OFFICERS OUT OF COLLECTIONS MADE BY THEM.		
	Building and Jury Fund.		
Sundry Sheriffsdo	Paid by them to Petty Jurorsdo for repairsdo for petty disbursements		
	Licenses.	Of coale	
Sundry persons	Expenses of collections on Licenses	19,772 57	
	Total expenditure		29,227 67
	Taken from 37 Vic., Cap. 1, Schedule B. \$1,518,857 36  do 38 Vic., Cap. 1, do A. 137,675 61  do 38 Vic., Cap. 1, do B. 3,472 92  do 38 Vic., Cap. 2  do 32 Vic., Cap. 2  do 32 Vic., Cap. 2  do 32 Vic., Cap. 14  do 32 Vic., Cap. 15  do Raily Acta 37 Vic. Cap. 2, 48,622 00  do Deposite for Special Services  do Revenue by Officers  29,227 67  (1.) do Special Warrants  \$3,223,100 06		•
(1) See Statement of Special	Warrants.		
H. T. MACHIN,	TREASURY DEPARTMENT, GASPARD DROLET,	DROLET,	

No. 8.

TEMENT of the amount of Fees (Including Fees by Law Stamps) received by certain Officers connected with the Administration of Justice, and of the payments made to the same and others, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875, under Consolidated Statutes, Lower Canada, Cap. 93.	Fees Payments Deficit of fees fees of fees over over received. Salarios, &c., payments.	Sheriffe.	District of Montreal 4,930 93 8,000 00 2,946 21 do Quebec 493 91 1,900 00 1,406 09 do Ottawa do Bonaventure.	Prothonotaries and Clerks of Circuit Court.	21,256 20 26,600 70 5,344 50 6,454 70 6,246 49	Clerks of the Crown.	
the amount of F he Administratior r ended 30th June			District of Montreal. do Quebec do St. Franc do Ottawa do Bonavent	,	do do		District of Manufact
STATEMENT of the nected with the A the fiscal year end	NAMES.	95	C. A. Leblanc. Hon. C. Alleyn. J. G. F. Bowen. L. M. Coutlée. M. Sheppard.	Hubert, Papineau and	Fisc, Burroughs and Campbell		£

	Clarks of the Peace.	•			
Descand its & Schiller D. Murray L. U. A. Genest	Desent 1 to & Schiller, District of Montreal  D. Murray  do Quebec  L. U. A. Genest.	3,704 40 1,742 80 536 70	5,271 10 4,153 54 2,688 41	1,476 70 2,410 74 2,151 71	
	Prothonolaries, Clerks of Circuit Court, Crown and Peace, &c.				
Short & Merris.	District of St. Francis	5,470 70	5,380 00		00 00
Jos. X. Lavoie. Edward Borne.	do Garpé	162 90	158 00	350 34	T and the second
Ls. Faquet J. G. Fair. J. F. Paradis L. W. Marchand.	do Bonaventuredo Kameuraska	16 50 72 90 9,460 00	200 00 150 00 300 00 7,494 74	133 50 227 10	1,974 26
	Commission allowed distributors	115,111 11	126,214 54 4,989 38	24,831 35 4,989 38	13,727 92
		\$115,111 11	131,203 92	29,820 73	13,727 92
9					
6		\$16,092 81	8 8 1	\$16,002 81	12 81
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT,		,		
	Quebec, 30th June, 1875.				
H. T. MACHIN,	N,	GAS	GASPARD DROLET,	ROLET,	
Assist	Assistant-Treasurer, P. Q.			Auditor, P.	ن ن
	•				
					==

No. 9.

STATEME	NT of Rec Consolidad	ceipts and ted Statut	Expendies, Lower	ture on Canada	account, for the	of Bui	STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Building and Jury Fund, under chapter 109, Consolidated Statutes, Lower Canada, for the financial year ended 30th June, 1875.	chapte.	ır 109,
ı	KH	EXPENDITURE	. si	& cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	e cts.
To this To this To Pub To Pub To Pub To Pub To Pub To Pub Be Ga Ga Ga Ga Ga Ga Ga Ga Ga Ga Ga Ga Ga	To this amou To Public W For rents of For rents of Insurance Repairs Gaol for Gaol for Gaol for Fortes Court HC To Administr For Petty Jun Sheriff, Arth do Beau do Beau do Beau do Beau do Beau do Ibery do Ibery do Ibery To the Fortes Dougle Chice do Chice do Ibery To the Fortes Dougle Chice do Ibery To the Fortes Dougle Chice do Ibery Dougle Chice do Ibery	The state of the s	<u> </u>	84,614 05 15,573 69 30,762 50 6,155 48 849 17 3,554 40 920 50 117 00 117 00 118 50 118 50 118 50	62,076 08	297,127 86 62,676 08	297,127 86 By balances in the hands of Sheriffs, brought forward from June 30, 1874.  By amount of fees received up to 30th June 1875, by Stamps or otherwise, by the Sheriff of Arthabaska.  do Beauce Arthabaska.  do Beauce Arthabaska.  do Bonaventure  do Chicoutimi  do Gaspe  do Joiette  do Montmagny  do Montmagny  do Quebec  do Quebec  do Quebec  do Rinchelicu  1,1  do Saguenay  do St. Francis  do Terrebonne  1,1  do Terrebone  1,1  do Terrebone	1,023 10 774 53 554 42 271 39 72 14 449 52 71 1,152 97 71 132 11,152 97 71 132 11,152 97 71 132 11,152 97 71 132 11,152 97 71 132 11,233 00 377 23 377 23 377 23 877 23 877 23 877 23 877 23	9,785 06
Taché. J. D. Lépine. T. Bouthillier. L. M. Coutlée Hon. C. Alleyn. P. Guévremont.	3999999	ska, my,	999999	2,599 50 917 50 11,444 50 1,444 50 120 00				1,231 52 689 15 946 51.	34,854 14

Townson M.		E	107 80	-	-	, ,	
G F Bowen			200			do (F. Cowan) 289	•
L. Taché	3-8	St Hvacinthe do	928 00			Donaventur e 112	
Z Ronaeille			00 00			Chicoutimi 184	•
						do Iberville (I F M Dog	
	•	To the state of the state of the state of	8,640			Rivières).	-
		Less paid by whithing as above.	00 000	8 040 90			~~
A. Quemel	Sheriff	Sheriff, Arthabaska, paid by him for		05.0506			•
		repairs of Court House & Gaol.	165			Montmagny. 220	
O. Bossé	용-	Chicoutimi, do				Montreal 640	
L. M. Coutles	8 4					382	
L. Taché	3.5		292 03	-		Quebec 212	
Z. Roussille	3 응	Terrebonne, do	230 60			• • •	^
;	_ ;			1,342 48		do (A. Fournier). 113	, .
L. M. Coutlée Sheriff,	Sheriff	f, Ottawa, paid by him for petty			-	Saguenay	-
Hon C. Allagn	ş	(mehen	2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6			St. Francisco.	-
	}		00	71 79		330	
		Total payments by Sheriffs.		9.455	-0-	do (7 Reneille)	•
Q			: : : :		2	Three Rive	
8							·P
						Tree Relence due on 20th Tune 9,691 13	<b>.</b>
	_					71 82	٠ (
			•			9,619 31	
						25,234 83	· .
				_	1	#70(##0	•,
				369,259 04	9 04	369,259 04	
June 30tn 1875 To balance brou	To bala	ance brought down (1)		344,024 21	4 21		
(1) This balance includes the recognized either directly or indire	ice inclirectly	ludes the \$116,475 51 in the Assets deali or indirectly, as the property of Quebec.	sets dealt wi	th by the Arbitrato	rs, and	\$116,475 51 in the Assets dealt with by the Arbitrators, and its insertion in the account is not to be construed as being ctly, as the property of Quebec.	
			TREASU	Treasury Department,	Ę,	•	
H. T. MACHIN.	Z			Quobec, 30th June, 1875.	յ մոռ	3, 1875. GASPARD DROIET	
	<b>.</b>					MACLAIND DINGER,	

Assistant-Treasurer, P.Q.

98

-10	Victoria.		Sessional Papers (No. 1.)		A. D. 187
	ınded 80th	es Cfs.	21,735 90 77 25 42 04	\$21,855 19	бТ, Р. Q.
Ĭ	he Queen's Printer, for the fiscal year e	RECEIPTS.	By amount deposited during the year for Official Gazette		Treasury Department, Quebec, 30th June, 1875. GASPARD DROLET, Auditor, P. Q.
No. 10,	through t	os Cts.	11,406 45 5,000 00 16,406 45 5,448 74	\$21,855 19	rry Depa Quebec
	Receipts	es cts.	2,000 00 1,000 00 890 00 458 00 231 11 6,118 90 798 44 1,500 00 765 59		
•	STATEMENT of the Expenditure and Receipts through the Queen's Printer, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875.	EXPENDITURE.	C. F. Langlois, Queen's Printer, 12 months salary C. Pageau, book keeper, do do T. Molony. clerk, do 229 days to 17th March, 1875 do 229 days to 17th March, 1875 A. Côté & Co., printing Official Gazette C. Contingencies of office, including postages  A. Côté & Co., printing and binding French Version, J. J. Foote, do English do Postages, &c  Balance of receipts over expenditure		II. T. MACHIN, Assistant-Treasurer, P. Q.

# NO. 11.

STATEMENT of	STATEMENT of Reports of Council and Special Warrants, under authority of 31 Vic., Cap. 9, Clause 47, prepared by the Auditor of the Province as thereby requested.	s, und nce as	er autho thereby	rity of 3] requested	1 Vic., (	лр. 9, СІ	ause 47,
			Reports of Council.	Jouncil.	Amount	Amount	Balance
SERVICE.	DETAILS.	Nos.	Date.	Amount.	of Special Warmuts.	expended.	not expended.
			1874.	& cts.	S cts.	\$ cts.	& cts.
	For the localization of line of Railway from the mouth of Metapediac River to New Carlisle	. 248	July 10	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	
O Gaspé County	Help afforded them	585	P	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Legislative Assembly	To meet expenditure over appropriation	. 54	1873. Feby 2	28,000 00	28,000 00	28,000 00	
ties.	op op .	. 63	Feby 27	200 00	200 00	200 00	
and Gaols	do do		May 1	1,317 83	1,317 83	1,314 05	3 78
Quebec Official Gazette.	op op	120	do	1,730 '00		1,106 45	623 55
Crown Lands dept Legislative Council	ob ob ob	15	June 14 June 18	5,000 00 1,000 00	5,000 00	4,283 99 1,000 00	716 01
				\$41,747 83	41,747 83	40,404 49	1,343 34
	Amount for which a Legislative vote is required	ired				\$40 404 49	49
TREASURY ]	Department, Quebec, 30th June, 1875.		GAS	GASPARD DROLET Audit	ROLET Audi	OLET, Auditor, P. Q.	

No. 12. STATEMENT of Warrants issued and remaining unpaid on 30th June, 1875.

Year of is	No.	TO WHOM PAYABLE.	Amount.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts
1000 00	427	Félibert Létourneau	10 00	
1868-69	479	Jos. Napoléon Richard	50 00	
	564	Ml. Bausmand	10 00	
				<b>70</b> 00
1873-74	2245	U. J. Robillard	36	
ĺ	2450	Colonization Society No. 3, Bonaventure	150 00	150.20
1874-75	1740	Ann Kane	3 10	150 36
1014-10	2020	C. Laroche	90 00	
	2021	A. Roy	18 00	
•	2135	J. G. Colston	67 60	
	2197	Jno. D. Tuzo	43 ()9	
!	2214	A. P. Beaulieu	16 00	
•	2235 2267	Moise Champagne	10 32	
	2280	do	6 00 1	
ł	2281	do		
	2331	Levis & Kennebec Railway Co		
	2333	L. Sénécal	18 79	
i	2349	A. T. Vichaud	30 00	
i	2364	P. J. U. Beaudry	. 22 50 22 50	
	2371 2377	A. Bender	200 00	
i	2379	Jos, X. Lavoie	300 00	
ł	2394	C. H. H. Cimon	300 00	
1	2407	C. A. Leblanc	666 72	
ſ	2415	Alcide Richard	208 00	
!	2423	P. Cowan	1,000 00	
	2425	C J. Coursol	56 00 50 00	
	2426 2428	John McLaughlin	4 50	
1	2436	D. T. Trudel	72 00	
	2438	Louis Tellier	100 00	
	2439	Ernest Cimon	60 00	
	2442	Revd. Ladies of the Good Shepherd, Quebec	165 00	
į.	2443	do Convent of N. D. de Toutes Graces, Levis.	200 00	
1	2444	L. H. Huot	425 00	
1	2445 2446	Colonization Society No. 1, Bonaventure	1,000 00	
1	2447	Blumhart & Co.	21 42	
1	2448	Antoine Dalaire	49 15	
i	2449	do	7 18	
	<b>245</b> 0	Cyrille Mongeon	4 00	
- 1	2451	Pierre T. Cantara	16 25	
ì	2452 2453	C. J. Coursol	5 50	
i	2453 2454	Toussaint Vésina	6 50 390 25	
1	2455	H. Gauthier.	94 12	
1	2456	Louis Payette, Senr	123 00	
1	2457	Auguste Couillard	241 80	
j	2458	Simon Peters	517 27	
		Carried over	24,193 32	220 30

No. 12.—Continued.

Unpaid Warrants.—Continued.

Year of issue	No.	TO WHOM PAYABLE.	Amount	Total.
		Brought forward	\$ cts. 24,193 32	\$ cts 220 36
1874-75	2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469	Dr. J. M. Turcot.  James Thom	100 00 500 91 30 00 246 69 225 00 500 02 100 00 9 07 521 50	
		Total of 1874-75		28 505 63
		Total of Warrants remaining unpaid on 30th June, 1875		28,725 99

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 30th June, 1875.

H. T. MACHIN, Assistant-Treasurer, P. Q. GASPARD DROLET,

Auditor, P. Q.

### No. 13.

STATEMENT of Judicial and other Deposits under 35 Vic., cap. 5, and 36 Vic., cap. 14, shewing the amount deposited and paid previous to 1st July. 1874, the deposits and payments made during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875, the interest received and paid, and the balance in banks on 30th June, 1875.

	\$ cts	, \$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amount deposited previous to 1st July, 1874		. 1,340,239 86 356,969 71	
Total amount of deposits  Amount paid previous to 1st July 1874	1,161,652 41	l i i	
do do during fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875 Total paid on deposits Balance on deposits	334,178 7	1,495,831 14	201,379 43
Interest accrued to 1st July, 1874		. 28 373 31	200,000
Less.		45,295 55	
Amount paid previous to 1st July, 1874, as per statement published	12,018 5	5	
1,843 30 Refunded Treasury Dept contingencies:			•
For postages	3,378 20		
Total charges against interestBalance of interest		15,396 75	29 <b>,898 89</b>
Balance at credit of Judicial Deposits with the following Banks:  Union Bank, Quebec  do Three Rivers  do Ottawa  Merchants' Bank, Sorel  do St. Hyacinthe  do Beauharnois.  do St. John's  City Bank, Sherbrooke Eastern Township's Bank, do  do Cowansville  La Banque Jacques-Cartier, Montreal.  Balance at debit of Judicial Deposits with Bank of Montreal  Balance at deput of Judicial Deposits with Bank of Montreal  Balance at debit of Judicial Deposits with Bank of Montreal	67,152 80 1,013 77 654 24		231,277 23
real, Montreal, on account of Jacques-Cartier Bank Suspension	41,824 00	!	
	231,277 23	<b>:</b>	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

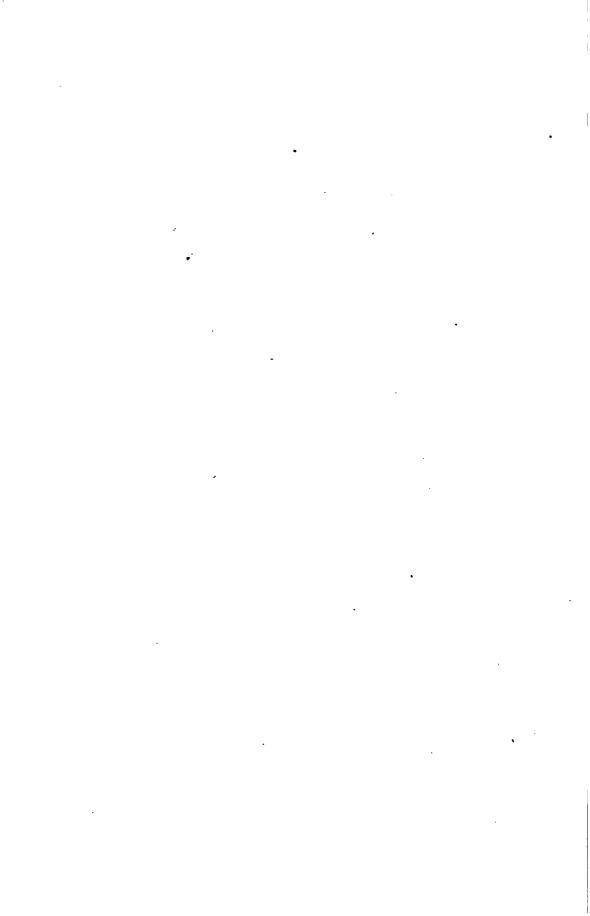
Quebec, 30th June, 1875.

H. T. MACHIN,

Assistant-Treasurer, P. Q.

GASPARD DROLET.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

# PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

FOR THE

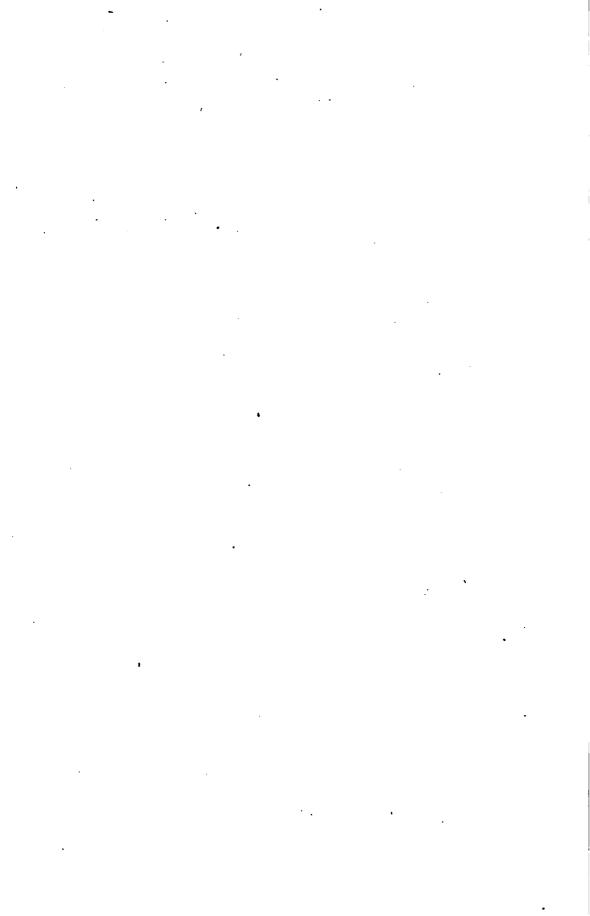
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1875.

Brinted by order of the Weginlative Assembly.

MONTREAL:

LA MINERVE STEAM PRESSES, 212 4 214, NOTRE-DAME STREET.

1875.



### REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

FOR THE

## TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 30th JUNE 1875.

To His Excellency the Honorable RENE EDOUARD CARON,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In conformity with the provisions of the Act respecting the Sale and Management of the Public Lands, I have the honor of submitting to Your Excellency my Report of the transactions of the Department of Crown Lands for the fiscal year ended on the 30th June 1875.

#### CROWN LANDS.

During the year there were 88,200 acres sold, for the sum of \$32,673.62, and on account of these and previous sales \$28,351.14 were collected.

In the same period there were 51 lots containing 4,071 acres in superficies, located as Free Grants on certain Colonization Roads.

On the first of July last the lands surveyed and ready to be disposed of amounted to 6,294,550 acres.

#### CLERGY LANDS.

There were 2,979 acres of these lands sold during the past fiscal year, which deducted from the 196,007 acres remaining for sale on the 1st July 1874, leave 193,028 acres still to be disposed of. The price of the lands sold was \$1,611.15 and the collections amounted to \$4,333.51.

#### JE-UITS' ESTATES.

The sum of \$17,002.90 was collected on account of these properties during the twelve months ended on the 30th June 1875: the expenses, Agents' Commission and disbursements amounted to \$3,400.34.

#### CROWN DOMAIN.

The Crown Domain of the Province of Quebec yielded the sum of \$3,374.94 made up as follows: from Beach and Deep water lots \$2,098.02, Domain proper \$1,276.92. Cost of management \$865.13.

#### SEIGNIORY OF LAUZON.

The rents and dues collected in this Seigniory amounted to \$8,664.17, the expenses of collection, &c., were \$1,466.70.

#### WOODS AND FORESTS.

Timber dues, bonuses and ground rents produced during the fiscal year 1874-75 the sum of \$532,734.87.

#### TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Fiscal year ended 30th June 1875, \$598,728.01.

#### CROWN LANDS.

The quantity of land sold and the revenue derived from such sales is considerably less this year than usual This is chiefly owing to the lowness of the price at which timber has been selling for some time past, which has occasioned a proportional diminution in the value of timber lands and in the efforts of speculators to obtain them in a manner contrary to the regulations. The means adopted to prevent these illicit purchases have also contributed to diminish the number of sales.

As a set-off to this decrease of the sales it will suffice to remember that the sale of each wooded lot reduces the revenue of the province in a greater degree than the interest on the purchase price augments it.

The policy which should be observed is therefore to preserve as large an extent as possible of the public lands in forest, without prejudice to the object which should be kept chiefly in view, the settlement of the country.

This result is to be attained, by selling the public lands only to parties who really intend to settle upon them; by rigorously exacting from the settler the fulfillment of the obligation which he has assumed, in buying his lot, to clear and settle upon it; and by confiscating without mercy the lands of those who do not settle upon them, but hold them in the hope of stripping them of their timber and then re-selling them to bond fide settlers.

#### VACANT LANDS OF THE CROWN AND SURVEYS.

The vacant lands of the crown comprised on the 30th of June of the present year 6,294,550 acres, of which 28,453 acres were surveyed during the fiscal year ended on that date.

These lately subdivided lands, situated in the counties of Gaspé, Rimouski, Témiscouata, Portneuf, Champlain and Argenteuil, are comprised in the townships Rameau, Ouimet, Biencourt, Boucher, Carignan and Wolfe.

In order to enable the settlers scattered throughout the valley of the St. Maurice to define and acquire from the crown the lands they occupy along this river; and to give the numbers who direct their steps towards this vast and rich territory greater facility for acquiring land therein, I have deemed it expedient to have a range of farm lots laid out on the south-east bank of this river, extending about twenty miles through the townships of Carigoan and Boucher. These lots, subdivided during the autumn of 1874 are now offered for sale. I am now causing a continuation of this survey to be made over a distance of about ten miles further, in order to reach and include the settlements near the month of the river Croche above La Tuque. The same reasons induced me to order the completion of the subdivision of the lands in that section of the seigniory of Batiscan traversed by the river St. Maurice.

To give an idea of the importance of the valley of the St. Maurice and of the vast field which it offers to commerce, industry and colonization, it will suffice to state that the territory watered by the St. Maurice and its tributaries is 17.020 square miles in extent, and the greatest part of it is very richly wooded. Eight thousand seven hundred and forty-five square miles of these forests are under licence, producing a revenue of about \$70,000 a year, and capable of producing much more. This territory contains about 3,000,000 acres of land fit for settlement. The river St. Maurice, one of the largest in the province, is navigable for a great part of its length, from the Grand Piles falls to about twenty-eight miles from its mouth; and when the Piles railway, now undertaken, and which will connect the navigable waters of the St. Maurice and the St. Lawrence, is constructed, it will afford to settlers and emigrants an easy route by which to reach the interior of this vast region.

The following extract is taken from the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1856, with reference to this river.

- At three hundred and eighty miles from its mouth, where the survey of it • terminated, it is still a large river.
- « Besides its value as a means of sending down timber from a great distance, • its navigable reaches are so considerable as to be of much importance alike to • the lumber trade and the settlement of the country.
- From the mouth of the river to the Grand Piles, a distance of thirty-three miles, the navigation is interrupted by the great falls of Shawenegan, one hun-
- dred and sixty feet in height, and other rapids and falls below and above them. Above the Grand Piles the navigation is good for seventy miles to La Tuque.
- A steamboat already plies on this part.
- 4 From La Tuque it is again interrupted for thirty-four miles to Grand Détour; thence to Weymontachinque, forty-six miles, it is again navigable for steamers.
- Then for thirty miles, the navigation is interrupted in places by rapids, above
- which it is uninterruptedly navigable for eighty miles. Thus presenting a hun-
- dred and ninety-six in the distance of two hundred and sixty miles above the
- termination of the Piles road navigable for steamboats in reaches of such extent
- as to render their employment profitable. »

In order to correctly locate the fronts of certain timber limits some distance to the north of lake St. John, I was obliged to order a scaling of the little river Peribonka. The result of this operation has been the discovery of a large tract of arable lands to be added to what was previously known of the fine valley of the Grand Lake. (See report of Mr. Dumais, Appendix No. 39.)

In connection with grants of timber limits, I have also found it necessary to have a scaling made of the rivers St. Margaret and Shipshaw, tributaries of the Saguenay. (See Appendix No. 42.)

The survey of the rivers Nouvelle, Cascapedia and Port Daniel, begun under the Honorable J. O. Beaubien and continued by my predecessor, the Honorable P. Fortin, was finished during the autumn of 1874. The lands traversed by these rivers though generally unfit for cultivation, are well wooded, and will thus be a source of considerable revenue to the province. The river Nouvelle in particular, on which no timber limits have yet been granted, flows through a region covered with timber of the finest quality. (See Appendix No. 40.)

To facilitate the construction of maps of the districts of St. Maurice and Ottawa, to which I alluded in my last report, I directed the making of certain surveys and astronomical observations which were brought to a successful termination during the course of last winter, spring and summer. The reports of these operations have not yet been all transmitted to my Department, but will shortly be so. I am happy, however, to be able to draw attention to the result of the observations of Commander Ashe, R. N., director of the observatory at Quebec, and his assistant, Mr. Deville, formerly of the French navy, contained in the appendix No. 44.

'With these data and some others which must be procured as soon as possible, I have reason to hope that we shall within a year possess good maps of the two principal wood-land districts of the province, showing the exact position and extent of all the timber limits which have been granted up to date.

#### WOODS AND FORESTS.

Although the amount received on account of sales of land is less than in former years, that has not been the case with the revenue derived from the woods and forests, which is not only equal to but above that of last year, having reached the sum of \$532,734.87 against \$527,976.87 collected in 1873-74. This increase, which at first sight does not appear very large, is nevertheless very important, considering the items from which it has been obtained.

Last year, as is shown by the following statement, the revenue arising from casual and uncertain sources was a good deal in excess of that arising from the same sources this year. For instance, bonuses on sales of timber limits produced \$31,385.93, while this year owing to the small extent of the territory offered for sale, they amounted to only \$3,259.50. The amount received for interest and trespass last year was \$32,906.06, while this year it is only \$15,380.21, making a decrease of \$17,525.85 in connection with these two items alone.

On the other hand there has been a marked increase in the amount derived from the principal and ordinary sources, with the exception of ground rents. Thus timber dues have given \$408,169.12 against \$364,080.51, and transfer bonuses have amounted to \$15,361.00 against \$5,384.00 for last year; making an increase of \$54,065.61 from these two sources in favor of this year.



STATEMENT

COMPARATIVE STAEMENT of timber manufactured each year since 1867, and of the during the

Season of	Saw I	logs.		mber white I red pine.		n, Blm, , &c., &c.	Knees, futtocks, pickets. &c.	Fire-wood.
production.	Pine.	Spruce.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Cords.
1866–67	1,101,800	370,785	83,953	4,892,699	3,813	71,916	6,308	1,446
1867-68	1,533,385	407,523	44,256	2,453,975	2,694	43,104	2,643	1,105
1868–69	1,514,806	386,947	67,198	3,590,416	4,858	94,954	22,680	1,156
1869-70	1,471,252	448,330	72,533	3,983,458	3,222	33,199	9,713	1,812
1870-71	1,609,852	369,676	94,657	5,017,439	2,345	46,372	53,423	4,351
1871-72	2,029,852	435,986	97,657	5,267,013	4,665	86,150	16,644	1,200
1872-73	2,243,714	890,388	80,976	3,138,229	8,628	147,805	148,105	7,428
1873-74	2,387,8683	1,102,100	79,338	3,777,657½	31,741	829,582	169,682	5,003

No. 1.

amount of Trespass, Ground Rents, Bonus, Transfer Bonus and Dues collected same periods.

Interest : trespas		Ground rents.	-	Bonus	,	Transfe Bonus		Dues.		Total.	
\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts.	\$	cts.•	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
3,404	66	22,401	03	3,928	50			65,381	77	95,115	96
2,823	27	55,055	06	74,894	97			198,977	82	331,751	12
7,208	37	64,089	20	22,518	37	1,584·	00	267,468	08	362,868	02
3,122	68	63,297	43	62,437	34	4,790	00	272,833	12	406,480	57
4,102	44	86,783	01	56,191	81	4,686	00	292,989	42	444,752	68
3,186	67	90,950	84	68,941	18	9,242	6 <b>6</b>	346,361	27	518,682	62
32,906	06	97,220	37	31,385	93	5,384	00	361,080	51	527,976	87
15,380	21	90,565	04	3,259	50	15,361	00	408,169	12	532,734	87

There is therefore reason to be satisfied with the result obtained in this branch during the past fiscal year. The depression in the lumber trade will no doubt cause a decrease of receipts next year, but I expect it will not be of much consequence.

I purpose to continue and even to extend if necessary, the system of forest-rangers instituted two years ago, which has largely contributed to the regular collection of timber dues; for although the amount received for trespass was not so large as in the previous year, it has been proved that the control exercised by these officers has had a very good moral effect upon trespassers on the public domain, while at the same time ensuring correctness in statements of the quantity of timber made on lands under licence.

On the 17th of September 1874, the annual public sale of timber limits ordained by the statutes was held at the Parliament House, in this city, according to notice given.

The lands offered for sale were the following:

#### SAGUENAY AGENCY.

- « Escoumains» No. 9, 55½ square miles; No. 1 West, 51½ miles; No. 1 East, 50 miles; No. 2 West, 25 miles; No. 2 East, 25 miles.
  - « Iberville » No. 1, 57½ miles.
  - «Sault-au-Mouton» No. 1 West, 40 miles; No. 1 East 47 miles.
  - « Rear Sault-au-Mouton » No. 1 East, 30 miles.
  - «River des Rapides» No. 1 West, 25 miles; No. 1 East, 25 miles.

#### FOR FIREWOOD.

- « Tadoussac » No. 1,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; No. 2,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles; No. 3,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles.
- «Escoumains» No. 1, 3\frac{1}{3} miles; No. 2, 3\frac{1}{3} miles; No. 3, 3\frac{1}{3} miles; No. 4, 3\frac{1}{3} miles; No. 5, 3\frac{1}{3} miles; No. 6, 3\frac{1}{3} miles; No. 7, 3 miles; No. 8, 4 miles.

#### LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY.

«River à Chabot» No. 131, 40 miles.

With the exception of the limits, Iberville No. 1, Sault-au-Mouton No. 1 West Tadoussac 1, 2 and 3, and Escoumains 3, 4, 5 and 6, for which no bids were made the territory above mentioned, containing a superficies of 388 miles, was acquired at the upset price fixed upon in accordance with the special valuation furnished by the agents and the forest-rangers.

The bonuses and ground rents produced a total of \$4,040.35. Advertizing and the other expenses attending such sales amounted to \$1,709.00, giving after deducting the expenses and ground rents, an average bonus of \$3.92 per square mile.

In concluding these few remarks respecting the Woods and Forest service, I beg leave to draw attention to the evils which result from the operation of that part of the second section of the Act 36 Victoria, chapter 9, which requires that public sales of limits shall be held yearly; as it has happened on the present occasion, and it may occur again that the state of the lumber trade may render it unadvisable to offer any limits for sale: I think that this section should be amended so as to give Your Excellency in Council the power to postpone the time for holding such sales, as may be deemed most expedient in the general interests of the province.

#### CADASTRE.

During the fiscal year, of which the transactions are comprised in this report, twenty-three parishes, two townships, three towns and three incorporated villages have been cadastrated, in all thirty-one territorial divisions, comprising 16,732 lots, laid down on plans and described in books of reference, and covering a collective area of 598,788 arpents.

The following statement gives a succint view of these operations, and more ample details will be found in the appendices Nos. 23 to 33.

County.   Parish Town, Village,   County.   Parish St. Martin   Capacita   County.   Parish St. Martin   Capacita   Cap	Other Management of the Control of t	ent chouring the	STATEMENT No. 2.	T No. 2.	cadastrated	hv th	e Cadastre Offices of Montreal
County.   Parish, Town, Village, cadastrated.   California   Parish, Township.   Arpents.   Parish, Township.   Arpents.   Parish St. Martin   Arpents.   Parish St. Basile   1,075   58   1165   1	Guebec, Three-	Rivers, Joliette, 1	Supernotal area and mo more Ferrebonne, Ottawa, Beauharn	iois & Montn	nagny, fron	the I	st July 1874 to 30th June 1875.
County.  County.  Parish, Town, Village, cadastrated.  Laval  Laval  Laval  Darish St. Martin  Darish St. Martin  Darish St. Martin  Darish St. Martin  Darish St. Martin  Darish St. Martin  Darish St. Martin  Darish St. Martin  Darish St. Basile  Darish St. Basile  Darish St. Basile  Darish St. Basile  Darish St. Basile  Darish St. Basile  Darish St. Barnabe  Darish St. Priemas  Dari				Superficial are	as of the lots	etol edt	ı
Parish St. Martin	CADASTKAL	County.	City, Town, Village,	cadast		oer of red in r. Book	REMARKS.
Laval         Parish St. Martin         15,810         20         680           do         Ste. Dorothée.         7,031         07         241           do         Village Ste. Rose         18,906         39         459           do         Parish         do         St. François de Sules         1,075         58           St. Jean         Town of St. John         33,469         00         5.0           do         Cap-Barté         19,587         00         417           do         Cap-Barté         19,587         00         417           do         Deschambault         25,466         00         522           do         Deschambault         25,466         00         457           do         Deschambault         25,466         00         457           do         Les Brigitte of Laval         25,466         00         457           do         St. Barnabé         22,166         00         407           do         St. Barnabé         22,160         00         407           do         St. Barnabé         22,160         00         587           do         St. Brienne         35,77         94	DIVISION.		ransh, township.	Arpents.	l . I	เลวนอ	
Portneuf         Parish St. Basile         33.369         00         5.0           do         Cap-Banté         19,587         00         417           do         Deschambault         25,466         00         522           do         Les Grondines         25,688         00         451           do         Les Grondines         25,688         00         451           do         Ste. Brigite of Laval         30,724         14         445           do         St. Brigite of Laval         70,019         91         649           do         St. Adolphe         30,550         00         407           do         St. Barnabé         22,160         00         587           do         St. Riienne         36,577         90         589           do         Ste. Monique (part)         1,576         27         27           do         St. Therese         36,777         90         589           do         St. Thomas         36,767         27         948           do         St. Pierre         22,125         00         416           do         St. Prançe township Armagh         1,779         00         416 <td>Montreal</td> <td>Laval do do do do do</td> <td>Parish St. Martin</td> <td></td> <td>28 23 8 0 2 0 2 8 2 3 3 6 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td> <td>680 241 171 459 209</td> <td></td>	Montreal	Laval do do do do do	Parish St. Martin		28 23 8 0 2 0 2 8 2 3 3 6 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	680 241 171 459 209	
do         do         Château-Richer	Onepec	Portneuf do do do do Montmorency	Parish St. Basile  do Cap-Santé  do Portneuf.  do Deschambault  do Les Grondines  do Ste. Brigitte of Laval		28888		Cadastrated by N. V. Lefrançois, P. L.S.
The continuous of the contin	Three-Rivers		දිදි දිදිදි		00 00 00 00 00 00		do do do do do do do do do do P. O. Lefrançois, P. L.S.
Montmagny	Terrebonne	Perrebonne do do	do Ste. Village Ste. Parish	<u> </u>	58 27 27	45 270 948	•
	Montm: gny	Montmagny 30 do do	do do do do lst range	33,840 7,795 22,125 18,918 2,585	68882	1171 316 476 431 46	

	ctoria.		56	ston	ai Fa	pers. (
GENERAL STATEMENT showing the superficial area and the number of Lots cadastrated by the Cadastre offices of Montreal, Quebec, Three-Rivers, Joliette, Terrebonne Ottawa, Beauharnois & Montinagny.—Continued.	REMARKS.					•
d by th lontina	hots entered he Book of rence,	lo.oM 1 ni 91981	337 599	561	372	16,732
cadastrate arnois & M	Superficial area of the	Perches.	14 49	02 45	. 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	51
oer of Lots twa, Beauh	Superficial	Arpents.	15,330 865	450	42,753 2,492	598,788
superficial area and the numivers, Joliette, Terreboune Old	City, Town, Village,	ransh, 10whoup,	Joliette Joliette Parish St. Charles Borromée do	Town of Beauharnois	Ottawa Ottawa Village of Aylmer	·
ıkıt showing the Quebec, Three-R	County.	•	Joliette		Ottawa	
GENEHAL STATEN	CADABTRAL	DI VISION.	Joliette	Beauharnois Beauharnois	Ottawa	

After a perusal of this statement, it will be easy to judge of the actual extent of the operations of the cadastre, and a comparison of these data with those hitherto published will show the rapid progress that has been made. This increase is now so marked that it will be necessary for the proper superintendence of the work to organize a distinct branch in the Department of Crown Lands, and to have a special building for the safe keeping of the voluminous and precious documents which have been and are daily being transmitted to my Department.

The cost of the operations above specified amounted during the year to \$44,518.33. This amount, compared with that expended last year, in proportion to the number of lots described, shows a small increase in the average cost of the descriptions. This increase is principally due to the surveys which it was necessary to undertake last winter and which delayed the real work of cadastration for some months. These surveys were however, indispensably necessary, and as they affect a large number of townships and parishes, they will have the effect of increasing the result of the present and succeeding years in facilitating the work of description in the same parishes and townships.

It is also to be remembered that three of the offices whose names appear in the above statement are of recent organization, and that the officers thereof have necessarily met with a number of difficulties in the somewhat arduous task confided to them, and that this has been the cause of certain delay which is always to be expected in similar cases.

The whole respectfully submitted by Your Excellency's

Most humble and obedient servant,

H. G. MALHIOT, Commissioner of Crown Lands

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 1st November 1875.

## INDEX OF THE APPENDICES.

Appėndiž.	PAG	ES.
1Return of Officer	s, Clerks and Messengers of the Department	2
2.—Return of Crown	Land and Timber Agents	3
	lo do - special	4
	ts for Jesuits' Estates, Seigniory of Lauzon, Crown Domain and Gold Mines.	
	nds sold	
for sale, from i	nds sold, Free Grants, also number of acres surveyed and number of acres st July 1867 to 30th June 1875	7
7.—Statement of Rec	ceipts	8
	penditure	
9.—Statement of am	ounts paid Wood-rangers	10
	-overseers, employed by the Department	
	***************************************	
12Woods and Fore	ests, revenue collected	
13.— do	General Statement of Timber Dues and Ground Rents	
	of Officers and Clerks employed in the different Cadastre Offices	
	amounts paid Surveyors, employed on Cadastre Surveys	
	nds granted by Letters Patent	
	tters received	
	Clerks employed by the Department	
	Surveyors	
	spected and classified	
	onization Roads, Agents, &c	
	zation Roads and Agents for same	
	encies, Report of	
	Montreal, Report of Director	3 <b>3</b>
23 A.— do	do Synoptical Statement of Work performed	
24.— do	Quebec, Report of Director	
24 A.— do	Synoptical Statement of work performed	
25.— do	Three Rivers, Report of Director	
25 A.— do	Synoptical Statement of work performed	
26 do	Montmagny, Report of Director	39
26 A.— do	Synoptical Statement of work performed	
17.— do	St. Jerome, Report of Director	
27 A.— do	Synoptical Statement of work performed	43
8.— do	Otlawa, Report of Director	44
8 <b>A.</b> do	Synoptical Statement of work performed	45
19.— do	Beauharnois, Report of Director	46
9 A.— do	Synoptical Statement of work performed	
0 do	Joliette, Report of Director	48
0 A.— do	Synoptical Statement of work performed	49
1.—Transmission of	Plan and Book of Reference of the Parish of L'Ange Gardien	
11 <b>A.</b> do	Synoptical Statement of work performed	
2.— do	Parish of St. Adolphe	
	-	

·	
APPENDIX. PAGE	es.
32 A.— do Synoptical Statement of work performed by N. V. LeFrançois, P. L. S., in the County of Montmorency	51
33.—Cadastre Office Sherbrooke, Report of James Addie	
34.—Report of L. Leclerc, P. L. S., on the verification of different surveys, &c	5 <b>3</b>
35.—Report of J. Bernard, P. L. S., on surveys in the township of Boucher	54
35 A.—Report of J. Bernard, P. L. S., on 1st range of township of Boucher	55
36.—Report of surveys by F. P. Quinn, P. L. S., on River Matawan, Lake Cypress, &c	<b>56</b>
37.—Report of survey, by T. C. de Lachevrotière, P. L. S., in the township of Carignan	56
38.—Report of survey of township Ouimet, by L. S. E. Grondin, P. L. S	58
39.—Survey of River Petite Péribonka, by P. H. Dumais, P. L. S	58
40.—Survey of Rivers Gaspé & Bonaventure, by E. H. Legendre, P. L. S	60
41.—Survey of township of Rameau, by A. Painchaud, P. L. S	63
42.—Extract from Report of G. Gagnon, P. L. S., on the survey of the River Ste. Marguerite, etc., Saguenay & Chicoutimi	
43.—Survey of township of Biencourt, by G. A. Doucet, P. L. S	64
44.—Report of Commander Ashe, R. N., concerning the determination of certain points on the River Ottawa	
45.—Report of the Geologist, B. G. Harrington, on the subterraneous disturbances at St. Basile.	66

## **APPENDIX**

TO THE

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,

FOR THE

12 months ending 30th June 1875.

39 	Victo	ria.	Sessional Papers. (No. 2.)	1. 1070.
	June 1875.	Remarks.		ACHÉ, Assistant-Commissioner.
	or the year ending 30	By whom appointed.	Official Gazette. Order in Council. Sir T. C. Sherbrooke. Surveyor General Parke. Com. of Crown Lands. do do do do do do do do do do do do Crown Lands. Com. of Crown Lands. Com. of Crown Lands. Order in Council. do do do do do do do do do do Crown Lands. Com. of Crown Lands. Order in Council. do do do Com. of Crown Lands. Order in Council. do do do do do do do do do do do do do	E, E. TACHÉ, Assistant-Co
	ands, f	Salary	3750 2400 2400 2400 2400 1600 1600 1300 1300 1300 1300 1300 13	
APPENDIX No. 1.	rtment of Crown L	Date of appointment.	1874 September 22 1869 Beptember 20 1818 March 18	
APPENDI	RETURN of Officers, Clerks and Messengers, in the Department of Grown Lands, for the year ending 30 June 1875.	Desig ation.	Hon. H. G. Malhiot   Commissioner   Assistant-Commissioner   Jos. Bouchette   Deputy Surveyor General   Deputy Surveyor & Draughtsman   Ulos Taché   Dural Surveyor & Draughtsman   Ulos Taché   Drughtsman   Clerk   Drugal   Clerk   75.	
	icers, Clerks and Mc	. Маше.	Hon. H. G. Malhiot.  E. E. Taché Jos. Bouchette  I. T. Fletcher  G. G. Dunlevie  P. M. A. G.nest  P. M. A. G.nest  F. Clussé  C. C. Dungal  W. F. Collins  V. F. Collins  L. Berthelot  J. J. Prendergast  A. Paré  Victor Derome  J. J. Capage  J. V. Gale  J. V. Gale  J. V. Gale  J. D. Lemoine  L. D. Lemoine  L. D. Lemoine  J. M. Proulx  J. Potvin  C. Dumonitier	krown Lands, Quebec, 30 June 1875.
	RETURN of Off	Branches.	Surveys	Department of Grown Lands, Quebec, 30 J

APPENDIX No. 2.  LIST of Grown Lands and Timber Agents, &c., connected with the Department of Grown Lands, showing the Residence, Annual Salary, date of appointment and Commission on land collections made during the year
--

ia.		Sea	ssi	on	al	Pa	ape	ers	J.	1)	Vo.	2	ß.)	1						A.	18	<b>75</b> .
REMARKS.			-	Deceased. V. Cameron, deceased.			Deceased.					•									\$ 14 CIT & B	Assistant-Commissioner.
Commission paid during the year on	land collections.	<b>\$</b> cts.	124	ည္တက		407 36 315 33		191 67			108 48		307 89		146 41	103 83		113 07	154 57		Ş	á
Date of	appointment.	13 Aug. 1869	 	16 April 1875	13 Aug. 1869	မှ မှ	о <del>р</del>	9 6		13 Oct. 1869	op	op		-:- op	6 May 1864	3 Feb. 1870	do do 4.0.4	5 Feb. 1873	20 Dec. 1872	13 Aug. 1869		
Annual	Salary.	<b>\$</b>	008	38	907	 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	000		009	00	200	009	- 1200	<u>8</u>	1200	<b>7</b> 00		:		1200		
Residence.		Clarendon	H1111	rhurso	Granby	Robinson	St. Joseph.	Riviere-du-Loup Rimonski	New-Carlisle	Murray Bay	Chicoutimi	Quebec	Three-Rivers	Jollette	& Petite   Montreal	Gaspé Basin	Cap-Chat	Montmagny	renville	Leeds		
Agency.		Coulonge		Petite Nation (part of) Petite Nation (purt of)			Chaudière St. Joseph	Grandville	Bonaventure	Saguenay	Lake St.	St. Charles	St. Maurice	L'Assomption.	L'Assomption & Petite Nation (parts of)	Gaspé (part of)		Montmagny	part of)	Inspector		Quebec, 30th June 1875.
Name of agent.		Edmund Heath	Robert Farley	J. A. Cameron, ir	O. B. Kemp	Wm. FarwellSt. Francis	J. A. Fortin	I. B. Louage		G. Duberger		,	A. Dubord	J. B. Delfausse	C. E. Belle			E. Renault			Donombroad	one of the control of

39 Victor	ia.	Sessional Papers. (	No. 2.)	A. 1875.
s APPENDIX No. 3. Special Return of Grown Land and Timber Agents, &c., Agencies, date of appointment, annual salary and commission allowed, also employés attached to cach agency, year ending 30th June 1875.	REMARKS.	Scription of Canada, in the collection of Side dues; the proportion of Salaries, &c., to be borne by the General and Provincial Governments when decided.	No commission The above remarks opposite name of A. J.  Russell also apply to this Agent.  O. C. 7 November 1872.	F. E. TACHÉ, Assistant-Commissioner.
ate of appointm year ending 30th	Commission on Land Returns.	\$ cts.   146 41   1 367 89   No commission   1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	No commission"	G. Asrmmont.
APPENDIX No. 3. 1s, &c., Agencies, d hed to each agency,	Annual salary.	1,200 1,200 1,200 2,600 1,800 1,800		hy the Pederal
APPEI R Agents, &c., és attached to	Date of Appointment.	6 May 1864 1st Mar 1874 26 May 1859 2 Sept. 1861 June 1846 13 April 1858 22 June 1861 23 do 1861 1st July 1873	1st July 1873 27 Sept. 1815 27 May 1864 7 Nov. 1872	'Ynece sclaries are paid by the Pederal G.Aernment. 1875.
Zrown Land and Timbe allowed, also employ	Agency.	C. E. Belle, Agent	urs, Qur bec	Popartment of Grown Lands, Quebec, 30th June 1875.
Special Return of C	Маше.	G. E. Belle, Agent	J. Macdonald	Department

E. E. TACHÉ, Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 4.

List of Agents, &c., Jesuits' Estates, Seigniory of Lauzon, Crown Domain and Gold Mines, for the year ending 30th June 1875.

					1
Name.	Nature of agency.	Date of appointment.	Commission raid during year.	nemarks.	1
Lauria, Jos	Laurin, Jos Grown Domain and commuting agent, 1865, September 5 and 1868, Consive of Quebec. Superintendent January 3	1865, September 5 and 1868, January 3	\$ cts.		
Varin, J. B	Varin, J. B Collecting and Commuting Agent, Je-1840, April 1 suits' Estates, District of Montreal	1840, April 1	272 91		
Lottinville, F Collecting de la Ma City of T	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Cap 1855, June 1	1855, June 1	22 19		
Guillet, Jr., Ls		and Commuting Agent, 1848, June 1	26 31		
P. Huot L. L. Rivard	P. Huot Gollecting and Commuting Agent, July 1868, January 3	1868, January 3	1117 59 No salary.		
					1
					=

Department of Grown Lands, Quebec, 30th June 1875.

APPENDIX 'No. 5.

	STAIBBERNI	ending 30th June 1875.	ending 30th June 1875.		
	Date.	Service,	Number of acres sold.	Amount of sales.	Amount of collections.
	12 months to	Crown Lands	88,200	\$ cts. 32,673 62	\$ cts.
6	30 June 1875.	Clergy Lands,	2,979	1,611 15	4,333 51
•			91,179	34,284 77	32,681 65

E. E. TACHE,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Grown Lands, Quebec, 30th June 1875.

6

APPENDIX No. 6.

39	Victor	ia.	Sessional Pa	apers	. (No. 2.)	A. 1875.
	number of Acres of Grown Lands alienated by Gales and Free Grants; also the number of veyed and the number of acres for sale from 1st July 1867 to 30th June 1875.	Number of acres for sale.	6,170,375 6,549,477 6,485,617 6,480,542 6,406,374 6,358,312 6,294,530		88,200 4,015 } 92,215 deduct. 6,266,097	E. E. TACHÉ, Assistant-Commissioner.
	by Sales and First July 1867 to 3	Kurveyed.	54,014 538,256 120,498 174,320 58,584 118,979 28,453	1,193,104	ATION.  { Sold	
APPENDIA NO. 0.	Lands alienated es for sale from l	Free Grants.	10,502 8,051 21,302 11,212 7,130 4,271 4,015	66,483	July 1874 to 30th June 1875.  Add number of acres surveyed	
API	Acres of Grown e number of acr	Acres s.ld.	202,703 151,103 163,056 168,183 125,622 162,770 88,200	1,061,637	RECA	75.
	STATEMENT shewing the number of Ageres surveyed and the	· Year.	1st July 1867 to 31 t December 1868  1st January 1869 to 30th June 1870  1st July 1870  do do 1871 do do 1872  do do 1872 do do 1873  do do 1873 do do 1873  do do 1873 do do 1874  do do 1874 do do 1875	Total	For sale 1st July 1874	Department of Grown Lands, Quebec, 30th June 1875.

#### APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT of Receipts of Department of Crown Lands for the twelve months ending 30 June 1875.

	\$	\$
Jesuits' Estates  Woods and Forests Crown Domain Seigniory of Lauzon Crown Instalments Clergy Instalments Survevors Fee Funds Registration Fees Patent Fees Inspection Fees Assignment Fees Settlement Fees Location Fees Location Fees Location Fees Registration Service Sir John Caldwell (Estate of)	3,374 94 8,664 17 28,351 14 4,333 51 377 67 332 00 183 70 87 84 42 00 768 50 63 00 6 37 6 00 10 94	597,365 03
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.  Deposits	······································	1,362 98 598,728 01

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner

Department of Grown Lands, Quebec, 30 June, 1875.

#### APPENDIX No. 8.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending 30 June 1875.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
A gents' salaries	18.8	15 83		
2.50	10,0			
Agents' disbursements, travelling expenses\$3,896.85 do do Bushranging	13,39	8 05		
Registration service	44.5	8 33		
Surveys		00 00		
Refunds		3 28		
Board of Examiners Land Surveyors, l'rovince of Quebec	4	25 00		
Commission, Agents,		0 43	Į	
Special service		5 12		
Woods and Forests	5.50	7 67		
Advertising	<b>1</b> 1	2 09	İ	
Postage, Agents, and Departmental	1,09	23 70		
Jesuits' Estates	3,40	00 34		
Crown Domain	. 86	55 13		
Seigniory of Lauzon	1,46	36 <b>7</b> 0	•	
Crown Instalments		1 15		
()Id Ledger Accounts	6	35 20		
Casual Fees		1 00		
Boundary Line, Outario and Quebec		00 00		
Baie des Chaleurs and Gaspe Railway		4 05		
Expenditure Account, refunded Treasurer	3,14	7 62		
SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.			130,8	00 69
Timber Deposits	30	5 40		
Deposits	6,34	7 90		
			6,6	53 30
•			137.4	53 99

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30 June, 1875.

### APPENDIX No. 9.

# STATEMENT of monies paid to Bushrangers during the year ending 30th June 1875.

Tipper ()tte		
Upper Ottawa agency,	\$ ct <.	\$ cts.
Wm. Clark. Paid him, Bushranging	201 90	
J. Hodgins	100 00	
C. McCallum	100 00	***
John Darby	378 05	779 95
Lower Ottawa agency		
A. B. Filion	56 30	
Mess. R. Farley & A. Daly	43 93	
James Currie	505 81	
A. Daly	224 50	830 54
Grandville agency,		
L. Pelletier	526 <b>7</b> 0	
F. Richard	128 26	
P. Desjardins	290 00	
J Langlois.	5 40	
J. Dionne	113 20	1063 56
Saguenay Part of,		
John McLaren	764 25	
L. Sasseville	162 50	926 75
Saguenay part of & Lake St. John,		010 10
P. Dumais	698 50	
P. Lindsay	435 00	
J. Jean	733 25.	1856 75
Bonaventure agency,	133 23	1000 13
E. Hall	15.00	•
	15 00	
J. Robertson	36 00	
(). Martin	137 75	
H. Smollett	10 00	•
W. Ross	6 00	
J. Doherty	34 00	
J. Loisel	16 00	
A. Arseneau	10 00	264 75
St. Charles agency,		
L. Z. Roussau		37 00
Rimouski agency,		
V. Roy	311 85	
A. E. Rioux	189 60	501 <b>45</b>
Montmagny agency,		
E. Couture	1580 60	
L. Morin	214 00	
J. Fitzgerald	51 00	
P. Dion	161 50	2007 10
Chaudière agency.		
J. E. Čayouette		318 00
Arthabaska agency,		0.0
		218 50
Magog agency,	•••••	
R. Brook		30 00
	***************************************	30 00
St. Francis agency,	04 50	
James Addie	81 50	000 00
John Fitzgerald	155 10	236 60
St. Maurice agency,	102.05	
J. B. Normand	127 25	
K. Duchaine	<b>, 103</b> 50	230 75
L. H. Gosselin. — Balance of old account general Bushranger of	<del></del> ,	
previous year		199 5 <b>0</b>
		9501 20
	<u>'</u>	

E. E. TACHÉ, Assistant-Commissioner.

The second rate of the second					The property of the last
Name.	District.	Residence.	Date of appointment.	Salary.	Disbursements.
				\$ cts.	S cls.
W. C. Willis	Rastern Townships	Rastern Townships Sherbrooke	November 1867	20 00	5 00
A. Blais	Rimouski	A. Blais Rimouski Ranpscull November 1867	November 1867	20 00	
A. Labbé	Charlevoix	A. Labbé Charlevoix St. Urbain March 1873	March 1873	20 00	131 70
A. Latraverse	Sorel	LA. Latraverse Sorel Sorel Sorel Sorel	June 1874	20 00	41 00
E. Copping	Montcalm	MontealmJune 1874 Montealm	June 1874	20 00	2 00
J. Dumais	Lake St. John	J. Dumais	November 1874	. 50 00	59 40
F. Richard	Kamouraska	F. Richard	April 1875	20 00	2 00

E. E. TACHÉ, Assistant-Commissioner.

> Department of Crown Lands. Quebec, 30th June 1875.

APPENDIX

Province of Quebec—Return of Surveys

Surveyor.	Surveys.	Cost of Survey.	Gross area.
		\$ cts.	
Barnard, James Laurier, Carolus	Township of Boucher (part of)	2,912 73 2,220 86	-,
Grondin, L. S. E McArthur, Jas		5,133 59 201 30 218 90	
Snow, John A	do Onslow, part of range line	251 31	
Painchaud, A Leclerc, Lucien	do Newportdo Wolf	220 07 455 13	
Du Tremblay, G. B	do Metabetchouan and Jonquière	801 53	
O'Sullivan, Hy Legendre, J. B. O	St. Gabriël	689 33	
Snow, John A O'Sullivan, Hy	Wagner	88 50 24 25	
, •	principal tributaries	2,236 37	
Gagnon, Gédéon Legendre, E. H	Survey on Rivers Windigo and Salmon do do Nouvelle, Port Daniel and	5,786 50	1
O'Dwyer, W· W	Little Cascapédia	3,285 00 1,400 00	
Quino, F. P	do the Upper Matiawa and Lake	•	
	Cyprès	1,712 90 1,872 00	
	colonial R. Road	475 00	
	•	24,851 68	

<sup>28,453</sup> acres subdivided into Farm lots at 13 cents per acre.

N.B.—The quantities and amounts exhibit the surveys completed and paid up to date, a

Department of Crown Lands.

Quebec, 30th June 1875.

No. 11. from 1st July 1874 to 30th June 1875.

Bivers, reads and outlines.  Miles.	County.	REMARKS.
30	Champl'n & Portn's Montcalm	Situate on the South East side of the River St. Maurice. do respectively in rear of the Townships Chilton and Doncaster
		Additional amount allowed.  Verification of part of the W cutline and posting the rear line.
	Pontiac	Re-survey of 5th and 6th Range line East of centre line.
	Gaspé	Verification of 6th Range, and scaling the principal lakes.
3^3	Québec	Balance, viz : One half paid by the Seignior.
	Pontiac Ottawa	Upper waters of the Ottawa River. The road line surveyed across the Island.
162 <b>}</b> 494	Bonaventure Portneuf&Québec	Balance, viz: \$200 paid by the Woods and Forests Branch. Tributaries of the Rivers St. Maurice and Chamouchouan.
50 519	Bonaventure Pontiac	Rivers discharging into Bay of Chaleurs. do do do Lake Temiscamingue.
79 110	St. Maurice Saguenay	Tributaries of the River St. Maurice Rivers emptying into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, coast of Labrader
22	Rimouski	Performed under instructions from the Board of Works.

part from the surveys in progress, on most of which, advances have been made.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner

### APPENDIX No. 12.

### WOODS AND FORESTS.

STATEMENT of revenue collected during the fiscal year ending 30 June 1875.

				by A. J. Russell	225092			
qo.	do	do	do	McLean Stewart	47874	16	272966	7
do	do	Lower Ottawa	do	Chs. E. Belle	76006	71	ł	
do	d <b>o</b>	do	qо	McLean Stewart	269	25	76275	9
do	do .	St. Maurice	do	A. Dubord	75966	79	1	
do	do	do	ďΟ	L. Z. Rousseau	30	12	}	
do .	do	do	do	McLean Stewart	21	49	76018	4
do	do	Arthabaska	do	Ant. Gagnon	13961	99		
do	do	do	do	McLean Stewart	160	75	14122	7
do	do	Magog	do	O. B. Kemp			73	ç
do	do	St. Francis	do	Wm. Farwell			4531	:
do	do	Chaudière	do	J. A. Fortin			9428	9
do	do	Montmagny	do	Eugène Renault	16073	54		
do	do	do	do	McLean Stewart	36	18	16109	•
do	do	Grandville	do	C. T. Dubé	4543	68		
do	do	$\mathbf{do}$	do	McLean Stewart	4	80	4548	į
do	do	Rimouski	do	J. В L <sub>Ә</sub> ря <b>ge</b>	6557	64		
do	dо	do	Пo	McLean Stowart		80	6570	4
do	do	Bonaventure	do	L. J. Riopel		••••	2437	
do	do	Gaspé	do	John Eden		• • • • • •	2301	
d <b>o</b>	ιlo	do	do	Louis Roy		•••••	3834	
do	do	Chicoutimi	do	J. O. Tremblay		•••••	25313	8
do	do	Saguenay	do	Geo. Duberger	18171	48		
do	do	do	do	McLean Stewart	30	00	18201	4
						\$	532734	-

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lards, Woods and Forests, Quebec, 30th June, 1875.

APPENDIX No. 13.

General Statement of Timber &c., and amount accrued from Timber dues, Ground R ints, and Bonus during the fiscal year ending 30th June 1875.

<del>~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~</del>		
Tamarac.	Feet.	741 989 24,667 3,529 24,667 1,116 391 19,371 132 2,859 395 3,968 444 6,426 120 2,000
Tar	Pieces.	989 464 464 444 120
Elm.	Feet.	741 1,314 3,579 1,116
EI .	Pieces.	44 44 92 92 61
Ash.	Feet.	625
	esosi4	20
Oak.	Feet.	210
	Ріесев.	6
	Spruce.	33 49,611 180,697 140,695 140,695 183,837 38,112 44,632 3,300 18,327 6,983 155,609 134,63
Saw Logs.	W. Pine under 17 inc. diameter.	668,133 209,240 238,019 24,590 772 21,451 3,513 2,381 2,391 5,391 61,304 17,374
	W. Pine over 17 inch. diamoter.	697,808 221,061 128,068 6,793 700 7,765 14,185 <u>4</u> 504 401 99 734 3,031 15,736 5,380
Areas under license renewed during the year.	Square miles.	18.2124 4,7424 10,000 3654 3055 5015 5015 1,000 8884 1,391 411 5834 6667 3,373 3,2988
Names of Agents		Cyclis, R. Belle.  An Unbord Ant. Gagnon O. B. Kemp. Wm. Farwell J. A. Fortin Bug. Rohalt C. T. Dubé. J. B. Lepage I. J. Riopel J. Ohn Eden Louis Roy. J. O. Tremblay Geo. Duberger.

<b>3</b> 9	v ictoria	a.	Sessio	onal Papers. (No. 2.)
		ice.	Feet	5,536 6,930 15,612 2,500 3,200
	%c.	Spruce.	Pieces,	212 212 300 300 16 16 142 1,552
	onus,	Cedar.	Feet.	5,850 1,260 2,454 2,420 50,337
	and B	Çec	Pieces.	
	tents,	Hemlock.	Feet.	226 3,000
	T	Неп	Pieces.	91 1133
	s, Groun	Birch.	Feet.	3,18: 27,801 816 8,097 393 7,268 248 3,335 1,624 22,554 521 12,597 98 1020 1,181 39,983
ď.	or due	B	Pieces.	3,18:: 816: 303: 303: 248: 1,624: 521: 08:068
Sontinue	n Timl.	Boom Timber.	Feet.	529,705
13.—(	od froi	Воош	Pieces.	15,186
APPENDIX No. 13.—Continued.	it accruc	Red Pine.	Feet.	749,918
END		Red	Pieces.	19,610
API	r of Timber, &c , and amount accrued from Timber dues, Ground Rents, and Bonus, &c.	White Pine.	Feet.	2,032,953 1,620 120 471 2,5:0 5,793 18,644 915 39,527
	mber,	Wh	Pieces.	7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 194, 194, 194, 194, 194, 194, 194, 194
	GENERAL STATEMENT Of TH	Manas A Activity		A. J. Russell  G.A. Dubord  Ant. Gagnon  O. B. Kemp.  V. R. Fortin  J. A. Portin  Eug. Renault  C. T. Dubé.  J. B. Lepage  L. J. Riopel.  John Eden  Louis Roy  J. O. Tremblay  Geo. Duber, er.

APPENDIX No. 13.—Continued.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Timber, &c., and amount accrued from Timber Dues, Ground Rents and Bonus, &c.

<u></u>			
Staves.	.000,1 1,000.		
Spars.	Pieces.		<u>.                                    </u>
Shingles Pickets.	Pieces.		113,731
Shingles	Per 1,000.		2,1404
Poles.	Теје£тарћ	1,139	1,139
Railway Sleepers.	Ріесев.	1	016,81
Floors.	Pieces.		
Knees.	Pieces	370 50 50 220	91/
Futtocks.	Pieces.	374 374 661 178	1,853
Gedar. Rails.	Pieces.		29,413
Fire Wood.	Soft.	90 1,982 1,982 87 87 87 87	,0/42 3,1284
Pire	Hard.	216 522 44 <u>4</u> 194 503	4F 0 (1
Names of Agents.		A. J. Russ-ll. Chs. E. Belle A. Dubord. A. Dubord. A. Dubord. A. Dubord. J. A. Roggion J. A. Fortin Eug. Renault C. T. Dubé J. B. Lepage L. J. Riopel. Lois Roy. J. O. Tremblay. Geo. Duberger	2

99 A 160	oria.	Sess	ional Papers. (No. 2.)	A. 1019
ů	Total.	ets.	272,966 74 76,275 96 76,018 40 14,122 74 73 96 4,531 32 9,428 27 16,109 72 4,548 48 6,570 44 2,437 46 2,331 18 2,331 18 18,201 48	rissioner.
s, Bonus, &c	Transfer Bonus.	ee cts.	8,404 00 5,232 00 1,640 00 8\$ 00	E. TACHE, Assistant-Commissioner.
iround Rent	Bonus.	es cts.	100 00 320 00 2,839 00	E. F. T.
d. ber Dues, G	Ground Renis.	↔ cts.	36,371 50 8,856 00 20,580 00 770 50 1,031 93 1,999 90 1,781 50 2,783 00 82 50 602 50 6,565 04	
APPENDIX No. 13.—Continued.	Timber Dues.	S cts.	220,861 59,777 52,448 12,689 42,532 3,446 13,845 667 13,845 667 13,845 1,642 89 3,672 43 1,647 1,196 17,196 17,196 17,196 17,196 17,196 17,196 17,196 17,196 17,196 18,378 18,4169 12,378 18,4169 12,418 12,418 12,418 12,418 12,418 12,418 12,418 13,418 14,4	
OIX No. 13 unt accrue	Trespass.	· •	98 48 1,595 60 455 44 45 455 28 455 28 48 64 553 47 21 89 60 16 16 30 16 30 16 30	
APPENI	Interest.	es cts.	7,231 43 1,314 59 1,305 07 122 54 122 54 238 08 74 46 108 61 66 47 632 77 331 72	
mber, &	Hemjock Bark.	Per cords.	1,863	•
APPENDIX No. 13.—Continued.  General Statement of Timber, &c., and amount accrued from Timber Dues, Ground Rents, Bonus, &c.	Names of Agente		J. Russell is. E. Belle Dubord it. Gagnon B. Kemp in. Farwell in. Farwell T. Dube B. Lepage B. Lepage J. Riopel hin Eden uis Roy O. Tremblay	Deparlment of Grown Lands, Woods and Forests, Quebec, 30th June 1875,

### APPENDIX No. 14.

Special Return of Officers and Clerks at the different Cadastre Offices, year ending 30th June 1875.

NAMES.	DESIGNATION.	SAL	ARY.
	Montreal.	\$ cts	.   \$ cts.
J. B. Varin	Director	1600 0	n
	Suryeyor and Draughtsman	1200 0	
f. W Sicotte	Clerk	1000 0	
D. W. Diovices	CICI K	1000 0	3000 00
	Quebec.	•	
P. L. Morin	Director	1600 0	n l
F Lachaine	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1100 0	
G. A. Varin	Secretary	1000 0	
C. E. Gauvin	Surveyor and Draughtsman	800 0	
R. D'Estimauville	Clerk	500 0	
	THREE-RIVERS.		
	I HREE-ILIVERS.		
G. A. Bourgeois	Director	1400 0	0
L. O. Arcand	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1200 0	
P. Guillet	Clerk	600 0	3200 00
	,		
	Terrebonne.		
T A Transiana	Discotor	1400 0	.
	Director	1100 0	- 1
J. D. Leciair	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1100 0	2500 00
	Montmagny.		
P Casarsin	Director	1400 0	<b>.</b>
R Y (Landrage)	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1100 0	
r. A. Coudicada	but ve you and Diaughtsman	1100 0	2000 00
	Beauharnois.	,	
I. A Seorg	Director	1400 0	, 1
I Sulivan	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1100 0	
Incarb Mayor	Clerk	600 0	
ocepu majoraniii iii iii iii iii iii iii ii ii ii ii	C101 E	000 0	3100 00
	JOLIETTE,		
Ver Crenesu	Director	1400 00	<b>,</b>
I' Dorval	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1100 00	
J De fausse	Clerk	600 00	
. 20.142300,			0100 00
	Sherbrooke.		
James Addie	Director	1400 00	,
C P Towle	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1100 00	
G. 1 . 10 . 10	a survey of and strangerous	1100 00	.   3000 00
	Hull, (County of Ottawa.		
C. Leduc	Director	1400 00	<b>,</b> [
Ismae Ma Arthur	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1100 00	
A D. Denis	Clerk	600 00	
	WIVI B	~~~~	
2. 2021334			

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Departement of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June 1875.

# APPENDIX No. 14. (a)

STATEMENT of amounts paid Surveyors employed on Calastral operations, year ending 30 June 1875.

Name of Surveyor.	, Locality.	Amount paid.
N. V. Lefrançois	Parish of Laval	\$ cts.
P. O. Lefrançois	Chateau Richer	527 25 1378 35 203 50 566 66 50 00
,		2725 76

E. E. TACHE,
Assist. Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30 June, 1\$75.

APPENDIX No. 15.

Gran 10	Grants of and under 100 acres.	901	rants over and under 500 acres.	. of Grants.	mber s granted.	ether by teas grant r sale.	Total nomber of acres granted.
No. of Grants.	Mo. of Acres.	No. of Grants.	No. of Acres.	nedmuN		iuterg	•
323	23,033			323	23,033		
21		128	22,060	128	22,060	•	
					45,093	Sale.	Acres
20	4,015	:	***************************************	20	4,015	Gratuitous.	
					49,108	Total.	do to 30th June 1875 } 49,108
						•	Grand Total 5,943,887

E. TACHE.

Assistant-Commissioner

Department of Grown Lands,

#### APPENDIX No. 16.

STATEMENT showing the number of letters received by the Crown Land Department from the 1st day of July 1874 up to 30 June 1875.

> E. E. TACHÉ, Assist.-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30 June, 1875.

### APPENDIX No. 17.

RETURN of Extra Clerks employed in the Department of Crown Lands during the year ending 30th June 1875.

	1	JAME.			Salary.
Charles Parent, E. T. Morin, L. N. Dufresne, M. McLeod, John Short	xtra Cle do do do do	rck	\$2.00 p 1.50 1.00 2.50 2.50	er dien	n. died 11 February 1875. resigned 10 Nov. 1874.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June 1875.

#### APPENDICE No. 18.

STATEMENT showing the number of instructions given to Surveyors; the number of Townships and Parishes erected; the number of Reports prepared, adjudications and statements made; the number of sales and locations cancelled; the number of lots comprised in such sales and locations, the number of letters written and the number of cheques drawn from 1st July 1874 to 30th June 1875.

Instructions to Surveyors	
Plans and tracings copied	673
Townships erected	
Parishes and Villages erected	25
Reports	108
Adjudications	10
Statements	24
Sales and locations cancelled	14
Lots comprised	17
Letters written	4703
Cheques drawn	166
CADASTER OFFICE.	
CADASTRE OFFICE.	
Letters received	434
Letters received	434 327
Letters received	
Letters received	327
Letters received	327
Letters received	327 3 76 9289

E. E. TACHÉ,

Assistant-Commissioner...

Departement of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June 1875.

#### APPENDIX No. 19.

STATEMENT showing the number of lots of Public Lands inspected and classified, the names of the Agents, Agencies and Townships in which those inspections were made during the year ending 30 June 1875.

Names of Agents and Agencies.	Townships.	No. of lots.	Total of lots inspected and classified.
J. O. TremblayLake St. John Agency	Tremblay	4 8 302 355	669
L. Z. Rousseau St. Charles Agency	Gosford	22	22
G.o. Duberger Saguenay Agency	Callières	110	110-
J. B. Delfausse L'Assomption Agency	Cathcart	11	1 R
	Blandford	58 65 140 · 69 129	
	Bulstrode & } Augmentation } Maddington	370 253	4005
A. B. Filion	Grenville Chatham	2 2	1084 4
Wm. Farwell	Dudswell	1	1
			1901

E. E. TACHE,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June, 1875.

#### APPENDIX No. 20.

STATEMENT of Colonization Roads in the Province of Quebec, together with the names and residences of the agents, the townships traversed by said roads, the number of acres of land open for location on each, and the regulations or conditions under which Free Grants thereon are made.

### TACHÉ ROAD.

J. B. Lepage, agent, Rimouski.
C. T. Dubé, do Rivière du-Loup (en bas).
Eug. Renault, do Montmagny.
17,665 acres open for location.

The Taché road, which is only partially constructed, begins in the township of Buckland and traverses the township of Mailloux, in the county of Bellechasse, the townships of Montminy and Patton, in the county of Montmagny, the townships of Arago, Garneau and Lafontaine, in the county of l'Islet, the townships of Chapais, Painchaud, Chabot and Pohenegamook, in the county of Kamouraska, the townships of Armand, Demers, Hocquart and Raudot, in the county of Temiscouata, the townships of Bédard, Chénier, Duquesne, Macpès, Neigette, Fleuriau and part of the township Cabot, in the county of Rimouski, where it joins the Matapedia road.

#### MATAPEDIA ROAD.

J. B. Lepage, agent, Rimouski. Ls. J. Riopel, do New-Carlisle. 12,396 acres open for location.

This road commences in the parish of St. Flavie, on the River St. Lawrence, in the county of Rimouski, and connects with the east end of the Taché road, in the township of Fleuriau, and passes thence (occasionally intersecting the Kempt road), through the township of Cabot, the seigniory of Lake Matapedia and the townships of Lepage and Casupscull, in the county of Rimouski, and the townships of Assemetquagan and Ristigouche to the mouth of the Matapedia, in the county of Bonaventure.

#### KEMPT ROAD.

J. B. LEPAGE, agent, Rimouski. Ls. J. RIOPEL, do New-Carlisle. 20,213 acres open for location.

The Kempt road commences on the river Ristigouche, in the township of Ristigouche, traversing that township and the township of Assemetquagan, in the county of Bonaventure, the townships of Casupscull and Lepage, the seigniory of Matapedia, the township of Cabot and the seigniory of Metis, in the county of Rimouski, to the river Metis, on the river St. Lawrence.

#### MATANE AND CAP CHAT ROAD.

J. B. Lepage, agent, Rimouski.
Ls. Roy, do Ste. Anne des Monts.
2,575 acres open for location.

This road commences at St. Jérôme, in the seigniory of Matane, in the county of Rimouski, and passes along the shore of the river St. Lawrence through the townships of St. Denis, Cherbourg, Dalibaire, and Romieu, in said county, and the township of Cap-Chat to St. Ann's, in the county of Gaspé.

#### WARE AND LANGEVIN ROAD.

J. Hume, acting agent, St. Joseph, Beauce.

72 acres open for location.

The Langevin road traverses portions of the townships of Ware and Langevin.

#### MAILLOUX ROAD.

Eug. Renault, agent, Montmagny. 10,600 acres open for location.

This road starts at a point on the Taché road, in the township of Mailloux, traverses said township and the townships of Roux, Bellechasse and Daaquam, in the county of Bellechasse.

#### TEMISCOUATA ROAD.

Сня. Т. Dung, agent, Rivière-du-Loup (en bas).

16,880 acres open for location.

The Temiscouata road commences at Rivière-du Loup, running through the townships of Whitworth and Armand and the seigniory of Temiscouata, to the province line.

#### ELGIN ROAD.

Eug. Renault, agent, Montmagny. 2,300 acres open for location.

The Elgin road, in the county of l'Islet, commences at the river St. Lawrence, at Port Joly, in the seigniory of Port Joly, and thence passes on the division line between the townships Fournier, Ashford, Garneau, Lafontaine, Casgrain and Dionne, intersecting the Taché road on the line between the townships of Garneau and Lafontaine.

#### LAKE ST. JOHN ROAD.

L. Z. Rousseau, agent, St. Roch, Quebec. 15,658 acres open for location.

The lake St. John road starts from the township of Tewkesbury, in the county of Quebec, and passes through the township of Cauchon, and the unsurveved lands of the Crown, also through the township of Metabetchouan, to the village of Metabetchouan, in the county of Chicoutimi.

### MARITIME ROAD, South Shore.

John Eden, agent, Gaspé Basin. Louis Roy, do Cap-Chat. 22,195 acres open for location. The Maritime road, South Shore, beginning at and passing through the seigniory of St. Anne des Monts, traverses the townships of Tourelle, Christie, Duchesnay, the seigniory of Mont Louis, Taschereau township, la Madeleine Seigniory, township Denoue, Grande Vallée des Monts seigniory, township of Cloridorme, the seigniory of l'Anse de l'Etang and the township of Sydenham as far as the township of Fox, all in the county of Gaspé.

### MARITIME ROAD, NORTH SHORE.

GEO. DUBERGER, agent.

acres open for location.

The Maritime road, north shore, starts from the river Noire, which separates the township of Callière from the seigniory of Mount Murray, in the county of Charlevoix, traverses the said township of Callière and the townships of Sague nay, Tadoussac, Bergeronnes, Escoumains and Iberville, in the county of Saguenay, thus running along the north shore of the river St. Lawrence, as far as the west line of the seigniory of Mille Vaches, in the county of Saguenay.

## CONDITIONS OF FREE GRANT LOCATIONS ON COLONIZATION ROADS.

- 1st. The locatee is to proceed to and occupy at once the land assigned to him. Should he not do so within one mouth of the date of his ticket, or should he abandon the land after having been placed on it, he will be considered as having lost all claim to receive the land.
- 2nd. He is required to clear and place under crop 12 acres of the land located, within four years of the date of his ticket, build a house, and to reside on the land until his settlement duty is performed. When completed, he will be entitled to his patent.
- 3rd. If under the necessity of being temporarily absent from his location, he will apply to the resident agent, stating the length of his intended absence, and the reason for it, which will be entered on the agent's book, if the reasons for absence seem sufficient. Should he absent himself without permission to do so, or should he remain away longer than authorized, he will be considered as having forfeited his location.
- 4th. Any assignment or attempt to assign the ticket or location, without the previous knowledge and approval of the agent, will also be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the locatee or assignee.
- 5th. In all cases of abandonment of location, the located land will be considered immediately open for new location or sale.

No location will be allowed for more than 100 acres to one individual.

Note —The system of Free Grants in this province (with the exception of grants not exceeding ten acres for schools, town hall, &c., and grants not exceeding fifty acres for places of public worship, and one hundred acres for Model or Industrial Farms) is confined by law to land set apart for that purpose on each side of the Colonization roads mentioned in the foregoing statement.

28

### APPENDIX No 21.

ETATEMENT shewing the names of the Colonization Roads, the names of the agents and the number of locations issued on said roads, from 1st July 1874 to 30th June 1875 inclusive, &c.

ROADS.	AGENTS.	Locations issued.	No.	Locations annulled.	No.
Taché	J. B. Lepage, C. T. Dubé, E. Re- nault	26	2068	1	- 100
Témiscouata	C. T. Dubé	4	352	·	
Matapédia	J. B. Lepage & L. J. Riopel	1	100		
Kempt	d <b>o</b> do	5	500	6	587
Matane & Cap Chat	Louis RoyJ. B. Lepage	1	1 <b>0</b> 0		
Elgin	Eug. Renault				
Etchemin	John Hume, acting				
Mailloux	Eug. Renault	7	350		
Ware & Langevin	John Hume, acting	2	200		
Lake St. John	L. Z. Rousseau	. 1	100		
Maritime south shore.	John Eden & L. Roy	4	301		
Markime north shore.	Geo. Duberger				
Kennebec	John Hume, acti: g				
	Total	51	4071	7	687

E. E. TACHÉ,

Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June 1875.

### APPENDIX No. 22.

St. Joseph, (Beauce) 12th October 1875.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,

I have the honor to make the following report, respecting the performance of my duties, as Inspector of Crown Lands Agencies, for the year ending 30th June last

These duties during the above period have consisted more in special services than in the usual routine of visiting the different agencies in the Province, in which I had been chiefly engaged during the previous year.

I commenced my visits on the 13th July. The first was made to the Montmagny and Grandville agencies, where (in consequence of some reports made to the Department) I went to examine into the correctness of the returns of timber cut by one of the limit holders in these agencies. I was happy to find that notwithstanding these reports, there were no serious errors in the returns. I availed myself of the opportunity to examine the accounts of the agents of both these agencies, which I found to be correct.

I returned to Quebec towards the end of July, and on the first of Angust I left that city and went to the Saguenay agency. While there I visited all the townships below the river Saguenay, remaining two or three days in each, where I acted as agent, and examined into several conflicting claims. This was the first opportunity I had had of seeing these townships, and I found that over the whole extent of country, from Tadoussac to Baie de Mille Vaches, there was but very little land fit for cultivation, and but comparatively few instances where there seemed to be a possibility of the inhabitants living solely from the produce of their farms.

After my return from the Saguenay agency, I remained several days in Quebec, and towards the end of August I again visited the Montmagny agency upon special service.

Several complaints having been made against the agent for the Rimousk agency, of his conduct in his official capacity, and an enquéte to enquire thereinto having been repeatedly asked for, I, in compliance with instructions from the Department proceeded to Rimouski on the 7th September to hold such enquête accompanied by one of the clerks of the Department who acted as my secretary.

The enquête was opened on the 8th of September and closed on the 19th of the same month. It was held in different parts of the agency, a number of witnesses were examined, and the official conduct of the agent during the fifteen years he had acted in that capacity, was most rigorously enquired into. In transmitting the very lengthy evidence taken on this occasion to the Department, it afforded me much pleasure to be able to report that I considered nearly all the complaints brought against the agent to be either wholly unfounded, or grossly exaggerated. I can not speak too highly of the most efficient assistance I received in conducting this enquête from the gentleman above mentioned who accompanied me.

After my return from Rimouski, I remained some time in Quebec preparing reports. Leaving that place of the 5th of October, I spent a few days in Leeds which I left on the 11th of the month to visit the agencies on the Ottawa River

On the 16th I arrived at Thurso, the residence of the agent of the Petite Nation agency, where I was sorry to find the agent, Mr. Cameron, in such a state of health as precluded all hopes of his recovery. It was therefore with much more regret than surprise that I afterwards heard of his death.

Mr. Cameron was an efficient agent, possessed of much intelligence, and a man of the strictest honor and integrity. His son who has succeeded him, will also I feel certain, make an efficient agent, as he acquired during his father's lifetime a thorough knowledge of the affairs of the agency.

From Thurso I went to Ottawa and thence to Hull, where the agent of the Gatineau agency now resides. I examined all his accounts and looked over his agency books, and found, as I expected to do, every thing correct.

I next visited Mr. Heath the agent of the Coulonge agency and examined his accounts which I found to be correct. I also gave him some advice respecting the affairs of his agency which he promised to attend to: after which I returned to Ottawa.

I remained some days in Ottawa during which time I frequently visited the office of A. J. Russell, Esquire, Crown Timber Agent for the Upper Ottawa District, as I was instructed to consult with him respecting the best and most effectual system of bush ranging. I was also desirous of making myself acquainted with the manner in which he conducted the affairs of his extensive and important agency, knowing that from his thorough practical knowledge, and long experience, any information or suggestion coming from him, respecting timber matters, would be of great value and much utility to me.

I left Ottawa on the 26th October, and on my way down I remained a short time at Grenville to see Mr. Filion the agent for the lower part of the Petite Nation agency. I found that he had all his agency affairs in good order, and seemed to understand the duties of his office very well.

On the 27th I arrived in Montreal, and having visited Mr. Belle on the 28th, I left Montreal that same evening, and arrived the next morning in Quebec.

On the 3rd November I left Quebec for Chicoutimi. My visit to that agency was chiefly connected with timber affairs: some matters to which my attention had been directed on my last visit had not been finally arranged, and were completed on this visit: and in company with the agent I visited the different limit holders and received from them their statement of timber made during the previous season, which we carefully examined and found correct. The state of the roads at that season of the year did not permit me to visit the sub-agency of lake St. John. I left Chicoutimi on the 11th of the month and arrived in Quebec the next day.

A few days after my return to Quebec I visited Three-Rivers, in order to give necessary instructions to some persons who had been appointed to make an inspection of lands in that agency. Being there I took the opportunity of looking over Dr. Dubord's agency books and examining his accounts, all of which were as usual correct. Having accomplished what I had to do in Three-Rivers I returned to Quebec on the 21st.

A difficulty having arisen with respect to the statement of lumbering operations of one of the limit holders in the Montmagny agency, as to the quantity of timber cut on said limits during the season 1873-74, I received instructions to enquire into the matter, which was one of considerable importance; and for that purpose, I visited all the camps where operations were being carried on in the same localities as in the previous season, and by devoting to the subject all the

care and attention I was capable of bestowing upon it, I endeavoured to arrive at a correct solution of the difficulty. In the execution of this task I was engaged from the 16th of December until the 28th of the same month, when I returned to Quebec, and thence went to Leeds where I was engaged several days in preparing a report of my investigation.

I returned to Quebec early in January and remained for some time in the city. Towards the end of the month I was directed to proceed to the Chaudière agency and report upon a matter which had attracted the attention of the House of Assembly last session, having reference to timber cut by one of the limit holders in that agency on lands previously sold. I visited a great portion of these lands, and also all the camps at which timber was being cut, and of the whole of my proceedings in the matter I made a full report to the department. I returned to Quebec from my visit to this agency on the 7th of February.

The agent of the above mentioned agency having long been in a declining state of health, died in the beginning of February, and I was instructed to proceed to St. Joseph, Beauce, and act as agent for the vacant agency, until another agent would be appointed. I accordingly went there on the 16th of that month, and having received from Madam Fortin, the widow of the late agent, possession of all the agency books, papers, &c., &c., I entered at once upon the duties of the office, and sent public notices to that effect throughout the whole agency.

The death of the late agent Mr. Fortin was an event very much to be regretted: he was one of the best agents in the Province and I desire to bear testimony to the zeal and ability with which he discharged the duties of his office. For the last two or three months of his life however, his extreme illness prevented him from performing those duties in his accustomed manner, and the papers accumulated in his office during this time or to which he had had occasion to refer, presented in the manner they were scattered about a striking contrast to the neatness and order with which every thing had been previously arranged.

Some time after my arrival at St. Joseph, I visited the French settlement in the township of North Metgermette, which is very beautifully situated on the west side of Lake Abenaquis in the 8th range of that township. Several buildings and an excellent sawmill have been erected. The clearance and chopping extend for about a mile along the banks of the lake, and for about half a mile back, and if the expectations of the enterprising Mr. Vannier be realised, I have no doubt but it will make a very flourishing settlement.

In concluding this report it only remains for me to add that from the period above mentioned I continued at St. Joseph acting as agent until the close of the fiscal year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN HUME, Inspector of Agencies.

#### APPENDIX No. 23.

CADASTRE OFFICE, Montreal, 30 June 1875.

### To THE HONORABLE

The Commissioner of Crown Lands,

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, a statement containing a list of the operations of the Cadastre Office of the district of Montreal, during the year just expired.

We are at present occupied in comparing the plans and books of reference of the localities cadastrated, and as soon as this work is finished those documents will be sent to you.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

· Your most humble and

Obedient servant,

J. B. VARIN.

SYNOPTICAL STATEMENT Of the	he work o	lone ir	the C	APPENJ Office of t for the	APPENDIX No. 23a.) Mice of the Cadastre, i for the year 1874-75.	n the Distr	rict of	Montreal, J. B.	APPENDIX No. 23a. of the work done in the Office of the Cadastre, in the District of Montreal, J. B. Varin, Director, for the year 1874-75.	
LOCALITY.	Superficies of the lands cadastrated.	ficies of the cadastrated.	lands		closing.	transmis- Dèpart. Tands.	deposit.	noi.  which count the that the renew- the renew- the registra-	DEWARKS	<u></u>
	Arpents.	Perc.	Feet.	Number cels de in the Referer	lo ətsQ	oj noiz	Date of Date of	offenels offenels offenels offenels offenels offenels offenels offenels offenels offenels offenels offenels offenels	newanns.	
COUNTY OF LAVAL.							 			1
Parish St. Martin	15,810 7,031 565 .18,906 9,443	20 7 69 39 25	294 54 126 254	680 241 171 459 209	5 Octob. 1874. 5 Nov. 1874. 24 Dec. 1874. 14 Jany. 1875. 16 Feby. 1875.			······································		
COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.					·					·
Town of St. John	1,075	28	247	1,165	10 June 1875.		<del></del>			<u></u>
Totals	52,832	21	12	2,925		٠.		· · · · · · · · ·		
•	-	<u>-</u>	-		_	-	-		_	

#### APPENDIX No. 24.

Quebec, 3 July 1875.

To the Honorable H. G. Malhiot,

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to present you a detailed statement of the operations of the cadastre of the south west section of the county of Portneuf and of the district of Quebec, comprising the parishes of St. Basile, Cap Santé, Portneuf, Deschambault and Grondines. The plans of these five parishes are drawu and the books of reference are almost completed.

These five parishes comprise an area of one hundred and thirty seven thousand arpents, and contain two thousand six hundred lots, as follows:

St. Basile,	33,369 arpents,	550 lots.
Cap Santé,	19,587	417 "
Portneuf,	33,490 ''	660 "
Deschambault,	25,466 "	522 "
Grondines,	25,088 "	451 "

One hundred and fifty miles of roads nave been triangulated and measured so as to establish their lengths and positions on the cadastral plans; eighteen miles of rivers have been scaled and forty one miles of seigniorial and boundary lines measured.

With the exception of the deep vally through which the river Portneuf runs, a stream with many windings, rapids, cascades and falls, the territory over which the above operations were performed is tolerably even.

Three weeks were occupied in establishing the line which separates the seigniory of Gaudarville from that of St. Gabriel. The length of this line prolonged to the township of Gosford is twenty three miles.

The geographical map of the extensive county of Nicolet with a tracing of the left bank of the St. Lawrence opposite that county is completed.

The geographical map, on a scale of forty chains to the inch, comprising the island of Montreal, Isle Jesus, Isle Bizard, and Isle Perrot, will have for its limit to the south the parallel line 45° 15′, to the north the line 45° 48′. 30″, to the east the right bank of the St. Lawrence and a part of the Seigniories of Boucherville, Longueuil, and Laprairie, to the south the Sault St. Louis, Chateaugay and Beauharnois, to the west the meridional line 74°. 1′, from Greenwich. This work is making rapid progress; the island of Montreal is all filled in and the right bank of the river (St. Lawrence) from Beauharnois to Trinity cape (Varennes).

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. L. MORIN, Director.

# APPENDIX No. 24 (a).

Synoptical Statement of the work done by the Cadastre Office of the District of Quebec, for the year 1874-75.—P. L. Morin, Director

LOCALITY.	•	rsicies of th		Number of parcels.
St. Basile		Arpents.  33,369 19,587 33,490 25,466 25,088	•	 550 417 660 522 451 2,600

#### APPENDIX No. 25.

Cadastre office, Tree-Rivers, 26 July 1875.

To the Honorable H. G. Malhiot,

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

SIR.

I have the honor to transmit to you a schedule showing the amount of work performed by the cadastre office of the district of Three Rivers during the year ended 30th June last.

In the course of this year only three parishes have been completely cadastred, viz. those of St. Severe, St. Barnabé and St. Etienne, They comprise an area of 71,203 arpents, and contain 1398 lots or parcels. It is perhaps not out of place to remark that about two-thirds of the parish of St. Ann d'Yamachiche, comprising 570 numbers, is now cadastrated, making the total number of descriptions 1968.

As you will perceive, the lots numbered and entered in the book of reference are fewer than in the preceding years, and this requires some explanation.

Besides the almost innumerable difficulties of a sufficiently serious nature which have been met with in the course of the work in the parishes in general and particularly in those of St. Ann. d'Yamachiche and St. Etienne, it must be remarked that the employes of this office have not been constantly engaged in operations whose result is to augment the number of descriptions entered in the book of reference.

For instance it was necessary according to your instructions to make a careful survey of the river St. Maurice on both banks, from its mouth as far as the confluent of the river Matawin, an immense undertaking in the course of which I was necessary to establish eleven hundred and thirty four stations of triangulation, over a distance of one hundred ane sixty five miles, and which kept the riveyor of this office actively employed from the 9th of January last to the 12th of June, the other employes having also assisted in the preparation of the plans which were made up in duplicate, one on a scale of twenty chains and the other eighty chains to the inch.

Since the completion of the above mentioned work, Mr. Surveyor Arcand has ren constantly occupied in the verification of the exterior lines of the townships of Shawenegan and Caxton and its Augmentation, which had not been correctly aid down on the original official plans transmitted to this office by the department. It was admitted that these verification surveys in which the surveyor has ren continually engaged since the fourteenth of June, and which are not yet impleted, are indispensably necessary in order to have a good base for the official plans of the parishes comprised in these townships.

Keeping in view the importance and character of these special operations with have seriously interrupted the ordinary work of this office, it will be unstood why the number of descriptions reported this year is less than in presus years although the work performed has been prosecuted with as much attenually vigour as formerly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

G. A. BOURGEOIS,

Director.

APPENDIX No. 25 (a).

STATEMENT of the Works performed by the Cadastre Office of Three-Rivers, from the 1st July 1874 to 30th June 1875. G. A. Bourgeois, Director.

		es of the lands cadastrated.	adastrated.	-isèb e Gence.	lo gail eritre-				
		In erpents, for those pa- rishes or parts thereof which are exclusi- vely stuate in Bei- gniories,	In acres, for the partahes or parts thereof, ex- clusively situate in townships.	Number of lots or parcel	i Length in miles of the sea the roads, rivers and oth gular fronts.	Date of transmission to the partment of Crown Land	Date of the Proclamation.	Time from which should the two years allowed renewel of registration.	REMARKS.
		12229 0 00	***************************************	222	22 miles.	9 Feb 1875	1	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	(a) This does
		8671 0 00	11396 0 00	587	; ;	13 March 1875	:	### ##################################	chaining of the front of the pro- perties, & other measurements
			30902 0 00	589		29 May 1875		**************************************	lish the super- ficies of the par- cels not includ.
aling of River St. Maurice	***************************************	***************************************	P		: 091	***************************************			ment,
Totals		20900 0 00	42298 0 00	1\$98	265 miles (a)				
									-

#### APPENDIX No. 26.

Montmagny, 28 June 1875.

TO THE HONORABLE

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the work performed by the cadastre office of Montmagny under my direction during the year ending 30th June 1875.

Since this office was placed under my control, I have completed the Cadastre of the parishes of St. Thomas, Berthier, St. Pierre and St. François: the whole comprising an area of 82,678 arpents and 2,184 acres, the latter quantity forming part of the first range of the township of Armagh, annexed to the parish of St François.

The total number of lots is 2,443, made up as follows:

St. Thomas	1.171	33,840
Berthier	316	7,795
St. Pierre	476	22,125
St. François	434	18,918
First range of Armagh	46	2,184 acres.

I beg leave to state, that besides the work shown on the plans transmitted to your Department, I took advantage of the winter season to scale the river du Sud over a length of 9½ miles and the St. Nicholas branch 15 miles beyond the paris her now cadastrated.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. CASGRAIN, Director.

APPENDIX No. 26a.

Synoptical Statement of the works performed by the Cadastre Office of Montmagny, Eug. Casgrain, Director, for the year 1874-75.	ss performed fo	ed by the Cadastre O for the year 1874–75.	stre Office of N 14–75.	Montmagńy, Eug. Casgr	ain, Director,
LOCALITY	Superfici	Super:cies of the Lots cadastrated.	dastrated.	Number of parcels	• 200
	Arpents.	Perches.	Acres.	in the Book of Reference.	Date of closing.
COUNTY OF MONTHAGNY.		•			
Parish St. Thomas	33,840			1,171	
0 . " Berthier	7,795			316	
" St. Pierre	22,125			476	
" St. François	18,918			434	
First range of Armagh	:		2,184	46	
Totals	82,678		4816	2,443	

#### APPENDIX No. 27.

CADASTRE OFFICE, TERREBONNE,

St. Jérôme 10 July 1875.

E. E. TACHÉ Esq.,

Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

SiR.

I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of my office for the year ended 30th June last.

The cadastre of the parish of St. Janvier although entered in the report of work done up to 30th June 1874, was not completed until the 21st July, as expained in that report. Since that time, that is, since the 21st July 1874, we have cadastrated the following places, viz:

	Nos.	AREA	
Parish of Ste. Monique,	45 270	1576 arp. 425 "	58 p.
Parish Ste. Therese		36767 "	27 "
Total	1263	38769 "	74 "

These operations were completed on the 1st of June last, and the month of June was employed in making the surveys and preparing the plan, of the town of Terrebonne.

I think it is incumbent on me to point out in this report the extraordinary difficulties encountered in the preparation of the cadastre of the parish of Ste. Therese, and which made the work more than double what it would have been under ordinary circumstances.

There are in this parish seven concessions of wood lands bearing no traces of surveys, and in four of which there are even no front roads. In these latter there are no fences or dividing lines. These lands, as may be seen on the plan, are awided into a great number of small holdings, and belong mostly to parties to siding in the counties of Laval and Two Mountains. The seignior's books are kept in such a manner as to furnish no useful information with regard to these lands; and in those of the municipality there is only a list of names without any resunation of properties, or even, for the chief part, any indication of the consistent. The same difficulties presented themselves with regard to the lots on the river aux chiens between Nos. 587 and 610. We were obliged to go to the residences of the proprietors and take extracts of their titles, and to search in the sidences of the notaries of Ste. There's and the neighboring parishes for such titles could not otherwise be procured. By these means we were enabled to fill up the vacant spaces on the plan, except for the Nos 417 and 810 which are numbered on bloc and marked in the book of reference as abandoned lots.

The following statement will give an idea of the work which had to be performed in arriving at the result obtained.

,	The number of the lots laid down on the plan is	948 708
	Difference	

From which it appears that we have discovered two hundred and forty new or unknown lots by the means just described.

The average cost per number, owing to the delay caused by this work, will no doubt be considerably augmented; but high as it is, it is still less than might have been expected, taking into consideration the amount of labor involved.

This average should be calculated on the expenses incurred only from the 21st July 1874, the day on which the cadastre of St. Janvier was completed, up to the 1st of June last, when we began the cadastre of the town of Terrebonne, which is not comprised in this report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. A. HERVIEUX, Director.

# APPENDIX No. 27a.

Synopyical Statement of the work done in the Office of the Cadastre of St. Jérôme, J. A. Hervieux, Director, for the year 1874-75.

LOGALITY	Superficies of	the Lands cad	åstrated.
LOCALITY.	Number of parcels.	Arpents.	Perches.
Parish St. Monique (part situated in the county of Terrebonne).	45	1,576	58
Village St. Thérèse	270	425	27
Parish Ste. Thérèse	948	36,767	27
Totals	1,263	38,769	74

#### APPENDIX No. 28.

E. E. TACHÉ, ESQUIRE,

Assist.-Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a table containing a statement of the operations of the Cadastre of the District of Ottawa forthe eleven months ending June 30th 1875. These operations cover and area of 38,247 acres, 84 perches and 120 feet, the whole divided into 2550 lots or parcels.

Besides the river Ottawa has been scaled from the eastern boundary of the township of Onslow as far as the mouth of the river du Lièvre; and that portion of the Gatineau river which forms the eastern boundary of the city of Hull has also been scaled.

The official plan and book of reference of the incorporated village of Aylmer is now completed and will be forwarded by express in a few days when a tin case has been provided. Only for the time occupied in scaling the Ottawa river, a portion of the city of Hull would also have been cadastrated.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHS. LEDUC,
Director

OEFICE OF CADASTRE, Hull, July 1st 1875.

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	Superfi	English	English measure. Superficies of Lands cadastrated	re. adastra	led.	or par-	Date	gnsmis- Crown Depart-	-OJJI DI
LOCALITIES.	English feet. Equal Acres. Roods. Per. Feet	Equal	Acres.	Roods.	Per.	Number	of th	Date of tr	i Length i ofscalin rivers an gular lol
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.									Miles. Chains. Links.
Township of Bardley	1,574,275,279		36,140		22	372		15 Fév. 1875 2 April 1875	55-61-83
Orncorporated Village of Aylmer	91,786,929	11	2,107		22	120 2,178			25-00-00
Scaling of Rivers Ottawa, Gatineau and Du Lidvre, (in part)					•				56-00-60
Totals	1,666,062,208	11	38,247	2	70	120 - 2,550			136-61-83

#### APPENDIX No. 29.

CADASTRE OFFICE, Beauharnois, 30th June 1875.

E. E. TACHÉ, ESQ.,

Assistant-Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a report of the work performed by the Cadastre Office under my control during the year ended the 30th June instant.

The number of désignations entered in the book of reference does not fairly représent the amount of labor involved in arriving at that result owing to the difficulties inseparable from the organisation of a new office, and the total absence of plans to guide the surveyor in his work, and particularly in the scaling of the rivers and the Beauharnois canal.

In the absence of any precise indication of the limits of the parish of St. Clément, the determination of these limits was no light task, but this work now done will greatly facilitate the cadastration of the neighboring parishes, the operations therein being thereby considerably advanced, although they cannot form part of the subject of this report.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

L. A. SEERS.

#### APPENDIX No. 29a.

Synoptical Statement of the works performed by the Cadastre Office of Beauharnois, L. A. Seers, Director, for the fiscal year 1874-75.

LOCALITY.	Areas of t	he Lots ca	ıdastra	ted.	of lots oed in the of Refer-	closing.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Feet.	Arpents.	Perc.	Feet.	Number describe Book o ence.	Da'e of closing
Coun y of Brauharnois.		•				
Town of Beauharnois	16,561,192	450	2		561	30 june 1875.
Parish of St. Clement	•••••	.20,771	45	66 <u>‡</u>	555	30 june 1875.
Total	16,561,192	21,221	47	66}	1,116	

#### APPENDIX No. 30.

CADASTRE OFFICE. Joliette, 5 July 1875.

THE HONORABLE H. G. MALHIOT,

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit my report of the operations of the Cadastre Office of the district of Joliette for the fiscal year just expired.

During this period we have made and completed the official plan of the town of Joliette and that of the parish of St. Charles Borromée; the former in five sections and the latter in two: with the corresponding books of reference.

These plans cover a superficies of 31,905,639 english feet, 11707 arpents, and 3,062 acres, or, reducing all the different quantities to the same measure, a total of 16,198 arpents; and the books of reference contain 936 descriptions.

The plan and book of reference of St. Charles Borromée will be transmitted

to you on the expiration of the thirty days during which they are open to the

inspection of the parties interested.

These results, which I hope will be found satisfactory, have involved a large amount of labor, owing to the want of such information and documents as would have facilitated the performance of the work and the manner in which it was therefore necessary to carry it on. The plans of the seigniories being irregular, could not be used as a basis for the official plans, nor to establish the limits of the parishes; so that we had to depend altogether upon the chain and scale, which involved tedious and often very difficult operations on account of the nature of the ground and the great severity of the winter during which the surveys were made.

I trust that allowance will also be made for the delay attendant upon the organisation of the office and the preparations which had to be made before it could be put in operation.

I have to add that besides the chaining of front and side lines done to establish the areas of lots, we have also chained over an extent of three hundred and forty two arpents in scaling the banks of the river Assumption.

I am happy to be able to asure you that, notwithstanding all the difficulties with which we have had to contend, the work has been done with all the exactness desirable for the purpose which it is intended to serve.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your most humble servant,

M. CRÉPEAU, Director.

#### APPENDIX No. 30a.

STNOPTICAL STATEMENT of the works performed by the Cadastre Office of Joliette, M. Crépeau, Director, for the year 1874-75.

LOCALITY.	Areas of t	he lots ca	dastra	led.	of lots of Refer-	Date of closing.
	Feet.	Arpents.	Per.	Feet.	Number describ Books c	Date of
Joliette (Town)	31,905,639	15,330	14	283	599 337	26 Jan. 1875. 30 June 1875.
Total	31,905,639	15,330	14	283	936	,

#### APPENDIX No. 31.

Ange-Gardien, 14th July, 1875.

E. E. TACHÉ, Esq.,

Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the report which you desired me to make respecting the cadastral operations performed by me during the fiscal year 1874-5.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant, '

N. V. LEFRANÇOIS.

#### APPENDIX No. 31 (a)

Synoptiqual Statement of the works performed by the Cadastre Office of Montmorency, N. V. LeFrançois, Esqr., Geometer, for the year 1874-75.

—       Arpents.       Perch.       Feet.       Image: Feet. <td< th=""><th>LOCALITY.</th><th>Areas of t</th><th>he Lots c</th><th>adastra</th><th>ted.</th><th>of lots bed in the of Refer-</th><th>the trans- n to the ment of Lands.</th></td<>	LOCALITY.	Areas of t	he Lots c	adastra	ted.	of lots bed in the of Refer-	the trans- n to the ment of Lands.	
Parish of Château Richer			Arpents.	Perch.	Feet.	Number describ Books ence.	5 g 5	
	Parish of St. Brigitte de Laval	***************************************	30,724	14	199	445	8th Oct. 1874	
Total   100,744   05   273   1094	Parish of Château Richer	***************************************	70,019	91 05	74 273	649 1094	3rd July 1875	

#### APPENDIX No. 32.

Beauport, 12th February, 1875.

To the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

SIR, · ·

I have the honor to transmit you the Plan and Book of Reference of the Parish of St. Adolphe, County of Montmorency.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O. LEFRANÇOIS,

P. L. S.

#### APPENDIX No. 32 (a).

Symptical Statement of the work done by P. O. LeFrançois, Esqr., P. L. S., in the County of Montmorency, during the year 1874-75.

LOCALITY.	Superficies	of Lots o	adastra	ited.	r of par- esignated Buok of ance.	Date of
LOUIS DITT.	Feet.	Arpents.	Perch.	Feet.	Number cels de in the Referer	Closing.
Parish St. Adolphe		30,550	00	00	407	

#### APPENDIX No. 33.

To the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebee.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit the report of the cadastration of the town of Sherbrooke for the year ending June 30th 1875.

We commenced operations in north Sherbrooke by running about two miles of the west outline of the town and scaling about one and three fourths miles of the north shore of the Magog river a part of which was very difficult to do, owing to the rocky and precipitous bank, we then defined by permanent stone boundaries part of the lines of Liverpool, Queen, London, Wolfe, Walton and Water streets and also a part of Moore street and measured 232 lots.

South Sherbrooke.

Ran and measured about one and three fourths miles of the south outline of the town scaled about one and one half miles of the south shore of the Magog river, defined by permanent stone boundaries the lines of Grove, Peel, Goodhue, Gordon, Sanborn, Alexander and Ball Streets also parts of the lines of King, Wellington, Belvedere, Market, Factory and Depot Streets and measured one hundred and thirty three lots.

East Sherbrooke.

Scaled both shores of the river St. Francis about five and one third miles defined by permanent stone boundaries parts of the lines of Bridge, Council, Bowen and First streets and measured 334 lots.

Our progress has been slow and unsatisfactory we have very rarely found any boundaries in fact but very few boundaries have ever been established in the town, I was informed by the late P. L. S. R. Oughtred that in surveys made by him in Sherbrooke (except in new surveys for the British American Land Co., he was afraid to plant boundaries as he never could find any satisfactory Data to enable him to do so.

The greater part of the surveys were made by the late P. L. S. J. Pennoyer, Esq., and at different times he seldom put down any other boundary than a piece of scantling which (if not destroyed) very soon decayed and his starting points in subsequent surveys most in many instances have been taken by guess as we have found great discrepancies in the length of the same line as given by him on his plans and in his minutes of the town plot now in the office of the British American Land Co.

We have the chain that was used by Mr. Pennoyer which we find to be 66.4 feet in length instead of 66 feet and in nearly every instance have found his measurements to be in excess of that length in a few cases we have found a deficiency but generally in excess.

52

I beleive we have got through the most difficult part of our work and that our progress in the future will be more satisfactory although, it must necessarily be slow owing to the inaccuracy of the greater part of the previous surveys and to the fact that in most parts of the town there are no boundaries at all, and the fences between different proprietors are rarely on the line. In some cases where lots have been sold by the British American Land Co., to parties, we have found said parties to have encroached a number of feet, in one instance over twenty feet on the lands of the B. A. L. Co., we have tracings and copies of the most of the plans (as far as we can assertain such to be in existence) of the properties in the town. We have carefully examined and made extracts from the proces-verbaux of the late P. L. Surveyors Pennoyer and Oughtred and P. L. S. A. H. Whitcher, and have visited and examined all parties that we had reason to believe were in possession of any information that would assist us in the survey.

During the past year Mr. Towle and myself have been in the field together finding it necessary owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the position of line, etc.. From our local and other knowledge of the town we expect that in future one will be constantly in the field and the other in the office.

The whole respectfully submitted.

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES ADDIE.

Director.

#### APPENDIX No. 34.

#### REPORT

ON THE VERIFICATION OF CERTAIN SURVEYS OF THE SIXTH RANCE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF WOLFE.

To complete the verification of the sixth range. I traced a line on the depth of the said range, between lots No. 28 and 29, the measurement of which gave me 83.35 chains.

This locality is tolerably level, presenting but a fews light undulations, and forming a contrast to the rest of the township, which is generally mountainous; this however does not prevent there being found, everywhere, advantageous sites for the establishment of farms.

The soil is of superior quality and generally free from stones.

The timber of commerce, such as pine, has been taken away within the last few years: there is nothing now to be seen but a few stumps of no value, excepting that we occasionally, thouh rarely, meet with merchantable spruce. The most common timber of any value is maple and birth. The family of "Ulmaceæ" is represented by magnificent elms, which from time to time attract attention.

I remarked that the road which traverses the township on the 5th and 6th rangs, and which was made with the help of Government grants, has been the means of attracting to this country vigorous pioneers who are engaged in clearing a part of the range which I have just surveyed.

Having at length terminated the verification of the 6th range. I then proceeded, the ice being at that time favorable, to the surcey of the our lines of the Lakes Helène, Carré, Nantel, Godon, Cartier, à la Petite Truite, and Wolfe, the latter being the most important, having à circuit of nine miles.

This last is exclusively known among the inhabitants of Ste. Agathe by the name of Lac aux Grenouilles, a name which owes its origin to the Indian grass (massette à large feuille), of the family of typhaceæ, commonly called the frog plant (grenouille), which grows in abundance in the great bay on the north-east.

In performing the survey of these lakes, I was careful to connect their position with that of the lines and posts nearest to the shore of each of them, where I fixed my first station.

Trout abounds in all these lakes, and I was not a little astonished to see that a considerable fishery was carried on during the season prohibited by law.

Their shores are in general bordered with a vegetation of mixed timber comprising birch, maple, balsam, tamarac, and grey spruce: but as soon as the land becomes more elevated, hard wood timber generally prevails.

Having thus terminated all my operations, I packed up my baggage, and transported myself immediately to the village of Ste. Agathe, where I dismissed four men. Thence I proceeded forthwith to my own home, where I arrived on the twenty sixth of December last.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

(Signed,)

L. LECLERC, Arp. Prov.

St. Jean Port Joli, 18 January 1875.

#### APPENDIX No. 35.

' To the Honorable Comissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to you the report of my proceedings and surveying operations performed under instructions from your Department dated the 7th October 1873, in relation to the township of Boucher.

I have also made an inspection of the lands occupied by Squatters. I have distinguished these lands on the annexed plan by red lines, and have designated the blocks by letters.

There are at present eighteen lots in the 1st range which are occupied, and more or less improved. Vegetables, hay, and oats succeed very well on these lots; and I believe that the greater part of the lands of this township are well adapted for this kind of produce.

It is true there is but little of low flat ground or of natural prairie land, as in certain places on the bank of the St. Maurice but the soil is every where loamy, and of good quality.

The most elevated lands are from seven to eight hundred feet above the St. Maurice. They rise gradually to this height on an extent varying from one mile and a half to five miles and upwards.

In a country presenting such steep slopes as this does, it is not suprising that flanks of naked rock are occasionally seen, but it is worthy of remark that at the foot and on the summit of these very rocks there is found a variety of fine timber which only grows on good lands. If the soil is in many places stony, this is still no invincible obstacle to the clearing of the land, for, with the exception of one or two steep or rocky places, we every where planted our posts solidly in the earth.

The details of my operations and the remarks made on the ground, will be found at length in my journal and field book, accompanied by a figurative plan.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. BERNARD,

P. L.S.

Three Rivers, July 1874.

#### APPENDIX No. 35 A.

To the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

Sir,

The first range of the said township, which consists for the most part of elevated land, is rich in timber of various kinds, and presents a large proportion of arable land, consisting of swampy grounds covered with ash and tamarac, hard-wood timber covers in general the more elevated parts and is mingled with a rich vegetation of hazel and box wood. The little river Batiscan, and the over des Prairies, by which are discharged the waters of lakes McKay and Dawson, offer magnificent water powers. The mean difference of level appears to me to be 25 feet in 1000.

I have to honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. BERNARD.

Tree Rivers, 19 August 1874.

#### APPENDIX No. 36.

River Matawan, Lake Caprès. by F. P. Quinn, P. L. S.

In addition to my report forwarded to your Honorable Departement in June last of the survey, etc., scaling of Lake Cyprès, river Cyprès, and river Matawan with its different branches, to the height of Lands, performed under instructions dated 6th February 1873. I have again proceeded agreable to the requirements of a letter dated 17th. October 1873 to run or complete two transverse lines from the above county line to said river Matawan, which I have duly performed as per returns of survey herewith, and in so doing I have not remarked any material change in the general features of the place from that which I have remarked in said report, the land on the line at twenty miles from the surveyed townships of Chilton, and Cartier is mostly arable and well timbered, some with heavy birch and cedar, the remainder with balsam and spruce. There is also considerable white pine about the Lakes and its expansion but not of a good quality soil loam, land rather stony, but upon the whole up to this line the land on S. W. side of Lake and river Cypres and river Matawan could warrant a good settlement of at least a large parish in the one block.

From thence I proceeded and continued the second transverse line, at thirty miles from the rear of the surveyed Township aforesaid along this line, where it is not a low swamp it is undulating and stony, timber small balsam, spruce and white birch, near the western branch of river Matawan, it is an alder marsh the water in said river stagnant and impure so much so that the ice is never good, and no fish in those rivers, nor in their tributaries.

#### APPENDIX No. 37.

Township of Carignan, by F. C. DeLachevrotière, P. L. S.

The Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose for your perusal my report of the surveyed part of the township of Carignan, for the purpose of subdividing in to farm lots, the first, second and third ranges and range A, fronting on the south-east bank of the river St. Maurice opposite the township of Turcotte in the county of Portneuf.

The survey was performed in obedience to instructions transmitted to me from your department dated 29th August last.

The land laid out and subdivided so far into ranges and lots, viz, the first range, range A and the third range, is well adapted for settlement, both as regards the quality of the soil as well as the proximity of these ranges to the river St. Maurice, on which they front.

There are here some fine alluvial valleys, covered with a rich brown or yellow land wooded with elm. ash hemlock, white birch, spruce and pine. Some of these

lots are taken by settlers who are living on them. The timber is generally fine and lofty consisting of the woods above mentioned with the addition of bass wood and white spruce the latter being the most abundant. There is very little maple. The pine timber though pretty abundant has been in some measure diminished by the use that has been made of it on rather a large scale for several years.

The climate is mild and favorable to cultivation, which is proved by the large quantities of hay, grain and vegetables which I have myself seen harvested on the settlers' fields. I can imagine no better method of developing the resources of this township and of the St. Maurice in general, than by introducing steam navigation from the "Piles" as far as La Tuque, as soon as the railroad to the "Piles" is completed.

There are several settlers in this township along the banks of the St. Maurice. I subjoin a statement of their names and of the breadth depth and superficies of their lands, improvements, etc.

Block A occupied by A. P. Sweezy, consisting of five lots of 13 chains in width, by the depth of the range, being lots 1, 2, 3. 4 and 5 of the first range comprising an area of 718 acres, the same man occupies a point of land in front of these lots of about 30 acres in superficies. Mr. Sweezy has about 60 or 70 acres of land under cultivation; and has built a house, barn and other out-houses, residing there with his family.

Lot no. 17 of range A and lot no. 18 of the first range, both 13 chains wide by the depth of the range, are occupied by Jérémiah St. Laurent, making a superficies of 254 acres; here he has built a house in which he resides; and a barn and stable.

Block B. is occupied by Ovide Dontigny, 13 chains by the depth of the third range, making an area of 519 acres, he has already built a good sized saw mill, sufficiently capacious to allow the addition of a pair of mill-stones in the Spring, for the use of the settlers.

Block C. occupied by Mr. G. A. Gouin lumber merchant, 67 chains, 67 links in treadth by the depth of the third range, making a superficies of 689 acres, he has will houses, barns, cattle sheds and stables, occupied by a farmer and hired men.

Block E. in possession of Ovide Dontigny above mentioned, 20 chains 6 links in breadth by 16 chains in depth, making an area of 322 acres. On this Block are built a house and out houses, and a chapel and vestry. Ovide Dontigny has obtained by purchase the land owned by one Nault, being a lot contained within the said Block E.

Block F. occupied by J. B. Bellemare, 2 chains 97 links in breadth by 160 chains in depth, making a superficies of 47 acres. 2 roods; he has built a house, larn and shed and resides on the lot.

Block G. occupied by T. B. Anisse 11 chains 46 links, in width, by 160 chains in depth, making an area of 183 acres, 1 rood; he has built a house in which he lives.

Block H. also occupied by J. B. Bellemare, 4 chains 10 links in width by 160 chains in depth, making an area of 2 roods.

Block I. used for the service of the Chapel or Church, 8 chains 90 links in breadth by 160 chains in depth, making a superficies of 142 acres.

Block K. occupied by Narcisse Bellemare 13 chains, 60 links wide by 160 chains in depth, containing 217 acres and 2 roods. He has erected a small house:

No. 64, the last lot of the 3rd range occupied by Joseph Dontigny, 8 chains wide by 100 chains deep, containg 80 acres, has a barn built thereon.

My instructions directed me to inspect block R, occupied by Messrs Benson, Bennett & Co., but I was unable to do so, as I could find no one capable of pointing out the limits of the lot.

The area of the whole extent of land; surveyed and subdivided into farm lots in the township of Carignan, amounts to 19,711 acres and 2 roods.

The whole humbly submitted,

F. C. DE LA CHEVROTIÈRE.

#### APPENDIX No. 38.

Township Ouimet, by L. S. E. Grondin, P. L. S.

The whole of the surveyed part of the township of Ouimet, comprising an area of 19,980 acres, is extremely level and the soil of an excellent quality, covered with several kinds of timber of good growth and great utility.

It would be difficult to find a tract of land, more suitable for settlement, the soil being preferable to that of Massé being less mountainous.

Should the government open a road through this township to communicate with the Taché Road, I am convinced that this tract would be speedily cultivated by settlers, on account of its great fertility.

#### APPENDIX No. 39.

To the Honorable the Commissoner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

SIR,

In obedience to the orders contained in your letter of instructions dated the 16th of January last, directing me to make the survey of the river "Petit Peribonka," I at once organised a party of men sufficiently numerous to carry out successfully the operations on that river, which discharges its waters at the mouth of the larger river of the same name on the north bank of Lake St. John.

Taking as our point of departure, a post planted on the north bank of the said river, we chained it from its mouth to its source taking note of all its windings, marking the miles throughout, meeting very few impediments, and not losing a single day.

We encountered, on the 8th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 23rd, 56th and 78th miles, falls varying in height from 10 to 30 feet, the principal rapids are on the 11th, 13th, 25th, 36th, 40th and 78th miles, measuring from two to eighty chains in length. The lakes are of small extent, the largest which I explored, supply the small tributaries, which flow into the river on each side. On the 51st mile a brule commences and extends to the 78th mile, fire has destroyed all the primitive forest but a new growth of scrub pine, poplar and white birch is scattered over the mountains and clothes a great part of the flat lands.

The mountains appear on the 34th. mile, bordering the river on both sidez as far as the 57th mile, they then diverge from it principally on the west side, approaching it again or the 74th mile, and terminating at the height of land, in small round hills which surround the borders of the lakes and small islands sloping down to the level of the horizon in a north-west direction.

The species of lumber which predominate here are the grey spruce, the balsam, white birch, scrub pine or cypress, birch, poplar, white and yellow pine, cotton wood, poplar, ash, elm willow, alder, white wood, nut hazel, mountain ash and soft maple.

The land generally flat or slightly undulating for the first forty miles, is composed of grey and yellow clayey soil, alluvion mixed with sand on the lacks of the River, and covered with a rich mould on the principal plateaux.

Those mountains which are rocky and covered with yellow sandy soil are clothed with black spruce, white birch and balsam, with a few pines here and there, the loftiest do not exceed a thousand feet in height.

On the 57th mile the mountains increase their distance from the river, the valley widens by degrees and forms a basin from three to five miles in breadth, terminating at the foot of the great rapid on the 77th mile.

This basin was formerly full of water forming a large lake, but since the excavation of the natural dyke which was formed by the mountain on the 56th mile, it has become empty and nearly dry with the exception of some small lakes and winding streams flowing from them, which vary the uniformity of the land now slightly undulating.

Were it not for the old burnt trunks of trees, here and there, over topping the forest, the new growth of cypress only twenty or thirty years old, of vigorous growth, and closely packed along the two banks of the Peribonka as far as the mountains enclosing this basin; we should be inclined to believe that these young trees were the first production of a virgin soil newly fertilised.

The springs of this river are situated on the heights of land over hanging on the east the valley of the Great Peribonka, and on the west those of the Rivière-aux-Rats," " and aux Foins," both tributaries of the River Mistassini.

The principal fork of this river is situated at some chains distance on this side of the 14th mile post, at the starting point of a line which measures eight miles and thirty two chains, running due west as far as the western bank of the Mistassini, at a point 11½ chains from the post between the 13th and 14th Ranges of the township of *Parent*, on its north-east outline; this principal fork measures 55 links in breadth at its confluence and flows in a north-westerly direction.

The other tributaries are merely brooks; on the course of one of them about two miles from the river, there are three or four hundred pine trees fit for trade. this stream flows into the river on its east bank at the beginning of the 43rd mile,

At the 61st mile, on the heights bordering a stream flowing from the west, ome scattered pine trees over top the clumps of green woods spared from the fires.

The pine trees on the proper course of the river "Petit Peribonka" are scarce and can only be made use of by those who will at the same time require the spruce.

The quality of the soil on the first forty miles, though not superior is still worth cultivating. The land is level and covered with all the species of timber found on the South back of Lake St. John.

Should the valley of Lake St. John ever be crossed by a railroad, this Northern part of the lake would soon be sought out by settlers and become as flourishing as the localities already settled.

The traverse line at Mistassini crosses a country perfectly level and fit for clearing, with the exception of two or three marshes extending Northward, and the bottom of which is composed of sand covering clay, the remainder is well wooded and of good quality. The pine trees on the borders of the Mistassini have been mostly cut, and notthing now remains but the new growth.

The variation of the compass on the height of land, from astronomical observation is 21° 15' west. I further discovered a slight increase, in the variation, by the angles of the courses, as I ascended the river.

In conclusion I have to mention that at the entrance to the great river Peribonka, the natural meadows cultivated last autum by the settlers of Roberval and Ashuapmouchouan, gave a return of several thousand bundles of hay, of very good quality for cattle, and which horses do not reject. One of these medows is situated at the entrance of the Petit Peribonka, and has also been cultivated.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed,)

P. H. DUMAIS,

L. S. P.

Hébertville, 22rd June 1875.

#### APPENDIX No. 40.

To the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

SIR,

Conformably to the instructions issued from your Department of the 11th February 1873 and the 2nd April 1873, I have performed the survey of the rivers Pabos, Port Daniel, Hall, Little Cascapedia and Nouvelle, in the several counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure; and have the honor to report as follows:

From new river to the Forks there is a great abundance of merchantable timber cedar, poplar, elm, etc. This timber is generally very large, heavy, and of excellent quality. The hills and mountains supply pine in small quantities, and a great deal of spruce. The summit of the heights is almost everywhere wooded with birch and soft wood.

I saw there some birch which could furnish a log of thirty feet in length by twenty inches square. These forests have already been worked, but there still remains enough pine and spruce to give them a considerable value.

On the 20th I sent back the carter, who served me as a guide, and made a depôt of provisions in the vicinity of the east Branch.

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The transport of provisions, &c., is difficult in this locality; there are portages, and also roads to open, etc.

I commenced on that day to work on the West Branch and on the 31st December I had finished my operations on this river.

As this time I was in want of provisions. I went over different water courses,—the "Smaragne," the river "Trois Saumons," "Deep Brook" and "Ruisseau Jaune."

The Smaragne is the best water power among these streams: pine and spruce abound; and the driving of the timber is easy, at least for the few miles which I saw.

The West Branch takes its rise in a magnificent lake 61 miles from the rear line of New Richmond. In this lake there is a tongue of land, half a mile long, trending towards the north-east and having an elevation of six feet. This tongue of land is intersected by a forked stream, the source of which is unknown to me.

I believe that Ruisseau Jaune forms one of the sources of this branch. I was enabled to make these observations from the summit of a high mountain which is situate between these two riders.

The West Branch of the river Little Cascapedia receives the waters of a large number of small steams. Its course is very broken and unever.

There are rapids, still waters on flat land, swamps &c.

The timber, which in these localities consists of cedar, birch, poplar, spruce, and balsam, is of a remarkable size, and abundant in quantity. I saw several cedar from 18 to 20 feet in circumference, and generally sound.

This abundance gradually diminishes in approaching. Trout Lake.

The land there becomes sandy and produces only stunted timber, unfit for anything.

The valley of the West Branch, although rich in timber in certain places and very picturesque in appearance, is altogether unadapted for cultivation. If there are fertile tracts, there are on the other hand so many mountains, hills, and swamps bordering on the river, that it would be exceedingly expensive to make praticable roads there, for colonisation purposes.

On the evening of the 12th January 1874, I began my operations on the East Branch, which I terminated on the 31st.

This Branch is only 50 miles in length, from the rear line of New Richmond to its source, and is five miles shorter than the West Branch, it is wider at certain points, and its water power appears to be more considerable.

From the Forks, to the 32d mile, on the east side, there is a large quantity of spruce: There is also much cedar and poplar. I have remarked that in this county the low lands are generally well wooded with soft wood.

From the 45th mile to the source, I saw nothing but swamps.

The East side of this river is more elevated than the West side, and appeared to me devoid of vegetation.

The lake which forms the source is surrounded by marshes and swamps, but there is, on the North, a ridge of white birch.

On the 17th I commenced my operations on the River Pabos, and terminated them on the 24th. The weather was magnificent; and thus I was enabled to work with rapidity.

I sent my men to get provisions, while I continued, with my chainbearers, the survey of the said South West Branch.

The South West Branch retains its size and volume as far as the 18th mile, and is well adapted for the descent of merchantable timber. After that, there are only rapids and Cascades. It becomes narrow, and often disappears among rocks, and at the 20th mile, it ceases to be perceptible, without waiting for our discovery of its source. At this place, the ground inclines towards the south, as for as the River Port Daniel, near the River Pabos, there is a great deal of spruce as far as the 19th mile.

As regards the rest of the South West Branch, from the Forks, there is no timber of any value: but from the rear line of the Township of Newport there is found an abundance of cedar and poplar on the shores of the River, and also pine and spruce on the heights, and on the streams.

The lake which forms the source of the river is shallow, and I believe it dries up in summer. There is no vegetation, but the land rises a little on the East; and lofty mountains are seen at two miles distance.

The survey of this river being completed, I repaired to the River Port Daniel.

I made the survey of this River from the township of that name to its source. I found no merchantable timber.

I then proceeded West ward to the South West Branch. There was a thaw and I could not survey it.

I followed this river for about 10 miles, and took a West. South-West course to the River Hall, which I surveyed downwards to the rear line of Cox.

All the land which I have gone over, in rear of the Townships, is without value for agricultural or commercial purposes. The River Hall, however is well supplied with birch, pine, and spruce, as also the Rivers of Grand Pabos.

As to the River Nouvelle, I was unable to finish the survey of it, because of the bad weather, the season being too far advanced. But I succeeded, though with much difficulty in performing that of the East Brauch, which I terminated on the 13th. On this river I found merchantable timber in a sufficiently large quantity to encourage the working of it; but there, as on the other rivers, I do not think it possible to follow agriculture with any beneficial results.

I have the honor to be,

Mr. Commissioner,

Your obt. servant,

(Signed,)

E. H. LEGENDRE,

P. L. S.

Quebec, 18 Sept. 1874.

#### APPENDIX No. 41.

Township of Rameau, by A. Painchaud, P. L. S.

The township of Rameau being situate at a distance of six miles from the sea shore, can never become an agricultural district, even though the soil offered more advantages than it does, for the reason that it is too far distant from the fisheries, to attract to it a population which is exclusively occupied in fishing: but it was urgently required to satisfy the demand of the inhabitants of Grand River, that the first ranges of this township should be sub-divided, to allow these inhabitants to purchase the timbered lands, without which they would have been compelled, in a short time, to leave the country, not being able to find, on the Seigniory, the fire wood required during the long season of winter.

Although the whole of this township is in general very mountainous and intersected by branches of rivers and streams flowing in deep ravines, with the exception of that part nearest the Seigniory of Grand River where the valley of the river is wider and where the land rises gradually towards the first and the fourth range, still in the north-west part, the mountains are of much greater elevation approaching much nearer to the river, in which they bathe their steep sides and present an impassable barrier to reaching their summits, which can only be attained by taking a circuitous route and following some stream, where the opening of a winter road might be practicable.

The north arm, forming of itself a fine river, with but one inconsiderable fall or rapid, offers perhaps as many advantages as the Grand River itself for those who might wish to get out their winter wood by this route, and it is for this reason that I have marked on the ground the division of the fourth range.

As respects the timber of commerce. I cannot say that the pine is very abundant or of a superior quality: it is generally met with on the summit of the mountains and a little on the low lands in the immediate vicinity of the river, where, to make up for this deficiency, cedar is found in large quantities. I remarked some maple trees on the planks of the mountains but in too small quantity to form sugaries of any importance. The red birch, which is genrally sound and of rather large size, is met with every where, mingled with white birch, balsam, and spruce, these last being predominant.

"Although that part of the Township of Ramean which is traversed by Grand River is not rich enough in timber to furnish an abundant article for exportation, excepting perhaps, the cedar, nevertheless these lots of land will be always valuable for building wood and fuel for the inhabitants both of the Seigniory of Grand River and of the neighbouring Townships: and I have no doubt that, as soon as they are offered for sale, they will find, mumerous purchasers to cultivate and improve them."

#### APPENDIX No. 42.

Extract from the Report of P. L. S. Gagnon, on the survey of the River St. Marguerite and its principal tributaries in the counties of Saguenay and Chicoutimi.

#### CONCLUSION.

On the South-west branch of the River Ste. Marguerite as far as the 30th mile white spruce of a sufficient size for building, can be procured in sufficient

quantity to renumerate lumberers. The river presents no obstacle to the floating down of marketable timber, white spruce is not abundant but it appears sound.

In the last six miles of the scaling of the north west branch of the river, tam arac of large size is found in abundance, there is however no land worth cultivating on these tributaries.

Beyond the 16th mile of the scaling of the north east branch of the river St. Marguerite, there is no land worth cultivating. White spruce from the 16th to the 4th mile, is the only timber to be of any service, there is no hard wood and little pine.

The whole extent of arable land is comprised within one range on east side of the St. Marguerite from its mouth to the east line of the township of the Harvey, a tract of about 60,000 acres, of excellent land, richly wooded with elm, ash, birch, spruce, pine and balsam.

The extension of the Tadousac road to the river St. Marguerite, and along its south west branch to its intersection with the eastern lateral line of the township of St. Germain and thence almost in a straight line as far as the "Anse à Peltier," would give a great encouragement to the settlement of this part of the Saguenay county.

The townships of St. Germain, Champigny, LaBrosse and Albert would afford 200,000 acres of good land for settlement, richly wooded, after deducting the uncultivable part covered by the chain of mountains bordering the Saguenay.

The whole respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

GÉDÉON GAGNON.

#### APPENDIX No. 43.

To the Honorable H. G. Malhiot, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

Sir,

In compliance with instructions issued from your department dated 30th Sept. 1874, I left home with my surveying party, consisting of eight men, and proceeded to the line between, the townships of Bédard and Biencourt, and there commenced the survey of the latter township.

Having retraced the division line between the said townships and planted posts wherever they were wanting, I laid out the Range lines of the township of Biencourt, as follows, between the first and second, the second and third, and third and fourth ranges, I also traced the exterior lines to a depth of eight miles, as also a central line between lots 28 and 29 to a depth of three miles.

In exploring, the different parts of this township, I fell in with the River St. Jean, in which there is a short rapid on lot number 50, with sufficient power to turn a mill. I also saw the river "Des Aigles," which is sluggish and uninteresting. The finest river is the Touladie, this magnificent stream is broad, and its banks lofty on both sides, through the whole of its course. There is on this river also, a mill site, outside of the township, near the north-east enterior line, where there is a small rapid nearly opposite the line between the fourth and fifth ranges.

I found also three lakes one of which may be about three miles long, varying in breadth from eleven to sixty chains, the banks are not very high; another small oblong lake, situated on the division line between Bédard and Biencourt, and a third on the seventh and eighth ranges near the north-eastern exterior line.

The land in this township is generally good though the surface is unlevel, especially on the north-east part of the central line as far as the River Touladie, where it becomes more level on the unsurveyed part. The wood is mixed, over nearly the whole township, building timber, especially spruce is abundant and good pine is scarce.

In conclusion, I consider this township very fit for settlement, but for that purpose roads would be required, and I am of opinion that the Woodstock Railroad should pass in this direction. There is already a location of the Intercolonial Railroad as far as Lake "des Aigles" from which point it might easily be prolonged as far as New-Brunswick.

Humbly submitted,

(Signed,)

G. A. DOUCET,

P. L. S.

APPENDIX No. 44.

St. Ambroise, 28 Oct. 1875.

Sin,

I have the honor to submit to you the report on the observations made under the direction of Commander Ashe, R. N., and agreeably to the instruction of the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the determination of the geographical position of certain points on the River Ottawa.

Our observations were made with a small transit instrument of 18 inches, by Troughton and Simms, and two chronometers, one shewing sideral time and the other mean time.

The latitudes were obtained by observations in the prime vertical. This method, indicated by Benet and perfected by Struve, is susceptible of great pression. We employed the formulæ given by these two astronomers.

The determination of the longitudes by means of the Telegraph was carried to a high degree of perfection by the U.S. Coast survey. We endeavoured in our labors to depart as little as possible from the mode adopted in the United-States.

The results are:

Pointe Fortune (county of Vaudreuil.)

Latitude: 450 33' 58" 2 N. Longitude: 740 23' 10" West.

The observatory was on a small hill on the shore of the river, and in a lot belonging to Mr. Brown, merchant.

Portage du Fort (county of Pontiac.)

Latitude: 45° 35′ 38″ 3 N. Longitude: 76° 39′ 25″ West.

This point lies between the south-east extremity of Church street, and Lady Head's monument.

Buckingham (county of Ottawa.)

Latitude: 45° 35′ 33″ 1 N. Longitude: 75° 24′ 51″ West.

At the north extremity of the village between St. Charles street and the main road.

The Joachims (county of Pontiac.)

Latitude: 46° 12′ 39″ 3 N. Longitude: 77° 41′ 05″ West.

The observatory was in the land of the Hudson's Bay Company, to the south of the store and near the Matawan road.

I am with respect,

SIR,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. DEVILLE.

Mr. E. E. Taché,

Assistant-Commissioner of Crown Lands.

#### APPENDIX No. 45.

#### REPORT.

ON THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE PHENOMENA IN THE PARISH OF ST. BAZIL, PORTNEUF Co.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

In accordance with the instructions received from Mr. Taché, Assistant-Commissioner, on the day preceding, I proceeded on the 21st of October last from Quebec to Portneuf, making the journey by land in order to obtain, as far as possible, an insight into the geology of the intervening country, and also to ascertain how far the disturbances felt at St. Bazil had extended in the direction of Quebec.

Immediately on arriving at Portneuf, I put myself in communication with Mr. Lachaine, who kindly afforded me all the information in his power, and the following day, on reaching St. Bazil, I also called on the Revd. Mr. Chabot, curé of the parish of St. Bazil. The Revd. gentleman was at the time occupied with

services in his church, but kindly sent one of his parishioners, Mr. E. Corriveau to accompany me to the locality where the disturbances had been most marked. The same evening after again calling upon the Revd. Mr. Chabot to advise him of what I had done, in order that he might endeavour to quiet the apprehensions of his parishioners, I returned to Portueuf and on the following day reached Quebec in time to take the steamer for Montreal.

#### GEOLOGICAL NOTES.

Between Quebec and Portneuf much of the country is covered by a heavy drift consisting of clays and sands (Leda clays and saxicava sand) so that in driving along the road, it is only now and then that rock exposures are seen. Between St. Foye and Pointe-aux-Trembles, a number of outcrops of the Hudson River shales were noticed, and at Pointe-aux-Trembles, where a spur of the Laurentian rocks comes down to within a short distance from the coast, the Trenton limestones are well exposed, and contain numerous fossils, the most abundant of which appeared to be orthis testitudinaria, stenopora petropolitana, and calymene senaria. (1)

The limestones extend for several miles west of the village of Pointe-aux-Trembles, and are then overlaid by shales of the Utica and Hudson River formations. At Portneuf the rocks are probably a continuation of the Utica shales seen a short distance above Cap Santé. They are however concealed by a heavy drift of sand.

In going from Portneuf to St. Bazil the road (on the eastern side of the river) passing over enormous deposits of saxicava sand, attains in less than a mile an elevation of 170 feet above the level of the river at the Portneuf bridge. There is then a slight descent; and the country is seen to spread out into a tolerably level plain, flanked to the north and north-west by the Laurentian hills. On the northwest side of this plain, and near the junction of the Laurentian and Trenton rocks, the village of St. Bazil is situated. The horizontal Trenton limestones are well exposed in the banks of the Portneuf river, just below the bridge, and about half a mile below St. Bazil village. They there contain many fossils and among those collected were the following "Strophomena deltoidea, S. alternata, orthis lyaz, camerella hemiplicata, murchisonia gracilis, and asaphus platycephalis. Of these utophomena deltoidea was by far the most abundant.

The accompanying map illustrates? the geology of the region under consideration though only approximately correct. The junction of the Laurentian and Trenton near St. Bazil is very probably a little further to the north-west than indicated on the map, although owing to the drift, it was not seen.

## ON THE RECENT DISTURBANCES OF THE EARTH'S CRUST IN THE PARISH OF ST. BAZIL.

On the 28th of July last the inhabitants in certain parts of the parish of St-Basil were alarmed by hearing strange subterranean noises like the booming of canon or the firing of heavy blasts. These noises often accompanied by movements of the ground, were heard every day from the above date until Saturday he 17th of October, only a few days before my arrival in the locality. They seem moreover, to have attained a maximum, so to speak, on Saturday the 19th of September, on which day they are reported to have extended to localities in

<sup>(1)</sup> Note. The fossils were determined by Mr. Billing Paleontologist to the survey.

which they were not noticed before, and in which they have not since been observed. From this date they became less and less apparent, until as stated above, on the 17th of October they ceased entirely. So terrified were many of the inhabitants, that they deserted their homes and fled to outlying villages, although at the date of my visit most of them had returned. The locality in which the shocks are reported to have been most severe is about two miles from the village of St. Bazil, on the Rivière Chaude, and in the vicinity of Mr. Corriveau's mill.

Here, according to the testimony of Mr. Corriveau and Mr. J. Piché, detonations were heard nearly every hour in the day during the time specified above, and on some days they were almost continuous. These persons also stated that the noises were generally louder and more frequent at night than during the daytime; but this was probably more apparent than real.

The statements of Mr. Corriveau and Mr. Piché appeared on the whole to be reliable, and not exaggerated. They were also corroborated by the Revd. Curé Mr. Chabot, who stated that on one occasion during five hours (from 8 P. M. till 1 A M.) which he spent at the house of Mr. Piché, he counted no less than between seventy and eighty shocks.

Latches, stove doors, and other moveable articles were made to rattle at times, but no chimneys were thrown down, and no buildings damaged, in any way, even on the 19th of September, when according to all reports the shocks must have been rather severe. While on the way from Quebec, I was several times told that there had been a subsidence of the land at St. Bazil, accompanied by the formation of a lake. A careful examination of the streams, however, gave no evidence whatever of any subsidence or elevation. This report was then only one of the many groundless stories which were being circulated about the country

With regard to the area of country affected, little can be said with certainty as the statements of different persons were very conflicting. Between Quebec and Portneuf there is no evidence of any disturbance having been felt. At Portneuf some stated that occasional "detonations" had occurred, while others denied that such was the case, and I saw no one who had himself heard them. Between Portneuf and the bridge over the Portneuf River near St. Bazil, several farmers were questioned, as to whether they had heard anything, but all answered in the negative. At St. Bazil village, noises were sometimes heard but were never of such intensity as at the locality on the Rivière Chaude already mentioned. Slight shocks were experienced at St. Raymond at the time when they were most severe on the Rivière Chaude, and are reported to have been felt at Deschambault on the St. Lawrence and at St. Alban on the river Ste. Anne. This occurrence, however, at the two last places seems doubtful. How far the shocks extended in the Laurentian country, north of St. Raymond is not known, probably not far however, as those which reached St. Raymond were of slight intensity.

The phenomena described above are simply the phenomena of the earthquake in its inilder forms and protracted for a considerable length of time. Their cause we can of course only conjecture. They may for example, have been due to the sudden rending of rocks existing in a state of tension, or perhaps to the sudden generation or condensation of steam. It is also possible that they may have some connection with the great line of fault which is known to exist to the south of the St. Lawrence.

The situation of St. Bazil near the junction of the old Laurentian rocks with the silurian limestones has already been noticed, and in this there may be something significant, inasmuch as it is well known that the undulations of the earth-wave often follow lines of fault or lines of junction of different strata. It must also be borne in mind that between St. Bazil and Portneuf the country

is covered by a heavy drift of sand and clay, materials which would form exceedingly poor conductors, so that, supposing the undulations to have been transmitted through the limestones, they might not then have been felt at the surface until arriving at points where the solid rocks projected through the drift. If the information given me however can be relied upon, it would appear as if the impulse had been a vertical one in relation to the locality, on the Rivière Chaude, where the shocks were more severe; this locality being, so to speak, a centre of divergence for the waves. This conclusion is arrived at simply from the fact that here the motion appears, on one occasion at least to have been sufficient to exerta considerable overturning power had the angle of emergence of the waves been slight. There is however no evidence of any overturning power.

With regard to the subterranean noises, it may be mentioned that while they are usually an accompaniment of earthquakes, violent shocks have occurred in different parts of the earth, without any noise whatever being heard, though more frequently noises have been heard unaccompanied by any sensible movement of the earth's crust, in which case they may probably be regarded as the manifestation of the shock at points very remote from the impulse which produced it.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In the instructions received from the Provincial Department of Crown Lands I was requested to inquire into and report upon the disturbances at St. Bazil, with a view to quieting the apprehensions of the inhabitants, should there be no reasonable cause of alarm, or of giving them due warning, should it appear probable that these noises and commotions are likely to be the precursors of some more serious catastrophe, such as the rending or disturbances of the earth's surface, the subsidence of any large area, or any of those destructive earthquake shocks and perturbations which are wont to attend the more serious manifestations of volcanic or eruptive energy.

It is of course impossible to say with certainty, whether any of the above clamities will or will not occur and all that can be done is to state what seem to be the probabilities of the case. In describing the geology of the region we have seen that where the disturbances were greatest, the rocks (gneiss) are of Laurentian age, rocks of enormous thickness, and which while they would readily transmit the earth-wave would not be liable to sudden subsidence or fissuring, or to exhibit phenomena of a volcanic character. The Trenton limestones moreover judging from their attitude would not be liable to slip upon the Laurentian rocks and sink below their present level. The probabilities then are against any great carastrophe, and nothing can be more foolish than for the inhabitants to desert their homes. They may be just as liable to experience earthquakes in the future in some of the neighbouring parishes to which they fled during the past summer as they are in St. Bazil.

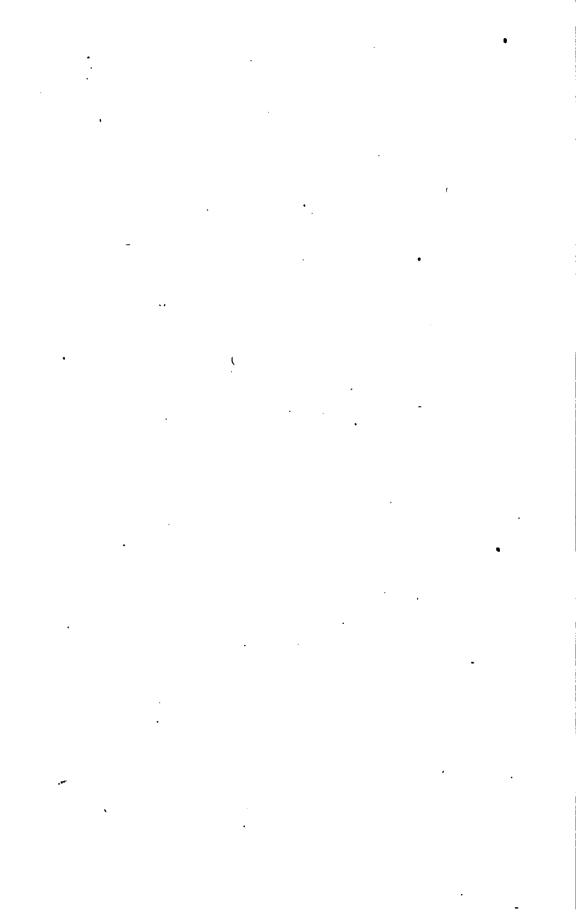
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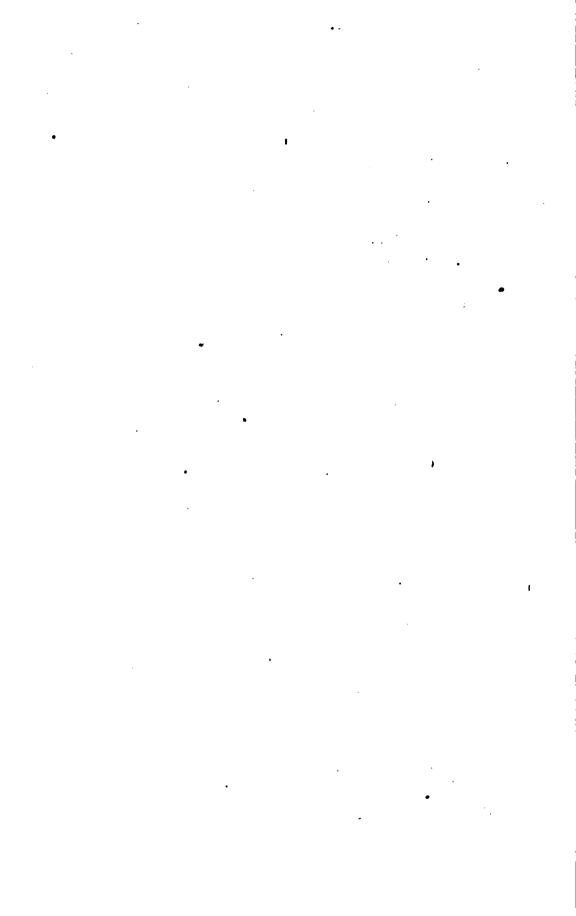
Your most obedient servant,

B. J. HARRINGTON, Chemist and Mineralogist

Geological Survey Office, Montreal, Nov. 5th 1874.



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# MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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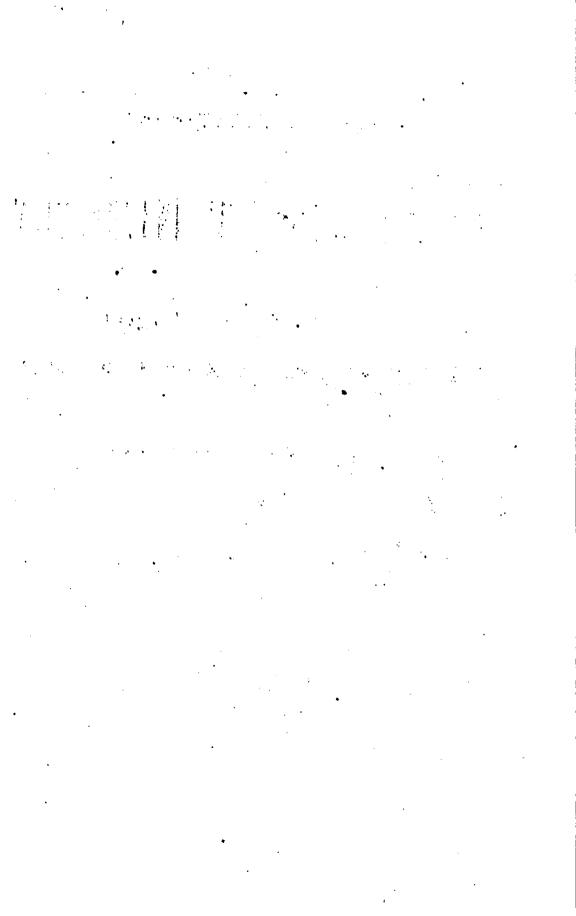
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Education. - Continued.

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Mentione Phendia	J. I. Belcourt Ol. Saloie J. D. Pepin	C. H. Coura D. C. Vanasse F. X. Rivard. Michel Parenteau. Louis Evenilie.	Joseph Lambert W. Boucher Bev. P. A. Lebrun	J. G. A. Frigon.	C. N. Hamel	M. C. Desnoyers. U. E. Archambault.	

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INSTITUTIONS.
SUPERIOR BDUCATION.—Continued.
Academies for Girls [Catholic Institutions.]—Continued.
Cacouna
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Lucien Tremblay		56 00 73 00		
Alfred Roy	Beaumont.	73 00		
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A I. Bélanger		73 00		
Louis Normandin.	Boucherville	73 00		
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J. B. Beaulien	Cacoung	00 09		
	Cap Santé	73 00		
Ed. Boudreau	Carleton	100 00		
Sœur St. Pascal	Carleton, (Convent)	150 00		
Olivier Dagenats		20 00		
	Cap Rouge, (boys)	100 00		
:	Cap Bouge, (girls)	75 00		
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Leonard Lacroix	Champian Village, (Convent)	73 90		
		56 90		
Pierre Villencuve	Charlesbourg, (girls)	26 00		
L. P. Huot	L. P. Huot. Château Richei, (boys)	73 00		
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	TO WHOM PAID.			W. Flynn	Felix Brunet	Antoine Garceall	op	PC. N. Hamel	op 1	C. J. L. Lafrance	Kevil, J. Aucialr	Michael & Relly	Sr. Marie Francois	Charles L. Auger	C. A. E. Gagnon	I. Lavergne	Isate Demera	Joseph Boulanne	Antoine Nadean, jr	A. A. L. Brien	Fr. Marie Ste. Josephine	Alexandre Gngnon	Alfred Marquis	M. O. Caron, [Madame]	F X. Gagné	Arthur Hillman	J. J. Crevier.

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Revd T. Trahan	St. François [Ecole Sauvage]	142 00		
Jos. d'Anjou	<u>.</u>	20 00		
F. A. Dulac	St. George Strip   Girls   St. Gabrio   Girls	00 00		
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Sœur Marie et Norbert		73 00		
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78 00  78 00  78 00  78 00  78 00  78 00  78 00  78 00  78 00  78 00  78 00  78 00  78 00  78 00  78 00  78 0 | ION.—Conitnued,  titutions—Continued,  titutions—Continued,  73 00  74 00  75 00  76 00  76 00  77 00  78 0 | ION.—Continued.  ION.—Continued.  ititutions—Continued.  ititutions—Continued.  73 00 | ION.—Continued.  ION.—Continued.  titutions—Continued.  73 00  | ION.—Continued.  ION.—Continued.  titutions—Continued.  73 00  | ION.—Continued.  ION.—Continued.  ititutions—Continued.  ititutions—Continued.  73 00 | ION.—Continued.  ION.—Continued.  ititutions—Continued.  ititutions—Continued.  73 00 | ION.—Continued.  ION.—Continued.  titutions—Continued.  73 00  | ION.—Continued.  10. 333 00 42,000 00  ION.—Continued.  73 00 73
00 73 0 | ION.—Continued.  10. 333 00 42,000 00  ION.—Continued.  73 00 73 0 | ION.—Conitnued.  ION.—Conitnued.  ### 19333 00 42,000 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 14 00  ### 15  | ION.—Conitnued.  ION.—Conitnued.  ### 19333 00 42,000 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 14 00  ### 15  | ION.—Conitnued.  ION.—Conitnued.  ### 19333 00 42,000 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 14 00  ### 15  | ION.—Conitnued.  ION.—Conitnued.  tifiutions—Continued.  73 00                               | ION.—Conitnued.  ION.—Conitnued.  tifiutions—Continued.  73 00 73
00 73 00 73 00 73 00 73 00                               | ION.—Conitnued.  ION.—Conitnued.  ### 19333 00 42,000 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 14 00  ### 15  | ION.—Continued.  10. 333 00 42,000 00  ION.—Continued.  73 00 73 0 | ION.—Continued.  10.333 00 42,000 00  ION.—Continued.  73 00 | ION.—Continued.  10. 333 00 42,000 00  ION.—Continued.  73 00 73 0 | ION.—Conitnued.  ION.—Conitnued.  ### 19333 00 42,000 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 14 00  ### 15 00 
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00  ### 15  | ION.—Conitnued.  ION.—Conitnued.  ### 19333 00 42,000 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 14 00  ### 15  | ION.—Conitnued.  ION.—Conitnued.  ### 19333 00 42,000 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 14 00  ### 15  | ION.—Conitnued.  ION.—Conitnued.  ### 19333 00 42,000 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 14 00  ### 15  | ION.—Conitnued.  ION.—Conitnued.  ### 19333 00 42,000 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 14 00  ### 15  | ION.—Conitnued.  ION.—Conitnued.  ### 19333 00 42,000 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 14 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ### 15 00  ###
15 00  ### 15  | ION.—Conitnued.  ION.—Conitnued.  ### 19333 00 42,000 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 14 00  ### 15  | ION.—Conitnued.  ION.—Conitnued.  ### 19333 00 42,000 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 13 00 73 00  ### 14 00  ### 15  | ION.—Conitnued.  ION.—Conitnued.  tifiutions—Continued.  73 00                         | 10N.—Conitnued.  10N.—Conitnued.  119,333 00 42,000 00  13 00 73 00 73 00  13 00 73 00  13 00 73 00  13 00 73 00  13 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 57 30 00 58 00 56 00 58 00 56 00 58  | 10N.—Conitnued.  10N.—Conitnued.  119,333 00 42,000 00  13 00 73 00 73 00  13 00 73 00  13 00 73 00  13 00 73 00  13 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 57 30 00 58 00 56 00 58 00 56 00 58  | ION.—Conitnued.  ION.—Conitnued.  titutions—Continued.  73 00 |
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  | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  ets.  hton.  sbourg, [Convent]   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  lets.  sbourg, [Convent]   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  Sebools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   
   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  | 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4   | 444  | 2 2 2 2  |  | 3 9                                   | 13                  | C.1-                | •                   | odel Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.                                  | odel Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.                                  | As Valuate Massione Continued                 |   |                                | 19,333 00 42,000 00   
   |  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  
  | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000  | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000   
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  | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000  | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   
   | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  
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   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  
   | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00   
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| titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   
   | titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.  
  | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  lets.  hton.  sbourg, [Convent]  | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  Continued.  Continued.   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   
   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  | 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8   | 1 1 2 3  | 2 2 2 2  | 73 73  | 2 23                                  | 22                  | 2-                  |                     | odel Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.                                  | odel Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.                                  | Jah Oakaala Mathalia Institutiona Onetimana   |   |                                | 19,333 00 42,000 00   
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  | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000  | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000   
  | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000   | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000  | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000   | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000  | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000  | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000   | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000  | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000  | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000   
  | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000  | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   
   | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  
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| titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued,   | titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued,   | titutions—Continued.   
   | titutions—Continued,   | titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.  
  | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  lets.  hton. sbourg, [Convent]   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  lets.  sbourg, [Convent]   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  lets.  hton.  sbourg, [Convent]  | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued. lets. hton.   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   
   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  | 7 7 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8   | 13   | 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2        | 2        | 3 9                                   | 22                  | ç0                  |                     | odel Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.                                  | odel Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.                                  | del Ochesta Outholic Institutions Continued   |   |                                | 19,333 00 42,000 00   
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  | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000  | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000   
  | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000   | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000  | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000   | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000  | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000  | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000   | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000  | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000  | 19,333 00 42,000 00 155,000   
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   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  
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| tifutions—Continued.   | tifutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   | tifutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   
   | tifutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   | tifutions—Continued.   | titutions—Continued.   | tifutions—Continued.  
  | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued,  Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued,  lets.  hton.   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  lets.  sbourg, [Convent]   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued, Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued, lets. hton.  | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  lets.  | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued, Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued, lets.  
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  | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued,   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  
                        | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  | 17.7  | 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8        | 173  | 7 7 3  | 3 3                                   | 7.3                 | , co                |                     | SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued.  odel Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  | odel Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.                                  | BUFERIOR BUICATION,—Continued.                | BUREKION EDUCATION.—Continued,              | BURERIOR EDUCATION,—Continued, | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00   
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   | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  
   | 19,333 00 42,000 00   |
| ION.—Continued.  | ION.—Continued, titutions—Continued,   | ION.—Continued.  | ION.—Continued.  | ION.—Continued.  | ION.—Continued.  | ION.—Continued.  
   | ION.—Continued, titutions—Continued,   | ION.—Continued.  | ION.—Continued, titutions—Continued.   | ION.—Continued.  | ION.—Continued, titutions—Continued.  
  | UPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued.  Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  lets.  hton.  sbourg, [Convent]   | Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  lets.  sbourg, [Convent]   | UPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued.  Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  lets.  hton.  sbourg, [Convent]   | UPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued.  Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  lets.  hton.  | UPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued.  Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  lets.   
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   | OPERIOR EDUCATION—Continued. Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  | UPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued. Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   | OPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued. Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  | UPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued. Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   | OPERIOR EDUCATION — Continued.  Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   
   | UPERIOR EDUCATION.—Conitnued. Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  | 27 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8  | 7 7 7 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4        | 1443   | 73   | 2 2 3                                 |                     | <u>~</u>            |                     | SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—Conitnued.  odel Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  | SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued. odel Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.   | SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued.                | SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued,              | SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued. | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00   
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   | UPERIOR EDUCATION.—Conitnued. Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  | 27<br>27<br>28<br>27<br>28<br>28  | 7 7 7 3  | 7 7 7 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3        | 73   | 7.3                                   | 13                  | £-                  |                     | SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued.  fodel Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued. | SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—Conitnued.  odel Schools Catholic Institutions—Continued.  | SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—Conitrued.                | SUPERIOR EDUCATION,—Comitmued,              | SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—Cominued.  | 19,333 00 42,000 00   | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00  | 19,333 00 42,000 00   
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Sessional P	apers	(No.	3.)
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	TO WHOM PAID.		J. J. Tailefer J. B. St. Pierre John Stevenson	W. Shirley. Bryan Golden. Robert Suter. L. H. O'Connor Hugh Matheson. V. Stephens. John Turnbull Manus Regan.	J. B. Chrétien Eintache Gernain Michael Carrol Nazaie Formier Joseph Rhéaume Joseph Groulet Affred Denis A. H. Guilbeault

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Total expenditure for year ending 30th June, 1875		\$323,291 34	323,291 34
of the above expenditure the following are the balances deposited at credit of the Treasurar Province of Quebec on 30th June, 1875.			
Common Schools. Superior Education. Teacher's Pension Fund.	2,849 53 58 94 92 30		
WARRANTS RECEIVED FOR			
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Quebec, 30th June, 1875.

LOUIS GIARD, Secretary.

J. II. RICHARDSON,
Accountant.

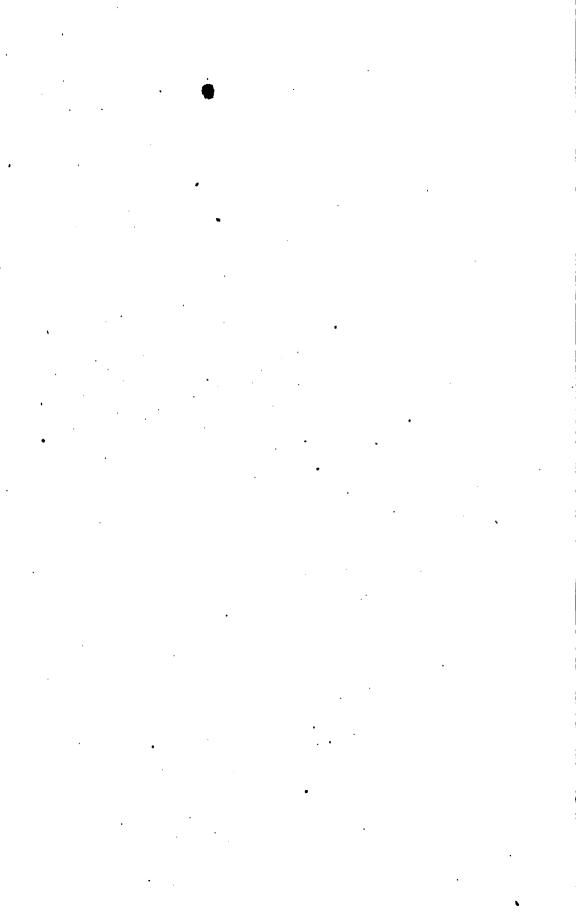
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### GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

# COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

AND

## PUBLIC WORKS

OF THE

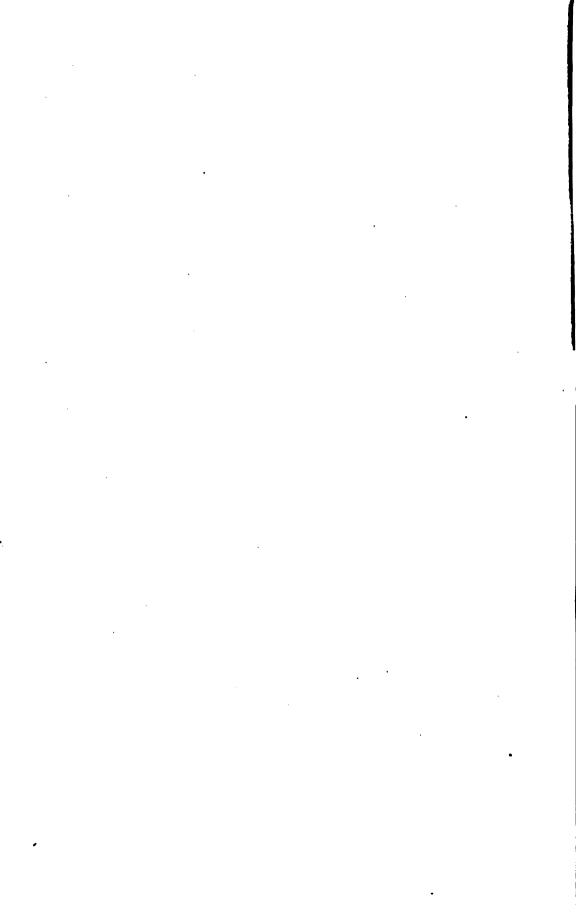
### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

For the fiscal year ending on the 30th June 1875.

PRINTED BY PROER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### MONTREAL:

LA MINERVE STEAM PRESSES, 212 & 214, NOTRE-DAME STREET.



## TO HIS EXCELLENCY

# THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

FOR THE

### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The undersigned has the honor to submit to your Excellency the Report of the Department of Agriculture and Public Works, for the fiscal year which expired on the 30th of June 1875.

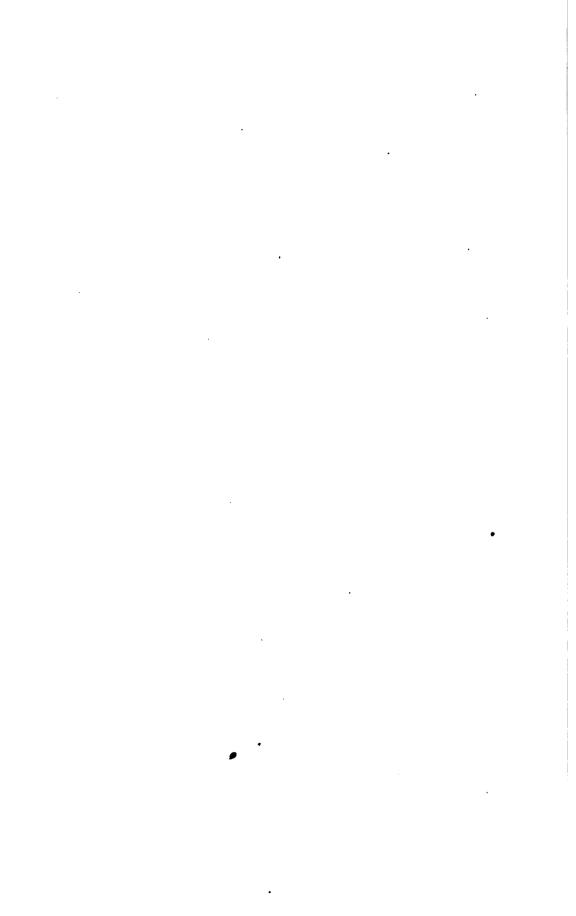
The whole respectfully submitted.

P. GARNEAU,

Commissioner of Agriculture and

Public Works

Quebec, 1st of December 1875.



To the Honorable PIERRE GARNEAU, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

Sir.

As the reports hereunto annexed require certain explanations, and as further, some subjects, in regard to which the Department was occupied during the past year, are not included therein, I submit to you according to your request, the following memorandum to be added thereto and complete them.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The complete and elaborate report of the operations of the Council of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1874–1875, submitted by its President. Mr. Browning, at the meeting on the 21st October last, and which is annexed in full to the Appendix, dispenses us from entering into any detail of the works of the Council, which appear in the compte rendu of its proceedings, also annexed to the Appendix, with the reports of the Societies of Agriculture and those of the Schools of Agriculture.

For the information of the public, it is nevertheless necessary to mention here that the irregularity pointed out by the President of the Council of Agriculture, resulting from the non-approval of the proceedings of the Council, has since disappeared, owing to the passing of an Order in Council which sanctions all the regulations adopted by the Council up to the present date, with the exception of the resolutions concerning the land for the Exhibition in Montreal, which question is not yet finally settled. Thus all regulations concerning the direction of agricultural societies, of exhibitions, of competition between the best managed farms and of ploughing matches, are legally in force and are as obligatory upon the Societies and their members, as if they were inserted in the Statute which relates to them.

In conformity with the instructions received by him from the Department, Mr. E. A. Barnard has continued to give his agricultural lectures in the various parts of the Province where he has been invited to lecture. I have been able, on several occasions, to convince myself of the good results produced by the easy methods and healthy practices which Mr. Barnard seeks to inculcate everywhere where he has the opportunity of making himself heard.

What is most appreciated in the advice which he gives to farmers, is that instead of recommending radical changes in the system of culture in vogue, he at first contents himself with teaching them to do well and to understand well what they are doing at present, knowing full well that one reform brings about another, and that where he will have been able to make them seize the advantage of a good method of cultivation and of a well drained soil, he will easily succeed in making them adopt a good system of manuring and of profitable and improved culture.

Quite recently, in the course of a tour of inspection I made in the county of Chicoutimi, I met quite a number of farmers who spoke to me in terms of praise of the lessons Mr. Barnard had given to them some months back, and which they had the intention of putting into practice. He had recommended to them, amongst other things, ploughing in the autumn; he was so well listened to, that, I am informed, more such ploughing took place this year in that county, than is usually the case. Again, with regard to the raising of cattle. With the figures of the last census before him, he showed to them that they had not sufficient cattle for the extent of land they cultivated; that situated as they were, they should produce butter and cheese in large quantities, consume on the spot the greater part of their grain, and export cattle. On this point again, they listened to him, and I would be much surprised if these good dispositions did not find an expression next year by a sensible increase in the number of cattle which will be raised in the county.

One will see in the report of M1. Barnard the enumeration of the localities which he has visited. He takes the opportunity of making certain remarks on subjects connected with Agriculture and Colonization. Some of these observations are new, others have already been more or less discussed; all are certainly worthy of attention, the best of them will make their own way.

It would be desirable that, when delivering his agricultural lectures, Mr. Barnard should continue to visit the Agricultural Societies which he came across in his journeys, as he did a year ago; the expense thereof would be inconsiderable and the explanations and advice he would give in his journey to the officers of these Societies, would much contribute, it seems to me, towards causing to disappear from the reports of those Societies, those irregularities complained of by the President of the Council, and would make them conform to the instructions and requests of the Council. I here venture to make that suggestion, as I know you are favorably disposed towards it, and that the Council of Agriculture, by adding to the instructions issued by the Department, the special recommendations and advice which it was desirous of imparting to the Societies, much good could but result therefrom. It is moreover the opinion of a number of those who have most at heart the progress of Agriculture.

#### SUGAR BEET.

Last year the House voted us a subsidy of \$5,000 per annum for five years, to be payable to the company or individuals who would establish in the Province, the first beet-root sugar refinery, under conditions to be accepted by the Government. Immediately after the passing of that act, the Department put itself into communication with the firm of Messrs. Parent, Schaken, Houël and Caillet, of Paris, one of the most renowned firms in Europe, for organizing beet-root sugar refineries. We also wrote to Mr. Gustave Bossange, of Paris, placing before him the desire the Government had of introducing this industry in to the Province, and informing these gentlemen of the law passed in this regard. We had been introduced to Messrs. Parent, Schaken, Houël and

Caillet by Mr. Martial Chevalier, formerly Consul General for France at Quebec, who, being on terms of intimacy with one of the members of that important firm, Mr. Houel, had received from him a most elaborate project for the establishment of a beet-root sugar refinery in Canada. It is worth mentioning here that Mr. Chevalier would have liked to have left a sign of his stay amongst us, by the introduction of that rich industry. As an opportunity here presents itself of doing so, I am glad to give him credit for that generous thought. He unfortunately left us too soon to see the realization of his project. The continued intercourse we have with Mr. Bossange with regard to immigration, was a guarantee to us on his part of a zeclous assistance to make the project of the Government known and to negotiate with such manufacturers as might seem inclined to carry it out.

After the exchange of several letters with these gentlemen, it appeared to us evident that it would be impossible to give by correspondence all the information necessary to render the affair a matter of interest to manufacturers, and to raise capital for the enterprise. To sum up, it was resolved to treat the subject in a direct fashion by sending a competent person to Belgium and to France. Dr. Desaulniers, who was on the point of going to Europe on business in connection with our system of penal repression, undertook to negotiate, if possible, an arrangement in Belgium or in France for the establishement of a sugar refinery in the Province.

On his return to Quebec recently, Dr. Desaulniers reported that Messrs. Tellier, Wincqzt and Nibelles, large sugar refiners of Brussels, were disposed to treat with the Government of Quebec for the establishment of a beet-root sugar refinery in the Province, on a large scale. These gentlemen estimate at one milion francs or about \$200,000 of our currency, the capital which they should have to embark in the entreprise. They have asked for specimens of sugar-beets cultivated in the Province, in order to ascertain their saccharine properties. Such specimens were forwarded to them on the 15th October last. If they are satisfied with the sugar produced by our beets, we may expect that they will immediately take steps to put the scheme into execution.

I must nevertheless add that Mr. Houël, after having taken cognizance of the necessarily incomplete information which we had transmitted to him on the production of beet-root in the Province, and its saccharine qualities, advised us again (he wrote in the month of May.) to cultivate the sugar-beet this year at Quebec, and to send him specimens in the autumn, which he would cause to be analyzed. At the same time he sent us a bag of about 20 lbs. of selected beet-root seed for this experiment. We handed over that seed to the President of the Society of Agriculture of the county of Quebec, who caused it to be distributed amongst some members of that Society.

On the 15th October last, we forwarded three bushels of these beets to Mr. Houël, in Paris, and three to the firm of MM. Tellier, Wincgzt and Nibelles, of Brussels. By a letter dated November 15th last, M. Houël acknowledged the receipt thereof and promised to send us shortly the result of the analysis of our beets and his opinion on the chances of success which the manufacture of sugar would have in Canada, according to the

data with which we had supplied him, on the production and the conditions under which the sugar-beet had to be cultivated. We anxiously await his letter and we attach a good deal of importance thereto, for Mr. Houel is perhaps one of the most competent men on this subject in Europe.

All friends of agricultural progress, I am certain will share our impatient anxiety; for, if the manufacture of beet-root sugar could be carried on here under advantageous circumstances, we could predict in a very short time a radical revolution in our Agriculture. I do not really think that it is possible to imagine so strong a means of making industry and agriculture progress so well together. We shall at once make known Mr. Houel's opinion, as soon as it reaches us.

The farmers round Quebec, and especially the members of the Society of Agriculture of Quebec, would be disposed to cultivate as much beet-root as would be required for the supply of a large sugar refinery, and I have not the least doubt, that as soon as we sould find ourselves in a position to announce the certain establishment of a sugar refinery at Quebec, or in the vicinity, we should be able to reckon on a sufficient supply to start with, by treating directly with the farmers, or by forming a society which would bind itself to supply it.

In the counties of Richelieu and St. John, attention has also been paid to that subject. Experiments in the culture of the sugar-beet on a tolerably large scale have also been made in the latter county. Unfortunately, we have not been able to obtain precise information on the results obtained, although we asked for them immediately after the harvest. The Hon. member for St. John's recently volunteered to collect such information amongst his constituents. We shall give it in the Appendix, if it reaches us in time. Specimens of these beets are shortly to be if not already sent to Paris and to Brussels, by a farmer of St. John's, at the request of the Department, in order to ascertain if the saccharine properties of the beet cultivated in the valley of Richelieu, differ sensibly from that cultivated in Quebec.

#### IMMIGRATION.

Our Agents' reports show a considerable decrease in the number of immigrants who have settled in the Province of Quebec during the year, as compared with the two previous years. But it must be remarked that the decrease has been noticed all over North America, wherever European Emigration tends.

STATEMENT showing the number of immigrants settled in the Province of Quebec for the last three years.

1872-73	4678
1873-74	4674
1874-75	

This decrease of European Emigration is due, in the first place, to the fact that the population of Central Europe, having once more recovered

from the terrible shock of the Franco-Prussian war, have gone back to their normal state and are now endeavouring by increased labor and toil, to retrieve the immense losses incurred during preceding years.

In the British-Isles, the discontent and uneasiness, caused by the workingmen's associations, known as *Trades-Unions*, have been allayed, and the agitators, having ventilated their grievances in the public prints and at their meetings, have returned quietly to their avocations; so that the wholesale Emigration from Great Britain which was announced, has been stayed.

In the second place, the commercial and industrial crisis prevalent for the past two years in the United-States, and now felt here, occasioned the return of a large number of emigrants to their native country, and prevented those who have since come to America from realizing, save with difficulty, the fulfilment of their desires. Properly speaking, only the agricultural emigrants, with some little money, have at all succeeded in coming to America. And it will be always so, until American and Canadian industry shall have taken a turn for the better.

All the undoubted advantages to be derived from Immigration must not on this account be renounced. In certain points of view, it is perhaps to be preferred that, for a time at least, the artizans of Europe should not be induced to come hither in large numbers. Agriculturists and woodmen are those we most require to people the vast domain yet to colonize. To persons of this class an honest livelihood may be guaranteed, whatever be the condition of our commerce and industry. They may be assured that with a small capital at the outset and faithful labour, they cannot fail to improve their condition, and secure bread for their old age and a small patrimony for their children.

Complaints have been made, and sometimes with reason that our agriculture is stationary and even retrogressive. There is nothing surprising or discouraging in this, when it is remembered that, for upwards of a century, our population have been living under a system of rural economy not enriched by any accession from without. However, notable progress has been made in many parts of the Province, and this progress everywhere seems to be daily increasing. But is it not a fact that an improved system of agriculture is specially noticeable in places where farmers, born in Europe, have settled and shewn a good example to those around them? How much more rapid and general would progress have been, if every year a small stream of Emigration had been received, bringing to us systems of culture of the Old World as soon as adopted there. We have been, as it were obliged to feel our way by experiments, instead of finding it already made as among European farmers, daily arriving amongst us, who, in the ordinary routine, use these appliances which are due to the discoveries of science and are made use of by the country people.

If therefore we wish to popularize amongst our farmers true principles of Agriculture, we must introduce European farmers, to excite their emulation and teach by their example what can be extracted from the soil belonging to our farmers.

My excuse for dwelling on this subject is that I am aware that there are many amongst us who look upon European Emigration with little favor, and I must admit that a large number of the Emigrants of late years have given plausibility to this view; but, nevertheless, if we take into account the numerous good families that have settled among us, we must admit that the Province has been fully repaid for the sacrifices made to attract European Emigration hither.

Brave men generally seldom speak of themselves, and so it is with good Emigrants; they attend to their own business and occupy themselves very little with what is said in disparagement of Emigration, and especially if they succeed, that suffices them, and they leave talking to others. But for the disappointed and turbulent, that is another matter; they take a dislike to the country and its institutions, and, with what little voice they have or the pens at their command, they deafen with their cries and importune us with their phrases, and if there is an ill thing to be done, we may be sure they are there to do it. Not that I say that they are the majority of our emigrants, but they make the most noise, that is all.

I speak with confidence, for the majority among them have had frequent relations with this Department. I have followed their movements—I speak of the good emigrants—with that almost egotistical interest, which will not permit me to lose sight of the existence of those with whom one has been connected at such an important time of life as that of choosing a new career in a strange country.

Would we, so long as the Government of the Dominion deems it advisable to grant hundreds of thousand of dollars to attract Emigration to Canada, would we, I say, be justified in not taking advantage of the efforts made by it in Europe for the success of such Emigration? No, certainly not. And as it is not probable that the Dominion will, for some time to come, discontinue its legitimate efforts to attract hither the Old World Emigration, all that is left for us to do, if we are not satisfied with the class of Emigrants coming to us, is to insist on another method and upon a choice more in accordance with our predilections and necessities.

Under an agreement, assented to by the Dominion and all the Provinces, the Federal Government undertook at its own expense the propagation in foreign countries of our scheme of Imigration.

I here give the text of this convention :-

The representatives of the Provincial Governments now present, with the object of combining in the efforts to be made by each one of the Provinces to attract to Canada Emigration from the United-Kingdon and Europe, have agreed upon making the following terms, to wit:

- 1. The Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa shall hold and exercise absolute control over the management of all that concerns Emigration from the United-Kindom of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.
  - 2. The independent agencies of the Provinces are to be abolished.

- 3. Each Province shall be entitled to appoint a sub-agent, and to give him an office in the buildings of the Colonial Office in London, and such sub-agent shall represent the special interest of the Province, for which he shall have been appointed, with regard to every thing connected with Emigration in general.
- 4. Each Province shall be entitled to one or more special agents, or to take any other means towards encouraging Emigration, according to the instructions hereafter specified.
- 5. The sub-agents established in the London Office by the Provinces, as well as the agents employed by them to promote the cause of Emigration, shall be placed under the direction of the agent general, who shall act according to the instructions of the Minister of Agriculture.
- 6. The salaries of sub-agents and special agents appointed by the Provinces, shall be paid by the Province which has appointed them.
- 7. The Dominion Government shall do its utmost to encourage Emigration and to facilitate the transport of Emigrants, by giving them assistance to pay their passages, according to arrangements to be made with steamship companies optheir agents, and by all such means as shall be deemed advisable to attract Emigration into each province, according to its requirements.
- 8 The Dominion Government will supply its London Office with all necessary means to place them in a position to give the public sufficient information concerning the Government of the Dominion and of its Provinces, as also concerning their respective resources.
- 9. In order to carry out these plans in the most effectual manner, the Provincial Governments shall supply to the London Office the statutes of their respective Provinces, as also public printed documents, maps, &c., since Confederation.
- 10. The London Office shall be open to the citizens of all the Provinces, and shall be a place of meeting where they shall be able to obtain all the information they may require.
- 11. The Provinces will contribute respectively towards the increase of expenditure of the London Office, caused by the proposed arrangement, the following amounts, annually:

Province	e of	Ontario	\$5,500	00
44	66	Quebec	2,000	00
46	66	New-Brunswick	1,000	00
64	"	Nova-Scotia	1,000	00

Should the two last named Provinces jointly appoint a sub-agent, their contribution would be \$1,500.

Should British Columbia and Prince Edward Island be desirous of profiting by the advantages offered by the London Agency, each of these Provinces shall pay to the Dominion Government an amount to be determined by the Minister of Agriculture.

- 12. The Dominion Government shall exercise a liberal policy for the settling and colonization of the Crown Lands in Manitoba and the North West Territories; and shall cause to be published all information about Canada in general and the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories in particular, as shall be deemed necessary for the furtherance of Emigration.
- 13. The present agreement is for a term of five years and shall be renewable for another term of five years, unless notice to the contrary shall have been given during the first term.
- 14. These propositions shall be obligatory for the various Governments who shall have ratified them; until then, they are provisional only.

The Government of Quebec, when acceding to this arrangement, has reserved to itself the right of withdrawing therefrom at the expiration of the first year, i. e. the 1st July 1876.

In conformity with the foregoing agreement, the Provincial agencies established in London and Glasgow, have been discontinued, and Mr. O'Neill has been attached to the Federal Agency, in London, as representing the interests of the Province of Quebec. His report, which is to be found in the Appendix, renders an account of his operations up to the 30th June last.

It will be from the immigration during next spring, that we shall alone be able properly to appreciate the merit or demerits of the new system. It is evident in principle that the centering of the propoganda of Emigration in the hands of a single representative of Canada, in London, must result in giving to the operations a more uniform and consecutive direction and spare the Provinces the expenses of agencies in foreign parts; but it remains to be shown to what extent the general agent shall be able to give satisfaction to the special wants of the Provinces, by directing towards each that special class of Emigrants most likely to accommodate themselves to their mode of living and their particular institutions.

Immediately after the passing of the act of Repatriation, we hastened to impart to the various agencies of Emigration from Europe, the dispositions thereof and particularly to the London Agency, pointing out specially the fact that the advantages held out to the Canadians of the United-States were equally granted to European immigrants who would feel disposed to settle in the townships which the Government of Quebec was about to set apart in the Eastern Townhips: i. e. that every immigrant who, being the head of a family, should he be disposed to become a settler could select a lot of 100 acres with dwelling house, together with 4 acres ready for seeding, at the price of 60 cents per acre and \$140 for the improvements, the whole payable in ten years, according to the terms of the statute, or else, clear the first four acres himself and build his dwelling, when he shall receive a loan of \$140, which he would begin to reimburse only at the expiration of five years in five annual instalments, without interest.

Last summer, we have had the satisfaction of directing about thirty

families to our settlement of Ditton, who have established themselves amongst the settlers returned from the United States.

This new system has enabled us to accommodate, on their arrival the Tamilies of immigrating farmers, provided they had sufficient means to provide for their first wants. Having an agent residing in the midst of the settlers, whose duty it is to see to the locating of the immigrants, to map out the lots and to open communications when needed we are able to direct in full security the immigrants into the woods, for we feel certain before-hand that, with energy, labor and perseverance, they will there find sufficient means to secure a subsistence and later on a fair independence.

The expenses of Immigration for the past fiscal year, have amounted to, as established in the public accounts, the sum of \$38,657.48, or an average of \$18.60 per immigrant:

European Agencies	\$ 9,072	69
Agencies and Expenses in Canada	14,348	15
Transportation of Immigrants from Quebec to their		
destination in the Province	-,	10
Board and assistance given immigrants in Quebec,		
Montreal, Sherbrooke and Ottawa	•	14
Incidental Expenses	201	<b>50</b>
	\$38,657	48

I cannot close this chapter on Immigration, without saying that we have lost in the person of the lamented Mr. Thom, formerly agent at Levis, one of those who principally contributed to make the province dear to immigrants. Faithful to his duties and of a more than ordinairly kindly disposition, Mr. Thom welcomed each immigrant as if he had him alone to attend to. He used to take a pleasure in questioning them as to their plans, deliberated with them on the steps they should take, as if he had been one of them; and when once they had told him their position he looked upon it as his own immediate business, and always carried, them happily through, whether it was that he found them the employment he had suggested to them or that he settled them in the place he had pointed out to them. His good services did not end here; he was in the habit of corresponding with the immigrants he had settled, often writing their home letters for them and willingly undertaking purchases and commissions for them in town, after they had once left it.

He could only speak french with difficulty, but, nevertheless it would have been hard to say who liked him most: the English or French immigrants. All alike regretted him and many still speak with tears in their eyes of his tragical end and of the touching devotion which caused it. They will, I am sure, be grateful to me for having expressed my personal feelings of regret, as well as those of the officers of the department, for a man so worthy cf them.

#### REPATRIATION.

All those who desire the repatriation of Canadians who have emigrated to the United-States, will have seen with pleasure that the late Parliament unanimously passed the act destined to favor their settling on the lands of the public domain. It was evidently the only way which our Province could in justice adopt to ensure and facilitate their return amongst us. However ambitious we may be of seeing all the Canadians who have emigrated to the United-States return to their native land, yet it would be unreasonable to expect that those who have found amongst our neighbors good situations, or who expect to earn their living easier than here, will return to this country. A number of them will no doubt be tempted to return later on, when the current of repatriation shall have properly set in, for there are very few who have renounced Canada; but, for the moment, one can only reckon upon those whose efforts have been obstructed by the present crisis or who have still enough means to become settlers or to come and exercise their trades in the Province. Within these just limits, we may assert that so far the movement of repatriation has been crowned with success. One has but to read the reports of Messrs. Chicoyne and Gagnon to be assured thereof.

Our first care, after the passing of the law, was to choose the location of the projected colony. It was important to fix it in a spot situated as close as possible to the American boundary and easy of access by rail. The townships of Ditton, Chesham and Emberton, situated in the county of Compton, were suitable in all respects to be selected by the Government and were immediately set aside for our colony. The land of these three townships, although very uneven, is nevertheless of a superior quality; hard wood dominates, but resinous woods are to be found in sufficient quantity to render the clearing comparativeley easy. A splendid river, the Salmon River, runs through Ditton and its numerous tributaries water Chesham and Emberton, affording several good water powers, whereof three are already made use of by saw-mills. There are besides picturesque hillocks alternating with splendid valleys. This will give an idea of this pretty piece of land to which the Emigrants from the United-States have given the name of "La Patrie."

Mr. J. A. Chicoyne, who was already attached to the Department as immigration and colonization agent, was sent to prepare in Ditton the settling of the new colony, and Mr. Ferdinand Gagnon, journalist, of Worcester, Mass, who, through the columns of the press and in public meetings, had identified himself with this movement of Repatriation, was entrusted with the care of making known and popularizing amongst our fellow citizens in the United-States the law passed in their behalf. These two gentlemen, after having agreed with the Departement upon the measures to be taken to attain the desired object, commenced operations.

On the 13th April last, the first repatriated colonists numbering 15, started from Sherbrooke, accompanied by Mr. Chicoyne, and three days later commenced clearing their land.

At the beginning of June last, I made a first visit to the colony, I

found the organization in perfect working order, owing to the intelligence, faithful performance of duties and activity shown by Mr. Chicoyne; he had provided for and foreseen everything. We visited together the ranges in which we were to operate, and agreed upon a plan of operations which has been approved of by you. The old roads have been improved, new ones have been opened, two bridges have been constructed and a house of 36 ft. x 60 ft. has been constructed at Chesham for the reception of immigrants.

In the month of September last, I paid a second visit to the Colony, and I found the operations, determined upon in June, so well carried out that we shaped our course towards Emberton to improve the road leading thereto, and to take such measures as to enable us to grant lots to colonists desirous of settling there.

In order to give the Legislature some tangible proofs of the results obtained under the operations of the act of Repatriation, we have, according to your instructions, caused an official statement to be made of the population settled in the three townships of Ditton, Chesham and Emberton, which compose the territory assigned to our first colony. This official statement is dated the 30th October last; it contains the name of each family, shows whether it comes from the United-States, from the Provinces or from Europe, the number of members of each family, the number of the lot of each one, the number of acres cleared on each lot and the buildings. This statement will be found in the Appendix.

In the three townships of Ditton, Chesham and Emberton, there were, when we commenced our operations on the 15th April last, fifty-two families in all and about five hundred acres cleared. And on the 30th October, last these same townships contained 92 families from the United-States, 102 families from various parts of the Province, and 36 European families, or a total population of 1090 souls, 1928 acres cleared and 192 buildings.

We give here below a statement of expenses incurred for Repatriation up to 30th October last, at which date the official statement heretofore referred to was closed.

General expenses of organization	\$ 2,212	<b>54</b>
House at Chesham, for the reception of colonists	1,229	
Repairing roads in Ditton and Chesham	951	<b>82</b>
New roads opened	1,589	<b>79</b>
Bridge over the Salmon River	427	44
Money advanced to colonists for clearings made and		
dwellings erected	3,100	00
Sundry sums advanced on account to colonists who		
have not yet finished clearing the first four acres,		
or whose dwellings are not yet erected	1,412	94
Total	<b>\$10,873</b>	56

Of this amount there are really but the first two items which can be reckoned as items of Repatriation, and we may add: there remains in our

hands the reception home. The construction of the roads and of the bridge were certainly indispensable for the success of our operations, but in any case they would have had to have been constructed sooner or later at the request of the settlers. The two last items which represent the loans made to the colonists, are to be reimbursed by the colonists themselves, as they are obliged to by law; their lots can only be patented after they shall have made this reimbursement. All that is in reality given them is merely the interest running on the money loaned to them; and if, at that price, we can go on establishing in our Province all the Canadians in the United-States, who are liable to make good settlers, it will be said later on that those who have had the good sense to inaugurate this new system of colonization, have deserved well of their country, and this, not without some show of reason.

A detail worthy of notice is that, amongst the colonists of the United-States settled in Ditton, there are twenty who have bought lots on which were large clearings, averaging about ten acres per lot, which represents a capital of about \$20,000 of purchase-money alone.

The greater number of the remaining colonists had but very limited resources; nevertheless, those who came in the spring have been able to clear and seed their four acres, erect their dwellings and receive the loan of \$140, granted to them when they shall have fulfilled these conditions. The works executed on the roads, the constructions and clearings given by contract for next season, as well as the works accomplished by private individuals, have so far sufficed to furnish subsistance to all the families.

Lately we have entered into a bargain with Messrs. T. B. Terrill, of Robinson, and W. W. Bailey, of Island Brook, for the stumping of 100 lots in the colony, and the construction of 50 dwellings on these lots, at the price determined by law, of \$15 per acre of cleared land and of \$80 for each dwelling. This job had been offered to the colonists, who would not venture to undertake it, probably for the lack of necessary means. They have however the advantage of being employed at these works, by the job, or by the day, and this will be of great service to them during the winter. These 100 lots when stumped will be ready for delivery next June, in time to seed four acres cleared on each one; thus next spring we shall be enabled to establish one hundred new families in the colony.

Should these works not furnish sufficient labour, it is understood that the colonists many obtain other lots for stumping on the same conditions as Messrs. Terrill and Bailey; instructions have been given to that effect.

It is not necessary for me to praise the efficient services rendered us by Messrs. Chicoyne and Gagnon, in this work of Repatriation. You yourself congratulated them in the House for the zeal and intelligence shown by them, each one in the sphere of his action, but I must say to their honor that both of them have identified themselves in the most signal manner with the repatriation movement, Mr. Chicoyne by establishing himself at La Patrie with his family, as a lendowner, and Mr. Gagnon by settling his father there as well as other members of his family who

left the United-States to go thither. They thus preach by example and return to repatriation what they receive from it, as the salary which we pay to each of these gentlemen goes for the most part towards works which they cause to be executed on their respective properties.

Independently of the families which have settled since last spring in La Patrie, a great many more have returned from the States into the parishes to which they formerly belonged; there can be no doubt of this fact as those who have followed the movement of passenger traffic on the roads communicating with the United-States are aware.

The only way we have of establishing the return into Canada of Emigrants from the United-States, is the Custom's declaration of passengers bringing with them colonists' effects. It is certain, as observed by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion, in his report of 1874, that a great many more about whom it has been impossible to obtain any details, have returned.

Below are the figures of Emigration from the United-States, such as obtained at the Customs House on the American frontier:

For the year	1873	8,971
For the year	1874	14,110

Should this immigration continue in the same ratio, and everything leads us to believe that it is on the increase, 1876 would see at least 20,000 Emigrants from the United-States into Canada.

Of those Emigrants, our Province receives its fair share and we can flatter ourselves that the encouragement given by our Legislature to the movement of repatriation has not a little contributed to swell the influx of population from the United-States to Canada.

#### COLGNIZATION ROADS.

The statement which follows contains a résumé of the expenses incurred and of the works executed on the colonization roads and bridges. A detail thereof will be found in the statements included in the Appendix.

These statements show that a part of the works have been executed by the job. The total amount of the contracts is \$13,072.50. That is all it has been possible to have executed advantageously by contract. The remaining work has been done by the day under the superintendance of foremen named by the Department, and, in certain cases, under the control of the municipal authorities, all of which is shown in the detailed statements.

STATEMENT of amounts disbursed upon and the colonization works and bridges made during the fiscal year 1874-75.

#### 1ST CLASS.

_		Arpents.	Feet.	Amount paid.
Length of winter roads	74	27		
Do summer do	163	15		
	17			<b>2</b>

39 Victoria.

A. 1875,

Length of roads repaired Do bridges Amount paid	105	14	6	,807		74,350	65
Total	342	56	6	,807		\$74,350	65
2nd	CLASS.						
Length of winter roads  Do summer do  Do roads repaired  Do bridges  Amount paid	25 15 16	17 22 <del>‡</del> 13		981		21,288	82
* Total	56	52 <del>‡</del>		981	-	\$21,288	82
3nd	CLASS						
Length of winter roads  Do summer do  Do roads repaired  Do bridges  Amount paid	2	1.6. 20.	22 11 <del>1</del> 18		813	9,723	49
Total	=	36	58 <del>1</del>	•	813	\$9,723	49

#### RECAPITULATION.

	<b>M</b> iler,	Arpents.	Feet.	Amount paid.
Total length of roads worked upon Do do of bridges in feet	439	101	8.601	
Amount paid				<b>\$105,362</b> 96

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

The report of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Department, which is to be found at the end of the Appendix, contains the full details of the public works executed under the control of the Department during the fiscal year 1874-75.

The whole respectfully submitted,

## S. LESAGE,

Assistant-Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

Quebec, 1st December, 1875.

## REPORT

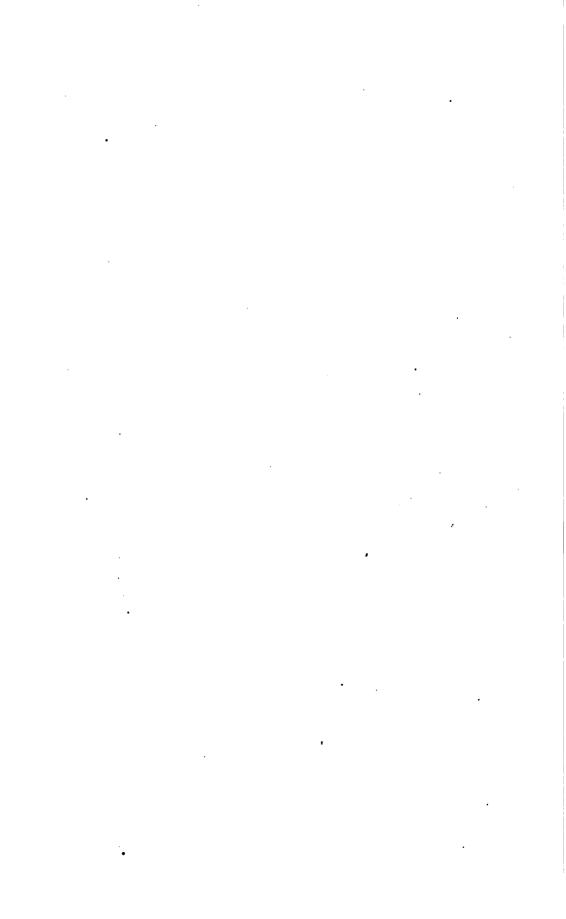
OF THE

## COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING ON THE 30th JUNE 1875.



Montreal, 26th October 1875.

To the Honorable Pierre Garneau,

Commsssioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Quebec.

SIR.

I have the honor to transmit to you the reports of the agricultural societies for the year ending the 30th June last. The President of the Council of Agriculture, having made a detailed report of the operations of the Council during the year just expired, I do not think it necessary to add any further remarks.

On the 25th of this month, I had the honor of transmitting to you a copy of the President's report; this report is to be taken as forming part of that which the Council of Agriculture submits to you, every year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your very obedient servant,

GEORGES LECLÈRE, Secretary, C. A. P. Q. Address by the President of the Council of Agriculture at the annual meeting of the Council, held in Montreal, on Thursday, 21st October 1875.

Thinking that good might result by introducing the custom of the President's submitting at the annual meeting, a condensed report or resume of the Council's operations for the past year, with his remarks and suggestions upon any important matters to which he may deem it advisable to call the attention of the Council; I would respectfully beg to submit the following remarks upon the most important questions affecting the Council, and its duties, in relation to agricultural schools, societies, &c., &c.

#### AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

Since the last annual meeting, the report of the special committee appointed to visit the agricultural schools of Ste. Anne and L'Assomption in october 1874, has been printed and placed in the hands of the members, in order that the important remarks and suggestions contained in it, might be carefully considered before any decision was arrived at or action taken thereon.

At the meeting of the Council held on the 12th may last, the report was unanimously approved, and copies of it, together with the Council's decision thereon, were forwarded to the Colleges.

Considering the large sums that are annually expended for agricultural education (now \$9.600) and the small results therefrom, it is most important that the suggestions of the Committee and instructions of the Council be strictly enforced, and that the agricultural schools be visited annually by the committee and their progress and condition reported upon.

The number of agricultural schools has been increased since the last annual meeting, by the addition of an english one, that of St. Francis College, at Richmond, in the Eastern Townships.

This College having thus far been unable to procure more than two students the Executive Committee have not seen their way clearly to recommend the Council's paying the full amount of grant, \$1200, besides the \$800 from Government which with the \$60 allowed for each bursary, would make the cost of these students \$1060 each. This question will be submitted to the Council for its decision

#### VETERINARY COLLEGE.

I have to congratulate the Council upon the completion of the new Veterinary College which was opened on the 5th October instant. Professor McEachran, with his usual energy having, since the meeting of Council held on 3rd March last, erected a handsome and most complete establishment upon Union Avenue, a site in every way suitable for the purpose.

22

I will not take up the time of the Council by attempting a description of the new College, but would strongly urge every member to visit it before leaving Montreal, fully confident that they will be amply repaid for their trouble.

The total cost of land, buildings and fittings amounts to the large sum of \$22,800.00 and the annual expenses of the establishment for professors' fees, taxes, insurance, fuel and light, interest, etc., etc., are estimated at \$3,100 00.

The annual income (exculsive of Mr. McEachran's practice), is as follows:

"	GovernmentPupils' fees, say	•	000 800 350	00
	•	<b>\$</b> 2,	150	00

The number of pupils now attending the College is 18, of which 10 are free, being bursars sent by the Council of Agriculture.

This far exceeds the attendance of any former year.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The important subject of the Agricultural Societies' annual reports, has not heretofore received that attention which it deserves; many reports having been accepted in a most incomplete and incorrect condition, while some societies have sent no report at all. I have considered it my duty to enforce to a certain extent the rules and regulations of the Council, and in order to do so, have in some cases been compelled to hold back the Government grants, until the reports were received and necessary corrections made.

The reports for 1874 have now been received with the exception of that for Ottawa, Jacques-Cartier and Kamouraska.

Although all should have been forwarded in January last, many have only been procured during the last few weeks, after considerable correspondence, and these in a very incorrect and unsatisfactory condition, requiring further explanations and corrections, and consequently causing such societies no little inconvenience, by the Government grant being withheld until their accounts and statements could be had at least tolerably correct.

In the case of reports, as well as in many other respects, it is absolutely necessary that all agricultural societies be compelled to act in strict conformity with the rules and regulations laid down by the Council, and in the event of their refusing to do so, forfeit the Government grant.

The instructions of the Council not having been enforced until this year, certain societies have imagined themselves hardly dealt with when required to conform, and have reluctantly complied, after in some cases, appealing to the Honorable the Commissionner of Agriculture, who, I am happy to say, did not at all interfere with my action, after receiving the necessary explanations.

Although a certain improvement has been effected this year in making out the Annual Reports, they are still far from what they ought to be, but I

thought it better no to be too exacting at first, seeing the looseness which had previously existed in accepting their statements; but a still more rigid examination must be made of the returns for the current year, and all the information therein desired by the Council be insisted upon: many other irregularities will also require to be corrected.

I look upon the proper filling up of these statements as one of the most important duties of agricultural societies, as the information they are intended to furnish will be of the greatest service to the Council when reliable and complete.

The total number of societies on the Roll for each of the years 1873 and 1874, was seventy-nine. Seven (7) societies did not send in their reports for 1873; and four (4) have failed to do so for 1874.

By resolution of the Council, it has been thought advisable to ask all societies when sending in their next reports, to offer any remarks they may think proper upon the rules and regulations laid down for their guidance by the Council. As these should be received during the month of January next, it would be well that a small Committee be now appointed, to examine and report upon them at the next regular meeting of the Council.

#### GOVERNMENT VOTE FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A few remarks upon the amount voted by Government for the encouragement of agriculture will, I think, convince the Council of the necessity of an effort being made to procure the full amount voted by the Legislature, or at least, an increase to the present grant made to the Council, which last year was already reduced by \$2000, instead of being incrased.

Amount voted last year	\$50,000	00
do for Council of Agriculture		
do for 2 Agricultural Schools @ \$800	•	00
do for Veterinary College	800	00
·	\$54,400	00
Of the first item (\$50,000) only about	\$42,000	00
or \$3,360, and 10 0,0 for Council of Agriculture for Exhibition purposes, or \$4,200	\$7,560	00
Leaving paid to Agricultural Societies	\$34,440	00

The amount which the Council has to pay in aid of Agricultural Education far exceeds the 8 0,0 which it receives from the Agricultural Societies, as will be seen from the following statement:

Grant to the three Agricultural Schools of Ste. Anne, L'Assomption and Richmond, \$1,200 each	<b>\$3,600</b> (	00
For 10 bursaries to each School, or 30 @ \$60		
$\overset{\cdot}{24}$		

To Montreal Veterinary College (including 20 bursaries @ \$60,-\$1200)	\$1,000 00
Deduct the 8 p. c. from Agricultural Societies as above	\$6,400 00 \$3,360 00
Leaving	<b>\$</b> 3,040 00

to be turnished out of the Council's own funds which after using the \$2,000 00 voted for the expenses of the Council, &c., leaves the Council actually \$1,040 out of pocket, with secretary's salary, Council's travelling expenses, &c., &c., to pay. I ask if this is not rather hard, when it is borne in mind that the Legislature voted \$8,000.00 for Agriculture more than the Council is allowed to touch. If the Council does not receive additional aid, and that encouragement from the Government to which it is entitled, it is very evident that its operations must be speedily brought to a close. I however cannot doubt, that if this state of things were clearly represented to the Government, the injustice would be rectified. I would therefore suggest that the Council authorize one or more of its members to proceed to Quebec and confer with the Government upon the subject at an early day.

#### PROVINCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

The last Provincial Exhibition having been held in 1873, two years have now passed without any in the Province of Quebec, while in Ontario they are held annually, besides others independent of the Government, upon an equally large scale, open also to the whole Province.

By the Agricultural act it is made imperative that the Provincial Exhibition be held at least every third year, consequently there must be one in 1876; it is therefore evident that if the law is to be complied with, there must be no further delay in making the necessary preparations for the erection of permanent buildings, and giving earlier notice than has hitherto been the practice.

Certain propositions having been made by the Dominion Government to hold a Dominion Exhibition in Montreal this year, provided suitable buildings were erected and other arrangements made, your Committee used every effort to secure the proposed Exhibition, but found themselves beset by so many difficulties which could not be overcome that the idea had to be abandoned. Sufficient funds could not be raised, the "Crystal Palace" difficulty could not be arranged, and a satisfactory title to that portion of the "Logan Farm" expected from the Dominion Government could not be procured.

#### EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

It having been fully demonstrated, at the last Provincial Exhibion held in Montreal, that the ground belonging to the Council was too small for joint Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions, your Committee has continued since that time to endeavour to make some satisfactory arrangements for a lease of part of the Logan Farm, but it is much to be regretted that notwithstanding all their labor they have failed to arrive at such a result as would justify them in proceeding with the erection of permanent buildings. If time permitted, I would have much pleasure in submitting all the correspondence and other documents referring to this matter, but as the subject is fully explained in the proceedings

of the Excutive Committee to be brought before the Council, I will not dwell longer upon it at present.

Immediate action will have to be taken in this important matter, and I trust that before this meeting breaks up, a final decision will be arrived at in order that preparations may at once be commenced for the next Provincial Exhibition. If such is not done, the inevitable consequence will be not only general dissatisfaction throughout the Province, but what is still more serious, a failure to comply with the law.

In connection with this subject I think it will not be out of place to state briefly the position of the land question.

By deed dated 30th August, 1870, the Council purchased from the Hôtel-Dieu Nuns a piece of land near the Mile-End, containing about 23 arpents, having previously taken possession on the 24th June of the same year.

The price was to be \$400 p. a., or \$8,880 payable in two instalments of \$4,440.00 each on the 24th September of the years 1870 and 1871, with interest at 7 p.·c., from date of possession. This purchase was conditional upon the Council fulfilling certain stipulations, such as erecting permanent buildings for Industrial and Agricultural Exhibitions, planting trees, leaving ground open as a public park, and opening and planting avenues 100 feet wide round said land, &c., &c. &c., all obligations to be binding on Council for ten years from 24th June 1870.

It was also stipulated that should the Council fail to carry out the several conditions, it was to pay \$800 p. a., additional, or \$17,760, making in all \$1200, p. a., or \$26.640.

On the 3rd September 1872, the Nuns made a formal protest on account of the Council having failed to comply with the conditions of sale; this was followed by an action in the Superior Court against the Council, on 23rd October 1873, for \$17.760, and claiming heavier damages on account of the Park not having been laid out as was agreed. This action was subsequently with drawn partly on account of the expectation that an amicable arrangement would be arrived at with the Council to give back the land.

On the 30th June, 1873, the amount expended upon the property stood thus:

Fencing per contract	2,500.00
Levelling grounds and fencing neighbor's property	6,551.27
Hotel-Dieu Nuns, first instalment and interest to 24 April 1871	4,699.00
Interest on balance of purchase price, to 30th June 1873	621.00

\$14,371.87

By resolution of the Council, dated 11th March 1874, it was proposed to give back the property to the Nuns for the sum of \$14,000, provided a satisfactory arrangement could be made for acquiring about 60 acres of the Logan Farm. As already stated, it has thus far been found impossible to procure a satisfactory deed or lease for the part of the Logan Farm asked for. It is a matter for serious consideration whether it would be safe or advisable to proceed with the expenditure of a large amount of money for improvements, fencing, and the erection of permanent buildings upon a lease containing such conditions as are in that from the Dominion Government to the Corporation of the City of Montreal.

Their lease is for 21 years from 1st May last (1875). The rent for first ten years is \$1,000 p. a. and \$4.000 p. a. thereafter, besides taxes, improvements, and repairs. Plans of all buildings to be erected upon said land must be approved by the Dominion Government, who shall have the right to resume possession of the property whenever required for any public purpose, upon giving lessee one month notice, and in case of said resumption within the first ten years of the agreement, the lessee shall be entitled to the value of any buildings erected thereon by sanction of the lessor.

The following figures will show the present financial position of the land purchased from the Nuns at Mile-Eud, by which it will be seen that, supposing they are entitled to the extra charge of \$800 p. a., \$23,500 will be required to settle with them, in order to leave the property free of all the stipulations contained in deed of sale.

On the 24th April 1871, the first instalment (due 24th Sept. 1870), together with interest them accrued, was paid to the Nunsamounting to		00
The instalment due 24th September 1871, and interest to this date (21 October 1875) amount to	5,706	20
Extra claimed for non fulfilment of conditions of sale \$800 p. a	<b>\$17,760</b>	00
	<b>\$</b> 23,466	20

#### DRAINAGE.

The Committee on Drainage lost no time after its appointment to give its serious consideration to this most important subject, and at once opened a correspondance with different parties in Europe, with a view to procuring one or more duly qualified engineers and laborers capable of undertaking draining on scientific principles. I regret to state that the efforts of the Committee have procured but one young man from Scotland who was very highly recommended. After a residence of three or four months he returned to Scotland, having completed the drainage he had undertaken; his expenses to Canada, and the cost of a complete set of draining tools, were paid by the Committee. The want of constant employment for experienced hands, and our long winters (when operations are necessarily suspended,) greatly contribute to paralyze this enterprise.

In 1871, the Council with the view of encouraging the draining of lands, entered into an agreement with Messrs. Bulmer & Sheppard, by which they were to manufacture for five years all the drain tiles required, at certain prices—the Council paying them a bonus of \$400 p. a. This contract or agreement expires this present year without that advantage having been taken of it by the Agricultural Community which the Committee had hoped for.

#### BOOK OF POINTS.

By direction of the Council there has been translated into french and now in course of publication a book of points of cattle and pigs for distribution among the Agricultural Societies, and for the use of the judges at Provincial Exhibitions. As soon as the necessary illustrations (part of which are now ready) can be prepared, the books will be distributed.

#### AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

The publication of an illustrated Agricultural Journal has long occupied the attention of the Council, without its being able to make any satisfactory arrangement to meet the views of all the members. The difficulty however, seems to have been overcome for the present, by Mr. M. A. Kéroak, of St. Hyacinthe having started, independent of any outside aid, a most creditable monthly llustrated Agricultural Journal called *La Revue Agricole*. It has now been in existence for six months and no doubt reaches all the members of the Council, who can judge for themselves of its worth.

If, in the opinion of the Council, the effort is worthy of encouragement, it might be well to consider whether some pecuniary aid should not be extended to Mr. Keroak, who must have many difficulties to contend with at the commencement of such an enterprise.

#### COLLECTION OF GRAIN, &C., FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The President and Vice-President were requested by the Provincial Government to procure samples of the best grain and seed in the Province, with the view of selecting from these a collection to be sent to the Centennial Exhibition, to be held next year in Philadelphia: circulars were accordingly forwarded to the Secretaries of all the Agricultural Societies in the Province, requesting them to procure the best samples of the different kinds of grain grown in their counties, and to send the same by the 1st October, enclosed in the stamped bags supplied them for that purpose.

From these it was intended to choose the best and purchase from the grower the required quantity to make up the Provincial Collection. Copies of the circulars were also sent to the Presidents of the Societies, so that no doubt might exist as to the Directors knowing the desires of the Government in this respect.

It is much to be regretted that it was found impossible to carry out the wishes of the Government, as samples were received from eight counties only.

Mr. Evans, the seedsman, who was kindly aiding the Committee, has proposed to make a collection himself, and it has been thought advisable, under the circumstances, to allow him to do so, he having many facilities which the Council does not possess.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

Before closing, there is an important matter which I feel it my duty, though most reluctantly, to bring before the Council; it is with reference to the 39th clause of the agricultural act, which runs thus:

"Every By-law passed by the Council of Agriculture, and every resolution or measure adopted by the same, must be submitted for approval to the Lieutenant- Governor in Council, before being put into execution."

Now, when I inform the Council that none of our proceedings have been approved, notwithstanding that every effort has been made to have this done in accordance with the law, copies of the proceedings of the Council, having been regularly forwarded to Quebec after each meeting, for that purpose, I leave it for

the Council to say whether it would not be advisable to endeavor to have this clause repealed, or at least modified, at the approaching session, as it is evident that the manner in which we are now proceeding is most irregular, and must sooner or later, lead to some difficulty, as our acts may at any day be impugned.

J. M. BROWNING.

President, C. A. P. Q.

Montreal, 21st October, 1875.

## DELIBERATIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF AGRI-CULTURE.

MONTREAL, October 7th, 1874.

Present:—Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hon. J. J. Ross, Messrs. Beaubien, Benoit, Blackwood, Browning, Casavant, De Blois, Faribeault, Gaudet, Gray, Gauvreau, Lévesque, Marsan, Massue, Pilote and Sommerville.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Lévesque, seconded by Mr. Gray, moved: That Mr. Browning be re elected President, and Mr. Massue, Vice-President of the Council for the next year. Carried.

Reading of the report of the Executive Committee.

Reading of a letter from Mr. Chas. W. Parkins, informing the Council of Agriculture that the Trustees of St. Francis College were disposed to open an Agricultural School at Richmond, in connection with the College, on the same conditions as the Agricultural Schools of this Province.

Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Lévesque: That this matter be referred to the Special Committee named at the last meeting of the Council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lévesque, seconded by Mr. Faribeault: in connection with the motice given by Mr. Archambault at the last meeting. That in future subscribers to Agricultural Societies shall have the right to one half only of their subscriptions payable in grain or seed.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Gaudet: that each subscriber to an Agricultural Society, shall receive an agricultural journal approved by the Council, that the said journal shall be paid by the subscriber himself, and the balance of such subscription to be employed in the purchase of grain or seed.

Mr. Benoit, seconded by Mr. Casavant, moved in amendment to the amendment: That no action be taken in the matter until the question of an Agricultural Journal be definitely settled.

This motion was lost on the following division: Yeas, 5; nays, 9.

The motion in amendment being put to the vote was lost on the following division: Yeas, 6; nays, 8.

The main motion was then put to the vote, and was also lost on the same division.

In accordance with the notice given at the last meeting Mr. Casavant, moved: That in future prizes paid for competition of the best cultivated farms, should be paid in improved agricultural implements instead of money.

After discussing this subject the Council were of opinion, that the motion was not necessary, as by the Agricultural Act every Agricultural Society had that right.

Resolved.—That the Council do recommend that a Provincial Exhibition be held next year, provided always that the Council be in possession of a suitable locality and have sufficient means to construct permanent buildings for holding such exhibition.

Mr. Lévesque, seconded by Mr. Blackwood, moved: That Messrs. Browning, Beaubien and Massue, compose a special committee, and be instructed to carry out, at as early a date as possible, all necessary arrangements relative to the Exhibition Grounds in conformity with the previous resolution of the Council, and that the said Committee be authorized to procure plans and specifications for permanent buildings for exhibition purposes to be submitted at the next meeting of the Council. Carried.

Resolved.—That the Council do recommend that a petition be sent to the Provincial Government, praying that the fifty thousand dollars voted in the budget in favour of the Agricultural Societies be handed over to the Council.

Resolved.—That printed circulars be sent to all agricultural societies of this Province, recommending them to establish farmers' clubs in every county, for the discussions of agricultural subjects during the winter months.

Resolved.—That the President and Vice President of the Council be authorized to confer with the honorable the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, with a view to the formation of an Agricultural Council for the Dominion.

Mr. Beaubien then invited the Council of Agriculture to visit the farm of Mr. Lochead at Hochelaga, to witness the working of Mollisson's patent improved potato digger, manufactured by John Doe, Errold, near Perth, Scotland.

This proposition having been accepted, the Council adjourned till 3 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SITTING.

The same members were present, and a resolution was passed recording the satisfaction of the Council with the efficiency of Mollisson's improved potato digger, and recommending it to all farmers, raising large crops of potatoes.

Mr. Marsan, presented a report of the operations of the Agricultural School of L'Assomption for the past year.

The Secretary then read a letter from Professor McEachran, of the Montreal Veterinary School, informing the Council that he had been to Europe, where he visited the Veterinary Colleges of Glasgow and Edinburgh, the Royal Veterinary College of London, and the Imperial Veterinary College of Alfort, near Paris, where he had met with the most cordial reception, and had every opportunity of making himself acquainted with the latest improvements and discoveries in apparatus, appliances, and modes of treatment of animals laboring under disease, which he intends to apply to the Veterinary School of Montreal. That while in Paris he took the opportunity of purchasing some very valuable preparations from Dr. Auzoux; also a complete collection of diagrams, &c., which, when received, according to Mr. McEachran, will give us a collection equal to either London or Alfort, and far superior to either of the Scotch Schools.

Mr. Marsan moved: That the additional bursaries be given in favor of the Agricultural School of L'Assomption.

Mr. Sommerville, seconded by Mr. Lévesque, moved: That a Committee, composed of Messrs. Lévesque, Gaudet, Landry, Massue and Blackwood, be named to visit the Agricultural Schools as early as possible, and that no additional bursary be granted before the report of the Committee shall have been submitted to the Council. Carried.

The Council then had a long and interesting discussion on the best means of promoting agricultural improvements in this Province, and adjourned.

(By Order,)

GEORGES LECLERE, Secretary, C. A. P. Q.

#### COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec, 15 January 1875.

PRESENT: — Honorable Messrs. de Boucherville, Garneau, Ross; Messrs. Beaubien, Benoit, Blackwood, Browning, Casavant, Gaudet, Gauvreau, Landry, Marsan, Massue, Pilote and Sommerville.

Reading and adoption of minutes of last meeting.

The President explains to the Council the result of the visit of the Committee appointed on the 7th October last, to come to an understanding with the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, as to the formation of a Council of Agriculture for the Dominion.

Reading of minutes of meetings of Executive Committee:

" EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, "

" Quebec, 15 January 1875...

- "PRESENT:—MM. Beaubien, Massue, Browning and Sommerville."
- "Reading and adoption of minutes of last meeting."
- "The Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction and the Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture being present, the secretary read a petition from the Agricultural society of the county of Montcalm praying to be exempted from holding competitions of the best cultivated farms, so that it may buy broodcattle for the use of its members."
- "After discussion, the Executive Committee decided that the petition should be rejected, as the reason in support thereof, did not seem to be sufficient."
- "The President of the Committee having given detailed explanations with regard to a suitable property for holding Provincial Exhibitions, it was resolved:—That the Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec be requested to place himself in communication with the Honorable the Minister

of Agriculture, for the Dominion to obtain the use of 50 or 60 arpents of Logan's Farm at Montreal, to hold the Provincial Exhibitions there, and to erect suitable permanent buildings."

- "Read a letter from Mr. McEachran, professor of the veterinary art, explaining to the Committee the inconveniences to both professors and pupils, arising from the present arrangements, in a place much too small for the purposes of the school, and submitting at the same time a detailed plan of the buildings that he preposes to erect, so as to include under the same roof, the lecture room, museum, pharmacy, infirmary and everything necessary to the Veterinary College, and praying the Council for an annual supplementary grant of \$800 during a period of two years, in addition to the present grant, the Council then to have the privilege of sending 20 bursary pupils, who would follow the courses gratuitously."
- "Considering the immense importance to the Province, of encouraging a large number of our young farmers to study the veterinary art, and also taking into consideration the facts set forth in the letter from professor McEachran, on the subject of the absolute necessity of a proper place for the students and facilities indispensable to the present College, for the instruction of the number of pupils now attending the Veterinary College, the Committee recommends that the amount at present paid by the Council of Agriculture for professors, bursaries, rent, &c., in connection with the College (which sums form a total of \$1,000 per annum) be paid to Mr. McEachran."
- "That this sum of \$1,000 be paid by the Council of Agriculture to professor McEachran during a period of ten years, and that in consideration of the payment of the said sum and of an additional sum of \$800 per annum, payable to Mr. McEachran by the Government of this province, forming a total of \$800 per annum he obliges himself to build in "Union Avenue" of Montreal the necessary buildings according to the plan accompanying his letter.
- "Mr. McEachran further engages to give instruction gratuitously to twenty bursary pupils whom the Council of Agriculture shall have the privilege of sending to the Veterinary College, who also shall have the right to follow the complete course of studies in the said College, as set forth in Mr. McEachran's letter."
- "Resolved.—That this Committe with a view of encouraging the erection of future buildings and at the same time of assuring the permanent foundation of a Veterinary College at Montreal, as set forth in Mr. McEachran's letter, deems it advisable to recommend that a petition be addressed to the Provincial Government praying that an annual grant of \$800 be allowed to the Veterinary College, as is done for Agricultural Schools."

The Secretary submitted to the Council a phamphlet sent him by the Honorable Mr. M. H. Cochrane intitled: "Proceedings of the convention of short horn breeders" with a letter explaining the end and advantages of this work and praying the Committee to vote a sum of \$1,000 in favor of the publication, such as is done in Ontario.

- "The Committee deem it their duty to support this recommendation and to vote the sum of \$50, with the understanding that the Council shall receive a certain number of copies of this publication for 1874, for gratuitous distribution."
- "Read a petition from the county of Portneuf Agricultural Society, praying to be exempted from the competition for the best cultivated farms, alleging that want of the necessary funds renders it impossible for them to hold this competition, but expressing their willingness to hold two ploughing matches."

"The Committee having examined this petition, consider that they should refuse the conclusions thereof, for several reasons, amongst others that this society returns to its members the whole amount of their subscriptions in the distribution of seed."

The president having made some remarks on the powers of the Exhibition land Commttee, the Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture being present, declares that he places in the hands of this Committee, all the powers conferred upon him by a certain resolution of the Council of Agriculture, dated 11 March 1874.

Mr. Massue, seconded by Mr. Sommerville, moves: that the next Provincial Exhibition be held this year at the City of Montreal.

Mr. Gauvreau, seconded by Mr. Landry, moves in amendment:

That the next Provincial Exhibition be held at Montreal and that as that city offers the necessary advantages, this Council hopes that it will be chosen as being the most suitable place for an Inter-Provincial Exhibition.

The motion in amendment having been put to the vote is lost on division.

Yeas.—Messrs. Gauvreau, Landry and Pilote.—3.

Nays.—Messrs. Beaubien, Benoit, Blackwood, Casavant, Gaudet, Massue and Sommerville—8.

The main motion having been put to the vote is carried on the same division.

Mr. Benoit, seconded by Mr. Gaudet, moves: that the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture be directed to require the Agricultural Societies, to include in their reports that they make in December, of their operations during the year, a special report on the advantages or disadvantages of the system of competitions for the best cultivated farms, asking them to suggest amendments or special changes that might be made for the greater advancement of Agriculture.—Carried.

Read a petition from the Agricultural Society of the county of Portneuf praying that in consideration of their lack of the necessary funds they be exempted from holding the competition for the best cultivated farms and that it hold one or two ploughing matches.

The Reverend Mr. Pilote, seconded by Mr. Gauvreau, moves: that the report of the Executive Committee on the subject of the permission asked for by the County of Portneuf Agricultural Society, to held one or two ploughing matches next summer, in place of a competition for the best cultivated farms, because they have not in hand the necessary funds, be not received and that the said society be allowed to hold one or two ploughing matches according to their petition.

This motion having been put to the vote, is lost on the following division-

Yeas.—Messrs. Casavant, Gauvreau, Landry and Pilote.—4.

Nays.—Messrs. Beaubien, Benoit, Blackwood, Gaudet, Marsan, Massue and Sommerville. -7.

Mr. Gauvreau, seconded by Mr. Pilote, moves: that the Agricultural Society of the County of Temiscouata be exempted from adhering to the regulations, concerning the best cultivated farms and that permission be given them to expend their funds in the purchase of animals.

Mr. Blackwood, seconded by Mr. Beaubien, moves in amendment: that Mr. Gauvreau's motion be referred to the Executive Committee.

The motion in amendment, having been put to the vote, is carried on the following division:

Yeas.—Messrs Beaubien, Benoit, Blackwood, Casavant, Gaudet, Massue and Sommerville.—7.

Nays.-Messrs. Gauveau, Landry, Marsan and Pilote.-4.

Mr. Gauvreau, seconded by Mr. Landry, moves: that the regulation of this Council fixing the regular meetings of this Council at three be amended by substituting the word « two » for the word « three » and that the said meetings be held alternately at Quebec and Montreal.

This motion is referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Gauvreau, seconded by Mr. Benoit, moves: that the secretary-treasurer of the Council do furnish a copy of all the rules of this Council, concerning the interior management, for the meeting of this Council in March next.—Carried.

Mr. Gauvreau, seconded by Mr. Casavant, moves: that each Agricultural Society shall have the right of naming two of its members to be judges at the next Exhibition, by giving to the secretary-treasurer of this Council their names quality, place of residence, &c. This motion is referred to the Executive Committee.

The president submits a report in the name of the Committee intrusted to visit Richmond on the subject of the establishment of an Agricultural School in that locality, for the advancement of the farmers in the Eastern Townships.

Mr. Benoit, seconded by Mr. Marsan, moves: that the report of the Committee intrusted with visiting Richmond, to establish an Agricultural School for the english speaking population of the Eastern townships, be received, and that the recommendations therein contained, be approved, and that this new school be placed upon a footing of equality with the other agricultural schools of this Province.—Carried.

Mr. Landry requests that the gold medal and prize offered by this Council for the best treatise on Agriculture, be handed to him as he fulfilled all the conditions imposed by the Council.

Mr. Marsan, seconded by Mr Gauvreau, moves: that Mr. Landry, the author of the treatise on Agriculture bearing the signature "Jacques-Cartier," and which was adjudged by this Council to be the best, do receive for his treatise the prize offered by the Council, consisting in a gold medal and a sum in money of \$300.—Carried.

And the Council adjourns.

(By order,)

GEORGES LECLERE, Secretary, C. A. P. Q.

Montreal, 3 March 1875.

PRESENT: Messrs. Benoit, Blackwood, Browning, Casavant, Gray, Lévesque, Marsan, Massue, Sommerville and the Reverend S. Tassé

The President having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting are read and adopted.

The Secretary then reads the following report from the Executive Committee.

#### " Executive Committee, "

" Montreal, 2 March 1875."

- " Present: Messrs. Tassé, Massue, Browning and Sommerville."
- "In the absence of Mr. Beaubien, Mr. Tassé is elected chairman pro tempore of this Committee."
- "The committee then proceeded to open the tenders for the publication of a Journal of Agriculture submitted to the Council by the following gentlemen:"
- "J. Perrault, E. Senécal, E. Dumais, C. Lussier, Blumhart & Co., A. Ouimet, and Duvernay, frères & Dansereau."
- "The Committee after examining these tenders, decide that those of Messrs. Perrault, Blumhart & Co., and Duvernay, frères & Dansereau being over the price asked for, cannot be received; as to the others, the secretary is instructed to require from them the name or names of the editors whom they propose to appoint to edit the paper."
- "Read a petition of the inhabitants of a portion of the County of Chicoutimi praying permission to form a second agricultural Society in that county."
- "The Committee decide to recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted."
- "Read a motion made by Mr. Gauvreau at the last meeting of the Council, that there be two instead of three regular meetings of the Council and that they be held alternately at Quebec and Montreal."
- "The Committee is of opinion that the present state of matters should be maintained."
- "Read Mr. Gauvreau's motion, that each Agricultural Society should have the right to nominate two judges at the Provincial Exhibition."
- "The Committee is of opinion that this motion being subject to too great inconvenience, be not recommended."
- "Read Mr. Gauvreau's motion, that the Agricultural Society of Temiscouata be exempted from the competition for best cultivated farms, so as to purchase breeders."
- "The Committee not finding the reasons alleged sufficient, refuses to grant permission."

And the Committee adjourns at 2, P. M.

#### " AFTERNOON SITTING. "

- "PRESENT: Messrs. Tassé, Massue, Browning, Sommerville and Casavant."
- "Read a petition from the Agricultural Societies of Laval, Laprairie and Montmorency No. 2, praying that clause 17 of the regulations for the competition of the best cultivated farms be changed, so that the cultivation of a half arpent of vegetables in addition to potatoes, be not obligatory."
  - " Mr. Massue, seconded by M. Casavant, moves:"
- "That the 17th classe of the regulations for the best cultivated farms compelling farmers to cultivate at least one half arpent of vegetables in addition to potatoes, be struck out."

- " Mr Browning, seconded by Mr. Sommerville, moves in amendment.:"
- "That no change or alteration be made in the regulations for the best cultivated farms, before the Agricultural Societies have had an opportunity of reporting upon the working of the regulations at present in force, and to make such changes in; and suggestions concerning such regulations as they may think most desirable."
- "The motion in amendment is put to the vote and lo-t on division and the main motion is carried on the same division."
- "Read petitions from the Agricultural Societies of Montcalm, Ottawa No. 2, Wolfe No. 2, Dorchester, Pontiac, Beauce, Richmond, Charlevoix Nos. 1 and 2, Huntington Nos. 1 and 2, Shefford and Sherbrooke, Missisquoi and Brome and others praying to be exempted from the competition for the best cultivated farms."
- "The Committee having attentively examined the reasons alleged by these Societies in support of their prayer for exemption from the competition for the best cultivated farms, grants this permission to the Societies of Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Huntington Nos. 1 and 2, Charlevoix Nos. 1 and 2, and Richmond, seeing that the configuration of the land in these counties renders these competitions impossible."
  - "The Committee decides to refuse this permission to the other Societies.
- "Read a petition from the Society of Huntingdon No. 1, praying that the division of the government grant be made according to the population within the limits of the two societies; also a petition of the Society of Huntington No. 2, praying that the Council do not grant the said petition"
- "The Committee considers that it is not within the jurisdiction of the Council to change the law, and consequently the petition of Huntingdon No. 1 cannot be granted."
- "Read a letter from Mr. McEachran, expressing his regret that, according to the reading of the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Council, concerning the new Veterinary College which he proposes to build, he does not consider himself justified in continuing this undertaking and of assuming the great responsibility attached thereto, without having secured a guarantee from the Council, that the annual grants of \$1,000 from the Council and \$800 from the Government will be paid upon the conditions mentioned in his letter of the 15th of January last.
- "In consideration of the inconvenience arising from the lack of necessaries for the different departments of the Veterinary College, the total absence of a lecture room and museum, and considering the necessity of providing buildings and other things necessary for the full and complete instruction in the Veterinary art of students, whose numbers are always increasing."
- "The Committee would greatly regret if such an opportunity were lost to the Province of favorably assuring the advantages of the establishment of a first class Veterinary College and strongly recommend that the Council agree to guarantee to Mr. McEachran the annual payment of the sum \$1,800 already approved by this Council, so as to permit the immediate commencement of the building for this new College."

The report of the Executive Committee is then adopted.

After the reading of the report of the Executive Committee, leave is granted to Mr. J. Perrault to appear before the Council. This gentleman then explains to the

Council the views of the Federal Government on the subject of the approaching Universal Exhibition at Philadelphia, submits and explains to the Council the various plans of this Exhibition and makes some suggestions upon the subject.

Upon motion of Mr. Massue, seconded by Mr. Lévesque : it is.

Resolved.—That the President of the Council be requested to write to the Corporation of the City of Montreal on the subject of the next Provincial Exhibition, to ask them that, with a view of favoring the project of an Exhibition for the whole Dominion to be held this year at Montreal, the Corporation grant be increased to at least \$25,000 to aid in meeting the immense expenses necessary for the erection of the buildings indispensible to such Exhibition.

Read a report of the Committee appointed to visit the Agricultural Schools of Ste. Anne and L'Assomption.

In consequence of the absence of several members, detained at Quebec by the bad state of the railroad, it is decided to defer the consideration of this report until to morrow.

And the Council adjourns at 2 o'clock, p. m.

### AFTER-NOON SITTING.

The same members being present, the secretary reads several telegrams from members and from the Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture informing the Council that it is impossible for them to attend the meeting.

Consequently, the Council decides to defer till to morrow the consideration of several matters contained in the report of the Executive Committee, to allow the Quebec members to be present.

Mr. J. A. Chicoyne being introduced at the request of a member, submits to the Council a pamphlet entitled « Causeries Agricoles » and asks for the favorable approval of the Council.

Mr. Benoit, seconded by Mr. Tassé, moves:

That the Council of Agriculture takes pleasure in recognizing the merit of the writings on Agriculture published under the title of « Causeries Agricoles » under the nom de plume of « Jean Bellevue ». (The author is now publishing these writings in the form of a pamphlet and proposes to continue their publication, at such a low price as will place them within the reach of all.)

That the Council takes 'pleasure in recommending these "Causeries" to the Honorable the Commissioner and the Societies of Agriculture of this Province, who, they hope, will endeavor to obtain a certain number of copies of this work for distribution in our Schools and among the members of the agricultural societies.—Carried.

Mr. Lévesques seconded by Mr. Gray, moves :

That the Committee appointed to see to the Provincial Exhibition, be authorized to fix the date, chose the place for the next Exhibition at Montreal; prepare the list of prizes and the regulations; nominate the judges; cause to be erected suitable buildings and make all the necessary arrangements for the said Exhibition; appoint a local council, if deemed necessary; place themselves in communication with the Council of Arts and Manufactures; and organize the industrial department of the Exhibition; and have power to add to their number all persons whom they shall deem necessary for the purposes of the Exhibition; that the Committee be specially authorized to take all necessary steps and to communicate

with the Federal Government, the Governments of Quebec, and Ontario, either with regard to the land, the finances or the necessary arrangements, in accordance with the views and intentions of the Council to build permanent buildings; and that they be authorised to incur the expenditure necessary and requisite for this purpose in the name of the Council, and to come to an understanding and agree with the Corporation of the City of Montreal on this matter; and that the said Committee be authorized to act in this matter as they may think advisable, the Council being held to ratify their acts in the premises.—Carried.

Read a report of the Committee appointed to visit the Veterinary College at Montreal

Read a letter from Mr. McEachran stating that in his opinion, under the terms of the resolution of the Council under date of the 15 January last, upon the subject of the grant in favor of the Veterinary School at Montreal, be would not think himself justified in undertaking the erection of the new Veterinary School, without having received from the Council a guarantee of the payment of a sum of \$1,800 per annum during ten years.

Mr. Lévesque, seconded by Mr. Gray, moves: that the Council of Agriculture do guarantee to Mr. McEachran the sum of \$1,800 per annum during a period of ten years, as recommended by the report of the Executive Committee.—Carried.

After discussing several subjects contained in the report of the Executive Committee, the Council, seeing the absence of several Quebec members, adjourns until to morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

### SITTINGS OF THE 4TH MARCH, 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

The same persons being present, Mr. Casavant informs the Council that he had seen Mr. Kéroack, of St. Hyacinthe, and that this gentleman had assured him that he intended to publish an illustrated Agricultural journal which would be edited by a Committee of gentlemen. Mr. Casavant requests that this proposition be taken into consideration at the same time as the examination of the tenders, provided that Mr. Kéroack submits a formal document containing his proposals.

This question is referred to the Executive Committee.

The Council having examined Mr. Barnard's work intituled "Leçons d'Agriculture, Causeries Agricoles," which had been submitted to the Council for its approval: it is.

Resolved.—That the Council of Agriculture strongly recommends to farmers the study of the "Causeries Agricoles," published in one volume in-12 mo. of 120 pages, by Mr. Barnard. They are a summary of the lectures on Agriculture that he gave in differents part of the Province and contain excellent information on the differents branches of the theory and practice of Agriculture and Horticulture.

The secretary again reads the report of the Committee on Schools on the subject of their visit to Ste. Anne and L'Assomption.

Mr. Tassé, seconded by Mr. Marsan, moves: that the report on Agricultural Schools be laid on the table until the meeting of the Council in June next, and the secretary be instructed to have the same printed and copies sent to the members of the Council, to the Agricultural Schools, and to the various persons engaged in leaching Agriculture, so that they may study the question and be prepared to discuss the same in the Council at its next meeting.

Mr. Massue, seconded by Mr. Casavant, moves in amendement: that the

words "and to the various persons engaged in teaching Agriculture" be struck out.

The motion in amendement is put to the vote and is carried on the following division:

Yeas. — Messrs. Benoit, Blackwood, Casavant, Gray, Lévesque, Massue and Sommerville. —7.

Nays.-Messrs. Marsan and Tassé.-2.

The main motion, as amended is then unanimously carrried.

Mr. Casavant seconded by Mr. Marsan, moves: that the secretary be instructed to cause to be translated into french, the scale of points adopted by the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, for the examinations of horned cattle, to have it embellished with good engravings, representing the various graded breeds and to include even the canadian breeds if Mr. Lévesque furnishes the necessary documents in time, and that 2,000 copies of this work in french and 1,000 in english be struck off.—Carried.

Mr. Benoit, seconded by Mr. Massue, moves: That the Council of Agriculture noticed with pleasure the holding of an Agricultural Convention at Bedford, in the month of february last, at which were present a great many farmers and agriculturists. The interesting discussions had on that occasion are of a nature to produce great good, and this Council strongly recommends Conventions of this nature to the farmers, in the differents parts of this Province.

Mr. Benoit having explained that in making his motion at the last meeting of the Council of Agriculture on the 15th January last, his intention was that the Agricultural Societies should make the observations that he required on the page of the report which they should send in January 1876, reserved to "Remarks," asks leave to add to his motion after the words "the best cultivated farms" the following "upon the regulations of the Council of Agriculture, upon the holding of the various Exhibitions, and the organization and working of the Agricultural Societies."

This permission is granted.

The secretary having laid upon the table a copy of the regulations for the interior management of the Council, it was decided that the consideration of these regulations be deferred to the Executive Committee.

After having confirmed several clauses of the report of the Executive Committee left over to be submitted to absent members, the Council adjourns.

(By Order.)

GEORGES LECLERE, Secretary, C. A. P. Q.

Montreal, 12 May 1875.

PRESENT: The Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, the Honorable J. J. Ross and Messrs. Blackwood, Benoit, Casavant, Faribault, Gaudet. Gauvreau, Lévesque, Marsan, Massue, Sommerville and the Reverend Mr. S. Tassé.

In the absence of the President, the Vice-President, Mr. Massue, takes the chair, the Secretary next reads the minutes of the last meeting which are confirmed.

Mr. Massue having explained that the principal object of the present meeting was to arrange the matter of the Provincial Exhibition, submits to the Council the following report of the joint Committee on the Exhibition.

### JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE EXHIBITION,

" Montreal, 27 April 1875."

PRESENT: Messrs. Bulmer, Brown and Lévesque on behalf of the Council of Arts and Manufactures, and Messrs. Browning, Massue and Sommerville, on behalf of the Council of Agriculture.

Reading and confirming of minutes of last meeting.

The secretary then read a letter from Mr. Perrault to Mr. Browning, informing him, that in consequence of the shortness of the time remaining, the Inter-Provincial Exhibition could not be held at Montreal this year.

Mr. Boivin, seconded by Mr. Massue moves: That on account of the delay occasioned by the negotiations, which are still pending, to obtain permanent buildings, the Joint Committee is of opinion that it is now too late to have a Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Montreal this year: that this Committee recommends the two Councils of Agriculture and Arts, to hold an Exhibition of the products of the Dominion in that City, during the summer of 1876, and that measures be adopted as soon as possible for the construction of the necessary permanent buildings for this purpose.—Carried.

Mr. Tassé, seconded by Mr. Benoit, moves: that the report of the joint Committee on the Exhibition be adopted.—Carried.

Read a petition from the Agricultural Society of the county of Montmagny, praying that the Council do exempt them from holding the competition of parishes, as only two have furnished the requisite number of subscribers, and further that they be allowed to expend the balance of their funds in the purchase of improved caule for breeding purposes.

It is resolved that this petition be referred to the Executive Committee, to report thereou at the next meeting of the Council.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture reads a letter from Mr. O. Larue, President of the Agricultural Society of the County of Berthier, informing the Council that the society subscribed and paid the sum of \$100 to the "Haras National" and complaining that the said society has never returned that sum, notwithstanding frequent demands.

The Secretary is instructed to communicate with the "Haras" company on the subject and report thereon.

Read a report from the Committee appointed to visit the Agricultural Schools of Ste. Anne and L'Assomption.

This report gave rise to a long discussion in which Messrs. Lévesque, Ross, Marsan, Garneau, Tassé, Gaudet and Benoit took part: then the Council ad journed to 3 o'clock P. M.

### AFTER-NOON SITTING, 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The same persons being present, the Secretary read the minutes of the morning session.

The minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee were then read

### " EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE."

" Montreal, 12th May 1875."

- "PRESENT: Messrs. Tassé, Casavant, Massue and Sommerville."
- "Read a petition from the Society of Montmagny, praying to be exempted from the competition of parishes for the best cultivated farms and for permission to expend the balance of their funds in purchasing improved annimals for breeding purposes."
- "Resolved: That this permission be granted, provided that the competition be held in the two parishes which have fulfilled the required conditions, unless these two parishes unanimously consent to renounce thereto."
- "Read a letter from Mr. E. Senécal, one of the tenderers for the publication of an Agricultural Journal, informing the Council that he cannot at present give the names of his Editors, as they are absent from the City."
- "Read a letter from Mr. Barnard, informing the Council that he would be disposed, in case the Council wishes to distribute a copy of his work "Leçons d'Agriculture" to each of the members of the Agricultural Societies, to issue a new and more complete edition, and to translate it into english and supply the Council with the requisite number of copies, in french and english at 30 cents each."
- "Resolved: That this Committee is of opinion that it would be desirable for the Government, to distribute gratuitously one copy of this pamphlet to each of the members of the agricultural Societies of this Province."
- "The question of a Journal of Agriculture having been discussed, it was resolved: That the conditions of the Revue Agricole, an illustrated journal of agriculture, published by Mr. A. Kéroak, of St Hyacinthe, being considered sufficiently favorable this Committee recommends the encouragement of that journal; and whereas the tenderers for the publication of a journal not having conformed to the requirements of the Council, the Council cannot recommend the encouragement of the publication of another journal."
  - " And the Committee adjourns."
- Mr. Gauvreau, seconded by Mr. Faribault, moves: that the report of the Committee be received and adopted.

  Carried.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture informs the Council, with reference to Mr. Barnard's pamphlet that the Government had purchased several thousand copies to be distributed gratuitously in this Province.

Read a letter of the secretary of the Council of Arts and Manufactures, transmitting a copy of a resolution passed at the meeting of the 11th May, appointing a committee to arrange with the Council of Agriculture so as to hold a Provincial Exhibition next year, to fix the day for opening and closing this Exhibition and provide permanent buildings necessary for the purpose.

The Council resumes the discussion of the report of the Committee appointed to visit the Schools, which had been interrupted by the adjournment, and after discussion:

The Honorable Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Tassé, moves:

That this report be now adopted and that it be resolved: that, in the opinion of this Council, the Agricultural Schools should, in order to secure efficient ins-

truction to the pupils, attach to their Schools o farm which should be truly model in all respects: that this farm should not be less than 80 arpents, and that it should be cultivated upon the most improved system of rotation; that this farm should possess animals of the most approved breeds and the best instruments of agriculture and that these schools should have a regular and complete system of agricultural accounts; and that the secretary be instructed to inform the Corporation of the Colleges that manage these schools, that the Council of Agriculture will require that in future these conditions be accepted and put into execution.—Carried.

Mr. Sommerville, seconded by Mr. Blackwood, moves:

That the meeting of the Council of Agriculture, which has been held this day, do take the place of the meeting which should be held in June next.

And the Council adjourns.

(By order,)

GEORGES LECLERE, Secretary, C. A. P. Q.

### COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal, 21st October 1875.

PRESENT:—The Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.
The Honorable J. J. Ross; Messrs. Beaubien, Blackwood, Browning, Casavant, De Blois, Faribault, Gaudet, Gauvreau, Landry, Lévesque, Marsan, Massue and Sommerville.

Mr. Browning, the President, having taken the chair, the secretary reads the minutes of the last meeting, which are confirmed and adopted.

Before proceeding to the annual Elections, the President gives an address on the proceedings of the Council during the past year. (This address in extenso will be found above.)

After the reading of this address Mr. Massue, seconded by Mr. Beaubien, moves:

That the address of the President, just given, be approved, that it form part of the minutes of the Council, and that a copy thereof be sent to the Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture. Carried.

Mr. Lévesque, seconded by Mr. Sommerville, then moves :

That Mr. Browning be re-elected President and Mr. Massue, Vice-President, of the Council for the year 1875-76. Carried.

The secretary reads the report of the Executive Committee from the 18th of July last to this date.

The Council having taken into consideration the following portion of the said report having reference to the Agriculture School of St. Francis, that is to say:

"The Committee having taken communication of the report of the Committee appointed last year, to visit the Agricultural School of Richmond (St. Francis.) and taking into consideration the recommendation made by the said

Committee at the end of the report deems it its duty to suggest to the Council of Agriculture to give its most serious consideration to the request now made to it."

After discussion the Honorable J. J. Ross, seconded by Mr. Faribault, moves:

That before paying to the Agricultural School of Richmond (St. Francis) the grant claimed by it, it is necessary to be assured whether the conditions imposed by the Council, have been fulfilled; and that a Committee composed of Messrs. Blackwood, Landry and Lévesque be appointed to visit the said School and to report to the Executive Committee who shall decide upon the question.—Carried.

Mr. Beaubien, seconded by Mr. Massue, moves:

That in the future and after the present School year, no grant shall be allowed to any Agricultural School unless it shall have had at least ten pupils, on an average during the preceding school year.—Carried.

Read a letter from professor McEachran inviting all the members of the Council to visit the Veterinary School. The Council, having accepted this invitation, fixed 7 o'clock P. M., as being the most suitable hour.

And the Council adjourns until 2 o'clock P. M.

### SITTINGS AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

The same persons being present, the Secretary reads the following resolution of the Executive Committee.

"Resolved: That the Executive Committee after having made every effort to comply with the resolution of the Council dated the 11 March 1874, by which it was proposed to return to the Reverend Ladies of the Hôtel-Dieu the property at Mile-End, provided a more convenient and spacious property could be precured on satisfactory conditions; and not having succeded in attaining this end, and after the most serious consideration, whilst taking into account the situation and great importance of the question, are unanimously of opinion that, taking all the circumstances into consideration, the Council should, without further delay, abandon the idea of erecting permanent Agricultural buildings on Logan's farm and immediately commence erecting buildings on the property now owned by the Council at Mile-End, which, notwithstanding its smallness for joint Industrial and Agricultural Exhibitions, will for a long time be sufficiently large for Agricultural Exhibitions; and that a Committee be appointed, with full power to settle with the Reverend Ladies of the Hôtel-Dieu for the balance due upon that property, and to offer such compensation that they may deem reasonable, arising from the breach by the Council of the conditions stipulated in the deed of sale, if, in the opinion of such Committee the said conditions have not been fulfilled; and further, that the Exhibition Committee is now authorized to take immediate steps for the erection of the permanent buildings necessary for Agricultural Exhibitions."

After discussion Mr. Lévesque, seconded by the Honorable J. J. Ross, moves:

That that portion of the report of the Executive Committee, at its sitting of the 19 October last, having reference to the land for the Exhibition at Montreal be accepted, and that the said Committee be in consequence authorized to treat with the Reverend Ladies of the Hôtel-Dieu for the flual settlement of this question.—Carried.

The Council approves of the recommendation of the Executive Committee to offer three silver medals to be competed for, by the pupils of the Veterinary College at the end of each session of that College.

The Council next takes up that portion of the President's address having reference to the Government grant to the Council of Agriculture and after discussion: Mr. Lévesque, seconded by Mr. Faribeault, moves:

That a Committee composed of such members of this Council as are members of the Legislature and of the President and Vice-President of this Council, be appointed to meet the Government and explain this question and come to an understanding thereupon. Carried.

The Council next takes into consideration that portion of the President's address, relative to the approval of the proceedings of the Council by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and after discussion:

Mr. Landry, seconded by Mr. Marsan, moves :

That the Committee appointed by the Council to enter into communication with the Government relative to certain questions pending before the Council, be also charged with representing to them that; whereas inconveniences arise from the non-approval of the deliberation of this Council by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, it is resolved to request the Government so to amend the law as to reserve to the government, within a time to be limited by law the right of veto, over the proceedings of this Council. Carried.

Resolved.—That the President of this Council shall, in his discretion have power to strike from the deliberations of this Council which are delivered to the press, such portions that he may deem advisable not to publish.

Mr. Casavant, seconded by Mr. Gauvreau, moves :

That Messrs Lévesque, Blackwood, Gandet and Landry be named members of a committee to visit annually the Agricultural Schools and report to the Council.—Carried.

And the Council adjourns until to morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 22nd October.

### SITTINGS AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Passer. - Messrs. Beaubien, Blackwood, Browning, Casavant, Faribault, Gaudet, Gauvreau, Landry, Marsan, Massue and Sommerville.

The President having taken the chair, gives an account to the Council of the visit made yesterday evening to the Veterinary School, and expresses the pleasure he felt in seeing that institution in such a prosperous condition, and takes this oportunity of testifying to Mr. McEachran, its enterprizing director, his entire approbation of the new arrangements that he has just completed in the new buildings for his school.

That portion of the President's address having reference to Agricultural Societies is then read, and after discussion:

Mr. Landry, seconded by Mr. Gaudet, moves: that that portion of the President's address, having reference to the reports furnished by the different Agricultural Societies be approved by this Council, also the suggestion to appoint a committee to examine the reports which shall be forwarded in January next, and the remarks that they may contain; that in consequence, and with this view a committee be appointed, composed of Messrs. Browning, Massue and Beaubien.—Carried.

That portion of the President's address referring to the publication of a Journal of Agriculture having been discussed:

Mr. Casavant, seconded by Mr. Beaubien, moves: that a sum of three hundred dollars, payable in three instalments of one hundred dollars each, the first to be paid on the 1st of May next, be allowed to Mr. Kéroack, editor of the Revue Agricole as a token of encouragement to his paper, at the same time requesting that gentleman to increase the number of illustrations in his paper and on condition that the Journal shall be published for at least two years.—Carried.

Mr. Gauvreau, seconded by Mr. Landry, moves: that the sum of \$100 payable in two instalments, the first to be paid on the 1st May next, be allowed to the Gazette des Campagnes as an encouragement to that Journal.

This motion is put to the vote and lost on division.

The report of the Agricultural School of L'Assomption for the year 1874-75 having been laid on the table.

Mr. Landry, seconded by Mr. Massue, moves: that for the future, it shall be obligatory upon Agricultural Schools and the Veterinary School to forward their annual report to the Council on or before the 1st of September in each year.—Carried.

Mr. Massue, seconded by Mr. Faribault, moves: that for the future, any member of this Council who shall have any thing to submit shall, before placing the same on the orders of the day, give notice to the secretary before the commencement of each meeting of the Council.—Carried.

The secretary having placed upon the table a copy of certain resolutions for the interior management of the Council, after discussion:

Mr. Beaubien, seconded by Mr. Marsan, moves: that Messrs. Gauvreau, Landry, Ross and DeBlois form a committee to consolidate the rules and regulations of the Council, revise them if necessary, propose new ones if they think they may be necessary and report to the Council.—Carried.

Mr. Landry having announced to the Council his intention of publishing his treatise on Agriculture:

Mr. Marsan, seconded by Mr. Casavant, moves: that this Council of Agriculture, having given a prize to a work on Agriculture, intended for distribution among farmers and wishing to favor such distribution, prays the Honorable the Commisioner of Agriculture to be pleased to give to Mr. Landry the author of this treatise, the assurance that the Department of Agriculture will take a certain number of copies of his work.—Carried.

And the Council adjourns.

GEORGES LECLERE, Secretary, C. A. P. Q.

Montreal, 25 October 1875.

### STATEMENTS

OF

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

OF THE

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
WITH OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ARGENTEULL

### ets. cts. 28 3388 91 129 \$1,159 27 736 for Standing Crops. ..... on Farms..... N. B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on acrount of next year in addition to the above \$27.00. detailed account. ...... Premiums for Farms..... do for Floughing Matches...... Paid for Timothy Seed or other grains..... Premiums paid at Agricultural Shews per on Ploughing Matches. Fitting up Pens and other expenses in connection with Shows..... Kreping Society's Stock, and other expen-Secretary's Salary, being 7 percent on \$395 ses connected therewith ...... Printing Notices of Competitions, &c..... Incidental expenses ...... Balance on hand ..... ..... EXPENDITURE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874. 9.4.80 cts. cts. : 9 8 **288** 6 .... 250 \$1,159 Bulls kams ...... Total .... Total Entrance Fees for Farm Competitions..... For Entrance to Show Grounds ..... Balance of 1873..... 3. For use of Society's stock, viz : RECEIPTS. Permission to sell on

EDWARD JONEL, President, H. HOWARD, S.c.-Tres.

### AGRILTURAL SOCIETY, COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

The President and Directors in presenting their annual report of the operation of the Society for the past year beg to state:

That it has been their aim as well as that of their predecessors of former years, to procure the service of a thorough bred stallion in the County.

With this view different schemes have been adopted. "The Haras National" with voluntary subscriptions of members, the subscribers receiving indemnity by service of the horse. Also they offered a bonus for the use of a horse for one or more seasons. But so far they regret to record their failure to accomplish the desired end.

They have this year however reserved a much larger sum of money (\$736.73), with the aid of which they trust to be enabled to effect a purchase during the ensuing season.

The Society has been possessed and had the service for the past 3 years of 2 thorough-bred Ayrshire bulls, these they have disposed of by auction this fall.

The Directors further observe that there has been a considerable falling off in the number of subscribers, due in some measure to the unusually large portion of the funds appropriated as premiums for best managed farms.

As the mode of awarding these premiums has been adopted by the Council, after no doubt mature deliberation, the Directors restrain from offering any remarks on the advisibility of the scheme.

The above respectfully submitted.

EDWARD JONES,

President.

H. HOWARD,

Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ARTHABASKA.

# STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	-	cts	44	cle.	BXPENDITURE.	••	cts st	**	cts.
1. Amount of Government Grant 2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed list 3. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horses Bulls Rams 4. Entrance Fees for Farm Competitions. 5. For Entrance to Show Grounds 6. Permission to sell on do 7. Balance of 1873 N. B.—Amount of suf-scriptions paid in account of next year.	262	22 8 3 8			detailed account  2. Premiums for Farms  2. Premiums for Farms  Do for Standing Crops  3. Expenses of Judges at Shows  Do do on Farms  Do do on Farms  4. Fitting up Pens and other expenses connected therewith  5. Keeping Society's Stock, and other expenses connected therewith  6. Printing Notices of Competitions, dc.  7.  8. Faid for Timethy Seed or other grains  9. Secretary's Salery being per cent on the amount expended as above  10. Balance on hand.	489 13 13 19 30 30 58	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	895 337	
Total	\$1235	55	******						<u> </u>

ANTOINE GAGNON, President, CHARLES J. POWELL, Sect.-Treasurer.

### COUNTY OF ARTHABASKA, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

If we are to judge by the number of improved agricultural instruments that have been introduced into the county during the past few years, we may state that agriculture has made progress here.

A great many farmers are laying out orchards, and the numbers of fruit trees planted during the last three years is considerable.

Sheep have been improved by the introduction of a good breed from the township of Inverness.

Pigs and horned cattle are also being improved, but not so rapidly.

Horses greatly require the introduction of good stallions.

There is some talk of introducting an imported normandy percheron horse, but funds are wanting for the present, however the idea is every day gaining ground.

CHARLES J. POWELL, Secretary.

P. DUPONT, Secr.-Treasurer.

L. JARRET, President

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BAGOT.

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1. Amount of Government grant  2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list.  3. For use of Society's stock, vix:  Horses  Bulls  Rams  Boars  5. For entrance fees for farm Competitions  5. For entrance to show grounds.  7. Balance of 1873.  8. Rater prizes allowed to articles of domestic manufacture  N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year.	656 1332 195 113 86	8 8 12 2 8 8			1. Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms. Do for standing crops. 3. Expenses of Judges at shows. Do do on standing crops. Do do on standing crops. Do do on standing crops. Do do on standing crops. Co do on standing crops. Do do on standing crops. Do do on standing crops. Do do on standing crops. Do do on standing crops. Do do on standing crops. Do do on standing crops. Do do on standing crops.  4. Fitting up Peus and other expenses connected therewith. Belence on hand of competitions, etc.  5. Keeping society's stock and other expenses connected therewith.  6. Printing notices of competitions, etc.  7. Bed or other grains. 9. Belence on hand. 8. Belence on hand.	84. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13	25 00 00 00 25 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55		,
Total mercen recent conserved	11,183	<u>چ</u>				\$2783	88		
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### COUNTY OF BAGOT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Directors of the Agricultural Society of the County of Bagot notice with great pleasure that the progress spoken of in the general remarks of their last year's report, has been realised. There were five cheese factories in operation in the county of Bagot last year. These establishments gave complete satisfaction to their subscribers, whose profits surpassed their hopes.

Next spring new cheese factories will be established in certains parishes of the county which have none, and, before three or four years, each parish will have its cheese factory. A good cow returns more than thirty dollars to its owner, as well by the cheese as the butter which it gives before and after the opening of the factory. Agricultural Journals are taken in greater numbers than in the past, and we might say that the number of those who receive these papers has tripled with in two years.

The Directors hope that the number of the readers of Agricultural papers will increase gradually and that before long there will be three or four hundred readers of Agricultural journals among the members of the Society. However, they are of opinion that compelling members to take a paper will hinder the development of agricultural instruction, on account of the opposition of the majority of the members of our Agricultural Society to compulsory subscription to a paper. The most efficient means of attaining this end is for both the proprietors of the paper and the members of the Society to spread its merits. All observant farmers notice a great change in the system of cultivation, brought about by the establishment of cheese factories, and they hesitate not to declare that, if this industry continues to progress, in a few years our system of cultivation will be completely changed. The extreme scarcity of fodder last spring prevented cattle raising and even compelled some farmers to lessen the number of their animals.

The exhibition gave satisfaction, although much less than if the weather had been favorable. The number of entries to this exhibition exceeded those of all preceding years, but, on account of abundant rain which preceded the day of the Exhibition, and lasted until the day appointed, there was only about one third of the animals and articles entered on the appointed day.

LOUIS JARRET,
President.

F. DUPONT, Secretary Treasurer

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUCE.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	cts.	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	is.	cts.	••	cts.
1. Amount of Government Grant 656 00 2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed 184 184 184 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185	90 30 30			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account	378 00 28 00 18 00 30 00 25 50 14 75 440 30 65 63 437 30	8 88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		·
\$ 1441	84				\$ 747			

M. CAHILL, President,

Z. VEZINA, Secretary-Treasurer.

### COUNTY OF BEAUCE, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The number of members this year increased by 47.

The society distributed this year to its members, gratis, 88 bushels of timothy seed, 1300 pounds of red clover seed and 200 pounds of white clover seed.

This distribution of seed is that which does the gratest good.

The Exhibition did not have the success anticipated: which must be attributed to the very bad weather of the evening before and the morning of the Exhibition. Hovewer there is notable improvement in the breed of sheep and cows, and this improvement is due to the stock introduced by the Society.

The ploughing matches in this county do not produce any good result and should be abolished. There are seldom sufficient competitors to carry off the prizes offered, and the competitors are nearly always residents of the parish in which the match is held.

The society has desired for a long time to purchase two stallions for the county, but its pecuniary resources have not, up to this time, permitted this purchase, which is desired by all the members.

The purchase by the society a few years ago, of twelve sheep and thirteen bulls, took all their savings. So as to allow them to purchase two stallions, the society should be this year exempted from holding competitions for the best cultivated farms and standing crops.

These competions are at any rate very difficult and very expensive on account of the immense size of the county of Beauce; we might even say that competitions of standing crops are almost impossible.

The county of Beauce suffered severely from the freshets and rain of the spring, especially the parishes of St. Joseph and St. Frederic, in which great damage was done to mills, barns and bridges. Large breadths of land could not be sown, while some had to be sown three times.

However the hay crop was a fair average one, but the grain crop is under the average. Fortunately, the farmers are, as it were, compensated for these evils by the high prizes obtained, for nearly all agricultural products.

Z. VÉZINA, Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUBARNOIS,

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

1. Premiums 2. list. detailed 274 00 2. Premiums 3. Por use of Society's stock view	1 December of the confeed shows you
Horses.  Horses.  Horses.  Horses.  Haths  Raths  Boars.  Boars.  Boars.  Boars.  For entrance Pees for farm competitions.  For entrance to show grounds.  For entrance to show grounds.  For entrance to show grounds.  Balance of 1873.  N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on 74 11. 116. 6. P. 11. 116. 6. P. 11. 116. 6. P. 11. 116. 6. P. 11. 116. 6. P. 11. 116. 6. P. 11. 116. 6. P. 11. 116. 6. P. 11. 116. 6. P. 11. 116. 6. P. 11. 116. 6. P. 11. 116. 6. P. 116	
Total \$2,365 63	

JOHN SYMONS, President, E. H. BISSON, Sec.-Tres.

### COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The society have nothing special to remark this year, except the paying off of their debt, which at the last annual account was \$548; with interest added it amounted to \$599.42, leaving a balance in favor of the society of \$98.25, in addition to the sum of \$74.70, retained on the prizes of the year.

The board of management reduced for the past season, the cost of servings of their stallious, "Glasgow and Godesse or Goderre" with a view of offering greater advantages to the members.

The society offered this year two matches one for animals, farming implements and domestic industries, the other for ploughing, open to all the members in the county.

These matches succeded very well.

Changes were made in the distribution of prizes and they appear to have met with the approbation of the members. Next year the board of direction will increase the programme, that is, will be in a position to increase the number of prizes.

The directors decided, at a regular meeting, to import, next year for the benefit of its members, six rams, to distribute one to each parish of the county, so as to place them on an equal footing.

At this meeting they also decided to offer for sale the stallions, "Glasgow and Godesse or Goderre" so as to be able to impart new ones.

The donations to the society for the ploughing match, from the members for the county, are known to you. It is unnecessary to state that they enabled the Society to offer to its members, higher prizes and to add a new class of great advantage to the ploughmen and farmers of the county. The society holds in addition to the balance above mentioned, a farm estimated and value with its dependencies at about \$1500.00, three stallions worth \$600, and five rams in five parishes of the county, which do not represent any value to the society, as by the by law adopted by the society, and which I mentioned in my last report, they furnished \$40 for the purchase of each, and gave them to their present proprietors, on the conditions imposed by the said by laws.

G. SYMONS.

President.

E. H. BISSON.

Sec. Treas.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	**	619.	89-	cts	EXPENDITURE.	**	cts.	**	cts.
1. Amount of Government Grant		90 94			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account 2. Premiums for Farms  do for standing crops  do for ploughing matches  3. Expenses of Juges at shows.  do do on farms  do do on standing crops  do do on ploughing matches.  4. Fitting up pens and other expenses in connection with shows.  5. Keeping Society's stock, and other expenses in connected therewith.  6. Printing notices of competitions, &c  7. ed or other grains.  9. Postage  10. Suppers.  11. Auditors  12. Secretary's salary, being per cent on the amount expended as above.	571 11 12 13 25 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 13	2 888888 38		
Total	\$927	8		1 !		\$927	<b> </b> %		

AUGUSTIN AUDET, President. P. FORGUES, Sec.-Treasurer.

### COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

There is nothing special to remark. The progress is about the same as that noticed last year; no remarkable change.

We, the President and secretary of the Bellechasse Agricultural Society certify that all the above reports are corect.

AUGUSTIN AUDET,
President.

P. FORGUES, Sec.-Treasurer.

St. Michel, 16 February 1874.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

### STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	•	cts.	•	cts.	KXPENDITURE.	69	cts.	69	cts.
1. Amount of Government grant		8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural shows per detailed account.  2. Pemiums for farms.  3. Expenses of Judges at shows.  3. Expenses of Judges at shows.  3. Expenses of Judges at shows.  4. Fitting up tens and ender expenses in connected therewith.  5. Keeping Society's stock and other expenses.  6. Printing notices of competitions, 4c.  6. Printing notices of competitions, 4c.  7. Incidental expenses.  7. Incidental expenses.  8. Paid for timothy seed and other grains.  9. Paid on account of note.  10. Interests upon another debt of \$500.  10. Interests upon another debt of \$500.  11. Interests upon another debt of \$500.  12. Secretary's salary, being per cent on amount expended.	2588 2588 2594 25960 384 384 384 384 384 384 384 384 384 384	00 00 1 1 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		
_ Total	\$2,294	87				\$2,294	87		<u> </u>

### MAGLOIRE OLIVIER, President.

B. E. PELLAND, Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE, No. 1. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND BEPENDITUR, 1874.

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EXPENDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at agricultural shows perdetailed ascount 2. Peniums for farms. 3. Peniums for farms. 4. Expenses of Judges at shows. 5. Expenses of Judges at shows. 6. Fitting up pens and other expenses in connected therewith. 7. Resping society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith. 8. Paid for Timothy seed or other grains. 9. Secretary's salary, being per eest on the amount expended as above. 9. Secretary's salary, being per eest on the amount expended as above.	•
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I. G. LEBEL,

Vice-Préside

J. P. LEBEL,

Sect.-Treasurer

### ARGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE No. 1.

Since last year the members list increased from fifty nine to seventy four members now belonging to the Society, New Richmond twenty five, (25.) New Carlisle thirty, (30,) and Port Daniel nineteen. The October Exhibitions of cattle dairy produce and ploughing were held as usual, and the weather being very favorable the shows were well attended. At New Richmond 141 tickets were taken by 25 Exhibitors of which tickets 80 obtained premimus amounting to \$132.80. At New Carlisle 145 tickets were taken by 27 exhibitors of which 82 obtained premimus amounting to \$140.00. At Port Daniel 129 tickets were taken by nineteen exhibitors of which 110 obtained preminus amounting to \$124.85.

The proceeds being all duly paid to the prize holders on the receipt of the Government grant.

The Society anticipates to be able next season to import some good animals, which are very much needed in this locality, principally a Bull, but this is a legal question to be left to the consideration of the meeting in March whether our annual show will be postponed for one year, so as to enable the Society to import these animals.

The Directors are still against allowing competitions for best cultivated farms and standing crops, as a few of the leading merchants large cattle raisers, owning numerous lands would be the persons to derive the benefit, as generally farms in this County average no more then 20 or 30 acres under cultivation and as they wish to claim exemption will send in our petition before the time expires, trusting your Hon: Council could take the same into consideration.

The return of crops throughout the county for the past year in general were good, with the exception of hay which was very light, owing to the heavy frost that prevailed last spring causing much damage to old meadows, root and grain crops being much better then usual.

L. P. LEBEL, Secretary-Treasurer.

GEORGES LECLERE.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE, No. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

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1. Amount of government grant	285	24		1. Premiums paid at Agricultural shows per				
rs per detailed	66	65		detailed account	242 00			
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:	7 Ralance of 1873	57		nection with shows	***************************************	-		
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		<del>``</del>		\$365.63 amount expended as above	25 59 103 24			
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HENDERSON & MEAGHER, Sec. Treasurer.

N. B .- The Balance brought forward from 1873 should be \$170.15 in place of \$110.57. Explanations have been required from the Secretary.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE, No. 2.

I beg to observe that the late Secretary died in the month of November last and that I was elected in his place.

I find that the Society has progressed well and its future prospects favorable, as we expect many more subscribers to the Society.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, Secretary.

ACRECULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BROME. STATEMENT OF RECRIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

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	1. Amount of Government Grant. 2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed list. 3. For use of Society's stock, vix : Horses. Bulls. Bulls. Boars. 4. Entrance Fees for Farm Competitions. 5. For Entrance to Show Grounds. 6. Permission to sell on do 7. Balance of 1873. N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions.received on account of next year.	929	8 98			1. Premiums paid at Agaicultural Shows 1 detailed account.  2. Premiums for Farms.  Do for Standing Grops.  3. Expenses of Judges at Shows.  Do do on Parms.  Do do on Parms.  4. Fitting up Pens and other expenses in conscion with Shows.  5. Keeping Bociety's Stock, and offer expenses of Competitions, &c  6. Printing Notices of Competitions, &c  7. her grains.  8. Bolton.  Bolton.  Bast Farnham.  Bast Farnham.			
						Less 30 oto discount		900	
						10. Paid extra prizes		8	
5	Total	\$945	8	]				\$ 945	

M. L. ELKINS, President, J. M. LEFEBVRE, Sect. Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.

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Total access conservations and a second seco	\$1673	3		:		\$1673	2		1

FRANÇOIS DAVID, President. LOUIS TRUDEAU, Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	•	cts.	•	ots.	EXPENDITURE.	•	100	•	ct.
1. Amount of Government Grant		8 8 488 88			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows perdetailed account.  2. Premiums for Farms.  Do for Standing Crops.  3. Expenses of Judges at Shows.  4. Expenses of Judges at Shows.  Do do on Farms.  A. Fitting up Pens and other expenses in connection with Shows.  5. her expenses in contraction with Shows.  6. the amount expended as above.	25.5 20.7 20.7 20.7 20.7 20.7 20.7 20.7 20.7	8 88 88 88 8		
	. <u>.</u>	-		*	Balance on hand	1509	5.8	************	
Total	\$1557	2	***************************************			\$1557	2	*********	

Dr. LACOURSIERE, Vice-President, L. TRUDEL, Secretary-Treasurer.

### COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The red clover seed purchased by the society to the amount of 5357} lbs was distributed to the members of the society, in proportion to the sum subscribed by each of them.

JOHN ROSS, President.

Dr. LACOURSIERE, Vice-President.

R. TRUDEL, Sec-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX, No. 1. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

	cts.		
	•		
	cts.	64 32 25 25	98
	•	37 64 423 32 7 00 38 75 594 25	\$1,094
	EXPRNDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account 2. Premiums for Farms 2. Premiums for Farms 3. Expenses of Judges at Shows 3. Expenses of Judges at Shows 4. Pitting up Pens and other expenses in connected therewith. 5. Keeping Society's State of Competitions, dc. 6. Printing Notices of Competitions, dc. 7. Incidental Expenses 8. Paid for Timothy Seed or other grains. 9. Other Expenses. 10. Secretary's Salary, being per cent on the amount expended as above. 5. Sea	
	cts.		
	•		
	cts.	00 01 95	96
	•	301	\$1,094
	RECEIPTS.	1. Amount of Government Grant	Total

I A. I KANE Scenetary. Treasurer

### COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX AGRICUTURAL SOCIETY, No. 1.

The Secretary Treasurer reports, that the Society employed this year's subcriptions in purchasing seed, and also a part of the balance in hand from last year for the same purpose. The small quantity of snow that fell last year and the ice which covered the soil during the winter killed the grass. This spring the society thought to remedy this evil by purchasing as much hay seed as possible. This Society decided to send delegates to the Provincial Exhibition, if it had taken place this year (1874) to choose some good breeding stock, either horned cattle or stallions.

As the exhibition did not take place, the matter has been deferred until next year, if the exhibition will then take place.

I think it my duty to remark that ewing to the accident to the soil and the great expenses incurred thereby the directors did not have any competitions for the best cultivated farms.

J. A. J. KANE, Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX, No. 2. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	•	cts.	•	ct si	EXPENDITURE.	•	cts.	•	cts.
1. Amount of Government grant 265 00 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed 184 185 3. For use of Society's stock, viz. Horses.  Bulls.  A. Entrance fees for farm competitions. 5. For entrance to Show grounds. 6. Permission to sell on do 306 80 7. Balance of 187.  N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next ye.r.	265 241 306	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account.  2. Premiums for farms.  3. Expenses of Judges at Shows.  4. Fitting up pens and other expenses in connection with Shows.  5. Keeping Society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith.  5. Keeping Society's stock and other expenses connected therewith.  5. Keeping Society's stock.  6. Printing notices of competitions, &c	187 50 3 00 00 32 20 32 20 415 72 48 60 70 63	50 00 00 00 72 63		1
Total	\$813	13		II		\$813	59		

S. BOIVIN, President, THE TREMBLAY, Sec. Treasurer.

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	cts.		
	₩	•	
	cts.	31	8
	•	4263 293	\$4,556
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.	BXPENDI furb.	1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account 2. Pemiums for farms 3. Do for standing crops. 3. Expenses of Judges at Shows. 4. Expenses of Judges at Shows. 5. Do do on standing crops. 6. Fitting up pens and other expenses in connection with Shows. 7. Reeping Society's stock and other expenses of connected therewith 8. Seconnected therewith 6. Printing notices of competitions, &c. 7. Inclidental expenses 8. Paid for timothy seed and other seed, and reight thereon. 8. Paid for timothy seed and other seed, and reight thereon. 9. Secretary's salary, being per cent on the amount expended as above. 293	•
TATEMENT OF RECEIPTS	cts.		
	•		
	cts.	25 65 74 65 75 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	<b>8</b>
	•	656 700 1757 1156 1156 160	\$1,556
<b>50</b>	RECEIPTS.	1. Amount of Government grant 656 00  2. Subscriptions from members per detailed 100 35  3. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horses.  Bulls.  Rans.  4. Entrance fees for farm competitions.  5. For entrance to Show grounds.  6. Permission to sell on do 1873.  77 On further sales of seed 1873.  Hay seed and other eeeds in hand.  8 A396 64  Balance due 1892.  N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year.	Total

O. BOSSÉ, President THS. N. CLOUTIER, Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF COMPTON, NO. 1, STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

H. C. WILSON, President,C. H. HACKETT, Scc.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF COMPTON, No. 2. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

cts.
1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed scrount. 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed 156 00 15st and 15st on 15st and 1
14

ROBERT COWLINGS, Sec.-Tr-sasurer.

P. S.—Explanations have been asked regarding the balance from 1873. They have not yet been received.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

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nrt per detailed 319 25 7iz :
\$3,220 13

WILLIAM INGLIS, Vice-President, DAMIEN MASSON, Sec. Treasurer.

# COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

For the advancement of our Society a yearly exhibition of animals would be desirable.

D. MASSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

REGEIPTS,	•	cts.	•	cts.	EXPRNDITURE.	•	ots.	*	cts.
1. Amount of Government grant 629 76 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed 184. 3. For use of Society's stock, viz:  Horses.  Bulls.  Rams  Boars  A. Entrance fees for farm competitions. 5. For entrance to Show grounds. 6. Permission to sell on 40 7. Balance of 1873. 8. Balance of 1873. 8. Balance due 1875. 9. N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year.	829 229 327	50 50			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account.  2. Premiums for farms  2. Premiums for farms  2. Premiums for farms  3. Kxpenses of Judges at Shows.  3. Kxpenses of Judges at Shows.  3. Kxpenses of Judges at Shows.  4. Fitting up pens and other expenses in connection with Shows  5. Keeping Society's stock and other expenses  6. Printing notices of competitions, &c  6. Printing notices of competitions, &c  6. Printing notices of competitions, &c  6. Printing notices of competitions, &c  7. Incidental expenses.  8. Paid for timothy seed or other grains.  9. Balance of 1873.  10. Secretary's salary, being per cent on the amount expended as above.	88 1-0 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	9 25 25 9 9		
Total	\$1,186	<b>36</b>				\$1,186	<b>3</b> 6		
			-					-	

ARTHUR DUMAS, President.

J. C. ROY, Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.

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PARTICIPATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	

RBCEIPTS.	**	St.	**	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	•	cle.	**	cts.
1. Am'unt of Government g ant.  2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list.  1. Subscriptions from members per detailed 308  3. For use of Society's stock, viz:  Horses.  4. Entrance fees for farm competitions.  5. For entrance to Show grounds.  6. Permission to sell on do  7. Balance of 1873  907. Balance of 1873  907. Balance of 1873  907. Balance of 1873  907. Balance of 1873	85.8 46.4	8 8 8			4. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account.  2. Premiums for farms.  Do for standing crops.  3. Expenses of Judges at Shows.  Do do on farms.  4. Fitting up pens and other expenses on nection with Shows.  5. Keeping Society's stock and other expenses connected therewith.  6. Printing no lices of competitions, stock and other grains.  10. Paid to County of Richmond Society half of nett proceeds of horse.  11. Secretary's salary, being per cent on the amount expended as above.	357 300 300 325 325 325 325 325	22 8 82228 8 22		
Total	1,428	8.		T		1,428	8		<u> </u>

B. T. REED, President.

J. MILLER, Sec.-Treasurer.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.

Since our amalgamation with society No, 1, we now form the agricultural society of the county of Drummond, and we, the directors of the society, have been enabled to carry on the operations of the society with more benefit to the interests of the county and country at large, as well as to the immediate benefit and satisfaction of individual subscribers.

This has been owing to the increased amount of the Government grant now at our disposal, allowing us to offer a much improved and increased prize list; and has also had the effect of nearly doubling our subscription list, thereby creating a steady rivalry among competitors.

The live stock in this county was very much improved during the past few years, this is especially the case in horses and cattle.

Our society own jointly with Richmond Co. society, an imported Cleveland bay horse, whose foals, to all present appearances, are very promising.

They are remarkably uniform in color, shape, style, and general appearance, but as we have not yet got the horse fully paid for, and as we wish to buy a few thorough bred bulls, rams, and boars, to still further improve the stock of the county, we wish to ask the council of agriculture to exempt us this year, from being obliged to give prizes to the best cultivated farms.

The giving of those prizes meets with the approval of but very few of our members, especially the poor and small farmers, who cannot compete fairly with the wealthy old farmer, who is able to have his farm just as he may require it. Besides the amount of prizes (as named) absorbs the society's funds to such an extent as to affect its usefulness in other respects, and this money always goes into the hands of the rich farmer, who has the least need of its benefits.

We have no doubt that in old, smooth, long settled parts of the country, like the french counties where farms are more uniform in shape, and the people more in similar circumstances these prizes exercise a favorable influence on agriculture and the object is a good one, and would lead to good reults.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES MILLER, Secretary- Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF GASPE, No. 1.

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<b>EXPENDITURE</b>
AND
RECEIPTS
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STATEMENT

. RECEIPTS.	49	ঠ	49-	cta	EXPENDITURE,	**	cts.	-	cts.
1. Amount of Government grant 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list 3. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horses Bulls Rams 4. Entrance fees for farm competitions. 5. For entrance to Show grounds. 5. For entrance to Show grounds. 6. Permission to e-II on do 7. Balance of 1873. 8. — Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year, \$36.50.	164	8 8 i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	•		1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account 2. Premiums for farms.  Do for standing erops.  S. Etpenses of Judges at Shows.  Do do on farms.  Do do on standing crops.  Fitting up pens and other expenses in cennected therewith.  S. Keeping Society's stock and other expenses of momocled therewith.  S. Printing up pens and other expenses in cennected therewith.  S. Resping Society's stock and other expenses of momocled therewith.  S. Respins Society's stock and other expenses of momocled therewith.  S. Printing up pens at dompelitions, &c.  S. Respins Society's stock and other expenses of momocled therewith.  S. Respins Society's stock and other expenses of momocled therewith.  S. Respins Society's stock and other expenses of momocled therewith.  S. Respins Society's stock and other expenses of momocled therewith.	88 15 15 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	2 8 8 52		
Total consequence appearance or secure	252	88		1		\$593	8		

J. J. H. BALLEINE, Fresident. JAMES M. REMOND, S.c.-Treasuaer.

# AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, COUNTY OF GASPÉ No. 1.

The grain crops in the Dominion show a rather more favourable result th last year.

Potatoes were about an average, but in many places were again attacked.

The hay crop was deficient, which is not surprising, considering the extremedand backwardness of the spring.

Two exhibitions were held this year; one for grain in february and tother for cattle and vegetables in october, the show and attendance at both we good and at the latter that for vegetables, particularly so.

The Society continues to meet with its usual support, but it is to be regett that some of the leading men within its limits do not give it the benefit of the influence and example and more strongly encourage agricultural pursuits.

JAMES REMOND, Sec.-Trea

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF GASPE, No. 2,

# STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	•	cts.	•	cts	EXPENDITURE.	•	cts.	•	cts
		8 8			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows perdetailed account 2. Premiums for Farms Do for Standing Grops 3. Regionance of Indoes at Shows	109 60	8 8 8		
petitionsds		₹6			100 do on Rarms	9 00 2	8 2	•	
N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account o next year		;				3 15	98		
-			.		\$293 amount expended as above	69	53 46		
Total	\$323	77	*			\$383	24		<u></u>

J. J. KAVENAGH, Vice-President,

JOSEPH EDEN, Sec. Treasurer.

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	•			
	를	5 00 00 2 5 00 2 2 7 00 00 2 7 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	8	:
	•	12 2 2 69	\$318	
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF GASPE, NO. 3. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.	EXPENDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account 2. Premiums for farms. Do for standing crops. 3. Experses of Judges at Shows. Do do on farms. Do do on farms. Do do on ploughing matches. Do do on farms. Do do on far		
F 7	ੜ			
LETY C	•	·		
800 110	e e	8 %	93	
rural	•	164 47 107	\$318	
AGRICULT	RBGEIPTS.	1. Amount of Government grant 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list 3. For use of Soci ty's stock, viz:  Horses Bulls Rams Rams A. Entrance fees for farm competitions. 5. For entrance to Show grounds. 5. For entrance to Sell on do 57. Balance of 1873. 8. Balance of 1873. 8. Balance of 1873. 8. Balance of 1873. 8. Balance of 1873. 8. Balance of 1873. 8. Balance of 1873. 9. Count of next year.		

JOHN B. FAUVEL, President. J. LEGROS, S. c.-Treasurer.

85

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF GASPE, No. 4.

ec .	FATEME	NT O	F RECE	IPTS	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.				
RECEIPTS.	•	St.	•	ets.	BXPBNDI1 URB.	•.	cts.	*	cts.
1. Amount of Government Grant 2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed list	160	8 8			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account.  2. Premiums for Farms.  Do for Standing Grops.  3. Expenses of Judges at Shows.  Do do on Farms.  Do do on Standing Grops.  4. Fitting up Fens and other expenses in connection with thows.  5. Keeping Society's Stock, and other expenses connected therewith.  6. Printing Notices of Competitions, &c.  7. Incidental Expenses  8. Paid for Timothy beed or other grains.  9. Purchase of seed.  9. Purchase of seed.  10. Secretary's Salary, being 7 per cent on \$57.95 amount expended as above.	18 65 1 1 50 11 35 4 95 21 50 26 50	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5		•
Total	\$328	3		<u> </u>		<b>\$3</b> 28	20		_

# CHS. BOUDREAU, Ptre, President, ALEXANDRE CORMIER, Sec. Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	•	S.	•	S. S.	EXPRIDITURE.	**	cts.	•	cts.
4. Entrance fees for farm competitions.  5. For use of Society's stock, viz:  Horses.  4. Entrance fees for farm competitions.  5. For entrance to Show grounds.  6. Permission to sell on do  7. Balance of 1873.  7. Balance of 1873.  Arrears received.  8. — Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year, \$90.	85 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8	8 2 8 1 2 28	•		1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms  Do for standing crops. 3. Expenses of Judges at Shows.  Do do on standing crops.  Do do on standing crops.  Do do on standing crops.  Exting up pens and other expenses in connection with Shows.  S. Keeping Society's stock and other expenses connected therewith.  S. Keeping society's stock and other expenses in connection with Shows.  S. Keeping society's stock and other expenses of competitions and advertising notices of competitions and advertising.  T. Incidental expenses.  S. Halls of the strains.  S. Halls of the strains.  Balance on band.	\$5 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	•	
Total	\$1888	2				8881 <b>8</b>	\$		

W. EVANS, President. HUGH BRODIE, Sec.-Treasurer.

# AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA.

No remaks whatever to make except that the Society was never in a more prosperous position than it is now.

The old country members and french canadian members as a rule agree admirably in the furtherance of the interests of the Society.

W. EVANS.
President.

HUGH BRODIE. Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SCCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON, No. 1. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	•	cke.	*	cts.	BXPRNDITURE.	•	cte.	**	25 83
1. Amount of Government Grant. 2. Subscriptions from Membrrs per detailed list. 3. For use of Society's stock, viz : Horses Bulls Rams Boars 4. Futrance Fees for Farm Competitions. 5. For Entrance to Show Grounds 6. Permission to sell on do 7. Balance of 1873. 10. John Mur, on loan. 11. Malcom McNaughton, on loan. 12. Archd. Henderson 13. Boyd & Co., for timber for stand. 14. Amount of Subscriptions received on secount of next year in addition to the above \$94.00.	# 6 12 22222222222 242222222222 242222222222	8 8 8 2 282888888			1. Pr miums paid at Agricu tural Shows prrdetalled account. 2. Premiums for Fart s.  1. Do for Standing Grops  1. Do for Ploughing Matches.  1. Do do on Farms  1. Do do on Farms  1. Do do on Ploughing Matches.  2. Expenses of Judges at Shows  2. Do do on Ploughing Matches.  3. Expenses of Judges at Shows  4. Fitting up Pens and other expensation with Shows  5. Keeping Society's Stock, and other expenses connected therewith  6. Printing Notices of Comp. Illions, &c.  7. ed or other grains  8. Government Grant s'nt to Society No 2.  10. Auditing Books  11. Fence on grounds  12. New Building  13. Helpon show days.  14. School tax 1871-75.  15. Insurance on Building  16. Interest on notes  17. Postage  18. Secretary's Salary, being 7 per cent on \$15. Insurance on Building and the stand of th	25 58 5 54 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5	2 88 252 202 82 2 88 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
Total	\$2,427	ន			<u> </u>	\$2,427	188		<u> </u>

AND. OLIVER, President,
DANIEL MACFARLANE, Scct. Treasurer.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON, NO. 1.

The show held by this society this last fall has been one of the most successful ever held by the society as regards the number of people; the amount of entries, the number of articles and the amount taken in at the gates for admission, not only for those belonging to the county, but also for those from the neighbouring counties, and a great many visitors from the american side of the line. The society erected a new building this year 30 feet wide by 100 feet long which was completely filled with flowers, in the Ladies Department, domestic articles pictures, fruits, roots, vegetables, etc., and a new feature in our show, a good many pure bred animals both horses and cattle.

The society last spring sold their imported Clydesdale horse "Samson" he had not been patronized as he ought to have been, he had turned out not very sure and had deteriorated in value so that the Society got only half the price of what he cost them, but private enterprise has done a great deal in this county in the horse line, there being no fewer than 2 imported coaching stallions and four imported or pure Clydesdale horses so that the county is well supplied and private parties are now bringing in pure bred cattle, Ayrshires, Durhams and Devons.

In the within report I have tried to act up to the spirit of your instructions, and placed every thing so to answer your printed headings as for as practicable, hoping it will prove satisfactory.

DANIEI. McFARLANE. Secretary-Treasurer.

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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON, No. 2.	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.
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cts. \$ cts.   1. Premiums detailed 00   2. Premiums Do Do Do	\$ cts. \$ cts. BXPRNDITURE. \$
cts. \$ cts. BXPENDITURE.  1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms. 2. Premiums for farms. 3. Bxiseness of Judges at Shows. 3. Bxiseness of Judges at Shows. 5. Bo. to on farms. 6. Do. to on farms. 6. Do. to on standing crops. 6. Do. to on standing crops. 6. Fitting up pens and other expenses in connection of the pense of the pense in consequences. 6. Fitting up pens and other expenses in connection of the pense of the penses in connection of the pense of the penses in connection of the penses of the penses.	\$ cts. \$ cts. BXPBNDITURB.  292 00 1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account 2. Premiums for farms 2. Premiums for farms 2. Premiums for farms 2. Premiums for farms 2. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account 2. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account 2. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account 2. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account 2. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account 2. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account
Cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.  292 00   1. Premiums detailed 402 00   2. Premiums Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do
cts   00 00   15   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5	\$ cts. \$
cts.   00   05   05   05   05   05   05   0	292 00 402 00 116 63 292 79
	292 292 293 293

C. McDIARMID, Pr. sident.

W. EDWARDS, Sec.-Treasurer

91

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF IBERVILLE.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RB' BIPTS.	•	cts.	•	cts.	BXPENDITURE.	•	cts.	***	cts.
Amount of Government Grant 656 00  Subscriptions from Members per detailed 317 00  Ist count of Government Grant 656 00  Subscriptions from Members per detailed 317 00  Bulls Bulls Rams 60 Society's stock, viz:  Bulls Rams Competitions.  For Eurance Fees for Farm Competitions.  Permission to sell on 40  Salance of 1873.  N.B.—Amount of 8 b.criptions received on 117 81  Cocount of next year.	317	2 90			1. Premiums paid at Agricullu: al Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for Farms Do for Standing Grops Do for Ploughing Matches. 3. Fxpenses of Judges at Shows Do do on Farms Do do on Pluughing Matches. Do do on Pluughing Matches. Do do on Pluughing Matches. Do do on Pluughing Matches. Do Hithing up Pens and other expenses in connection with Shows Seconnected therewith.  5. Keeping St ciety's * took, and other expenses connected therewith.  6. Printing Notices of Gourpetitions, &c  7. Incidental expenses 8. Paid for Timethy Seed or other grains. 9. Secretary's Salary, being per cent on the Balance an hand	450 379 24 54 54 54 54 54 55	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		
Total	0601	28	\$1,479	893	!	1,090	S   \$8		

F. GOSSELIN, Vice-President, A. A. I. BRIEN, Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCITY OF THE COUNTY OF JACQUES-CARTIER. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPRIDITURE, 1874.

				Ī			_			
RECEIPTS.	•	ots.	•	cts.	BXPENDITURE.	•	cts.	•	S. S.	
1. Amount of Government grant 656 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed 181 3. For use of Society's stock, viz: 190 Bulls. Rams. Boars. B	656 271 190 402 402 15 485	8 8 8	•		1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms.  Do for standing crops. 3. Expenses of Judgre at Shows.  Do do on farms.  Do do on farms.  Lo do on standing crops.  4. Fitting up pens and other expenses in connection with Shows.  5. K.eping Society's stock and other expenses in connected therewith.  Connected therewith.  S. Paid for timothy seed or other grains.  R. Printing notices of competitions, dc.  R. Printing notices of competitions, dc.  R. Printing notices of competitions, dc.  R. Paid for timothy seed or other grains.	552 277 128 128 18 32 67 67 68	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88		·	
Total	\$2,020	ຊ				\$2,020	20			
							-			

JOS. SOMMERVILLE, President.



# COUNTY OF JACQUES-CARTIER, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Agriculture is making satisfactory progress in the county.

Farmers improve their property in numbers sufficiently satisfactory, and generally adopt a system of rotation which cannot fail to return good results.

Many farmers take great pains in chosing good cattle for raising.

The percheron stallion, owned hy the Society, has already given a goel many fine foals, with which the farmers seem well satisfied.

The farmers regret that the Council of Agriculture keep the prizes so high for the county competition for the best cultivated farms; they would wish the question to be left to the Board of management of the Society, which would fix the amount of these prizes. There would be more competitors if the prizes were more numerous, even if they were not so high.

N. M. LECAVALIER, Secretary.



AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874,

RECRIPTS.	••	cts.	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	**	cts.	•	cts.
2. Subscriptions from Members per detaile:  1. Subscriptions from Members per detaile:  1. Subscriptions from Members per detaile:  1. Subscriptions from Members per detaile:  1. For Entre of Society's Stock, viz:  1. Horses  1. Bauls  2. Bauls  3. Row Buttance Pees for Farm Competitions  3. For Entrance to Show Grounds  6. Permission to sell on do  7. Balance of 1873  8. N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on  9. Subscriptions received on  9. Subscriptions received on  9. Subscriptions received on  9. Subscriptions received on  9. Subscriptions received on  9. Subscriptions received on	338 00 338 00 73 00 209 03	8 8 8	·		1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shews per detriled account	383 37 219 15 15 31 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	25 22 33 30 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50		
Total	\$1276	8		11		\$1276	8	<u>                                   </u>	

Ls. LEVESQUE, President, Ep. GUILBAULT, Sec.-Treasurer

# COUNTY OF JOLIETTE, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Directors of the county of Joliette Agricultural Society, held at Joliette in 17 April 1875.

Mr. F. Cornelier proposed, seconded by Mr. Frs. Trudeau, and it was resolved: that the Society should recommend the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec to abolish the competition for the best cultivated farms, as farmers will not compete, saying that the expenses are two high for the prizes given; further that the time has not yet arrived for such competition.—Carried.

W. CORNELLIER,
President,

ED. GUILBAULT, Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

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ABCEIPIR.	*	cts.	•	cls.	EXPENDITURE.	cts.	mô.	5	cts.
1. Amount of Government Grant	656 252 252 805	25 25			1. Premiums paid at Agrict Itural Shows per detailed account 2. Premiums for Farms 276 00 for Farming Grops 2. Do for Ploughing Matches 2. Do do on Farms 2. Expenses of Judges at Shows 2. Do do on Ploughing Matches 2. Do do on Ploughing Matches 2. Etting up Pe.s and other expenses in connection with Shows 2. Etcek, and other expenses in connected therewith 2. See connected therewith 2. Incidental Expenses of Comjetitions, &c. 1. 1. See Failing Notices of Comjetitions and 2. Incidental Expenses 2. Inc	276 00 46 00 132 00 12 00 12 00 760 00 246 00 455 50	0::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		
Total	\$1,979	25		<u> </u>	81	\$1,979 25	12	1	
								1	l

L. TETU, President,

J. B. BELLEAU, Secretary Pro tempore.

### COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The whole attention of the Kamouraska agricultural society, has been directed, for the past ten or fifteen years, to the improvement in the cultivation of farms and specially the improvement of the cattle.

The county owns two splendid stallions, which in all respects are as good as the best horses, of middling size in Canada.

"Young Messenger," purchased five years ago, served for four seasons and there are, in the county and neighborhood, at least one hundred and seventy five of his foals, which are very remarkable for their fine points.

The Leicester and Cotswolds breeds of sheep and Ayrshire horned cattle, have been the stocks that the directors have successfully endeavored to propagate.

L. TÊTU, President.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF LAPRAIRIE. STATEMENT OF HECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	•	3	•	ct.	BXPENDITURB.	•	C18.	•	cts
1. Amount of Government grant 2. Subscriptions from members per d-tailed list	842 00 842 00 20 00 20 00	8 8 1 1 1 8 8	<u>8</u>	8	1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows por d-tailed account.  2. Premiums for farms.  2. Premiums for farms.  33.7  2. Premiums for farms.  3. Rxpenses of Judges at Shows.  3. Rxpenses of Judges at Shows.  4. Pitting up pens and other expenses in connection with Shows.  5. Keeping Society's stock and ether expenses  6. Printing up pens and other expenses in connected therewith.  7. Incidental expenses  8. Paid for timothy seed or other grains.  7. Incidental expenses  8. Paid for timothy seed or other grains.  9. Note given to Simon Bestile for a Clyde horse, being the balance \$3,500 paid.  10. Balance due on accounting in 1873.  11. Incidental expenses of ex Sec. Moquin  12. Percental seed or shore  13. Secretary's salary, being per cent on the amount expended as bove	332 466 124 127 78 78 78 78 78 78	8 2868 88 88 88 88		
Total	\$1546	[요		<u> </u>		1546	28		
					Balance due	\$ 28	25		

A. STR. MARIE, President.

ALEX. BROSSEAU, Sec. Treasurer.

# COUNTY OF LAPRAIRIE, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

You will herewith find enclosed the accounts of the ex-secretary, Alexis Moquin, up to June last, the election of the 16 December 1873, having been annulled by the Honorable Louis Archambault, on the 12 June 1874.

You will not find any amount in the accounts for the use of the stallion, as it was decided by a regulation of the committee, that on subscribing five dollars, the members of the said society have the benefit of one service.

The society lost, during the year 1874, their clyde horse which cost them \$2,500, having only had him for one season; this is a loss of \$2,000 to the Society.

ALEXANDER BROSSEAU.

Sec. Treasurer

ACRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF L'ASSOMPTION. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.		810	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	<b>84</b>	cls.	•	<del>\$</del>
1. Amount of Government grant 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list 3. For use of Society's slock, viz: Horees Bulls Rams. Boars. 2. For entrance fees for farm competitions. 3. For entrance to Show groun is. 5. For entrance to Show groun is. 6. Permission to sell on do 6. Balance of 1873. 6. Balance of 1873. 7. Balance of 1873. 8. — Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year.	\$50 416 416 416 416	8 8 88         8	•		1. Premiums pald at Agricultural Shows perdetaile laccount. 2. Premiums for farms Do for standing crops. Do for ploughing matches. Do for ploughing matches. Do do on farms. Do do on ploughing matches. O do on ploughing matches. O do on ploughing matches. Do do on ploughing matches. O do on ploughing matches. O do for ploughing matches. Do do on ploughing matches. O do for ploughing matches. Do do on ploughing matches. Do do on ploughing matches. Do do on ploughing matches. Defining up pens and other expenses in consected therewith. Drichental B. Paid for time of competitions, do the for time and	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	\$ 5000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Total	\$2264	8				\$1264	8		<u>                                     </u>

BAZILE PAPIN, President,
ALEXANDRE ARCHAMBAULT, Sec.-Treasurer.

# COUNTY OF ASSUMPTION, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society held its exhibition at Epiphany, on the thirtieth of September last. Unfortunately, a heavyrain commenced the night before and destroyed the roads to such an extent that the exhibitors had great difficulty in bringing their articles for exhibition, and many persons, residing in the vicinity, even at distances of 2 or 3 miles, refused and with reason to expose their animals to the rain, which did not cease coming heavily down during the whole day. However, notwithistanding this mishap, there was shown some progress over the exhibitions in past years, and every one could see the improvement. You will notice at page 9 of this report that 686 entries were taken for this exhibition, which never happered before, and incontestably shows that this society is making progress and may be placed in the same class as the most advanced in the Province. It inspires a feeling of emulation to all in the county, both to young and old farmers, gives them a taste for good farming and every year our number of subscribers is increased, the figures now being 444. Each class in this exhibition was represented by five specimens. The stallions, brood mares and sheep were surperb. We noticed among the horned cattle some very fine animals.

There were some extraordinary bulls, both in form and shape. The milch cows were the admiration of all. The sheep were remarkable for their shape, size and firmness of wool, they are a cross breed of Leicester and Cotswold; the pigs were much superior to those shown in former years. Dairy products and manufactures were of great value, very numerous and of superior quality. In the industrial department the neatness and intelligence of the women of the county were specially noticed, on this point they are in no respect inferior to those of the neighboring counties. We congratulate them and hope that at the next exhibition they will again show themselves to be equal to their The fowl department caused great surprise; we did not think that since the past two years, the number of amateurs of the Cochin-Chinas, geese and ducks of all kinds had increased so rapidly. In fine, the exhibition was a good one and was considered by a great number as able to rival those of the most progres-By your circular, that has lately come to hand, I am asked for sive Societies. my opinions on the advantages or disadvantages of the system of county and parish contests for the best cultivated farms, and in answer have the honor to state that the county contests work very well here, and are destined to make a great change by creating an emulation, that may be considered boundless, in the efforts of our young farmers to obtain the prize. The parish contests, on the contrary, should be abolished, and wheat and standing crop exhibitions, should be substituted therefor, such as vegetables, potatoes, root, crops, &c., &c., the prizes for which should be improved agricultural instruments. Such is my manner of viewing the question.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient servant,

ALEX. ARCHAMBAULT, Sec. Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF LAVAL. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

									L
RECEIPTS.	•	cts.	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	•	cts.	•	cts.
2. Subscriptions from members per detailed 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed 3. For use of Society's stocks, viz:  Horses.  Bulls. Rams Bulls. A. Entrance fees for farm competitions. 5. For entrance to show grounds. 6. Permission to sell on do 717 47 89 90 7. Ballance of 1873. 90 7. Ballance of 1873. 90 7. Ballance of 1873. 91 47	656 276 217	90 12 47			1. Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detailed account	769 18 31 20 31 20 19 30 13 00 60 60 256 992	30 30 30 30		
Total	1149	8				1149	8		

H. LUSSIER, President,S. F. McMAHON, Sect. Treasurer.

39	V 1Ct	oria.	Sessional Papers. (No. 4.)	
-		cts.		
		•		
		cts.	50 97 97 97 97 98 98 98 98 98 98	52
		4	692 60 60 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	\$958
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF LEVIS.	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.	EXPENDITURE.	1. P. emiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account 2. Premiums for Farms. 40 for standing crops. 3. Expenses of Juges at shows. 40 do on farms. 60 do on standing crops. 7. Fitting up rens and other expenses completely stock and other expenses competitions, &c. 7. Incidental expenses. 8. Paid for timothy seed or other grains. 9. Postage 10. Deficit last year 11. Secretary's salury, being per cent on the amount expended as above.	
[]	IPTS	st s		
SOCIE	F REC	₩		
AL	NT C	ci s.	000	ಜ
ULTUR	<b>LATEMB</b>	•	302 50	\$968
AGRIC		RECEIPTS.	1. Amount of Government Grant 656 2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed 184. 3. For use of Society's stock, viz; Bull's Rams Bull's Bull's Government Grant 65. 5. For Entrance Fees for Farm Competitions 5. For Entrance to Show Ground's Government 67. Balance of 1873.  A. Balance of 1873.  A. Balance of 1873.  A. Balance of 1873.  A. Balance of 1873.	Total

E. H. MARCEAU, President, L N. CARRIER, Sec. Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF L'ISLET.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	•	<b></b>	•	ુ. કુ	EXPENDITURE.	•		•	cts.
1. Amount of Government Grant 647 2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed 15.  3. Bor use of S.ciety's stock, viz: 68     Bulls		33.5888			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for Farms  Do for Standing Grops  3. Expenses of Judges at Shows.  Do do on Stan ing-Grops  4. Fitting up Pens and other expenses in connection with Shows.  5. Keeping Society's Stock, and other expenses in consected therewith.  Theidendal Expenses  8. Paid for Thimothy Seed or other grains.  9. Secretary's Salary, being por cent on the amount expended as above.  9. Secretary's Salary, being por cent on the amount expended as above.  9. Secretary and other grains.  9. Secretary's Salary, being por cent on the amount expended as above.  9. Secretary and other spenses.	374 00 24 30 23 41 146 89 3 83 287 43 60 26	90 00 30 83 83 83 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80		
Total	\$1130	2		<u> </u>		\$1:20	2		<u> </u>

J. B. DUPUIS, President,

P. G. VERREAULT, Secretary-Treasurer.

### COUNTY OF L'ISLET, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The opinion of the President of the Society, G. B. Dupuis, Esqr., one of our first farmers, which is corroborated by my own, is that the present system of exhibitions and contests, is the best, preferable to all preceding systems and justly calculated to excite a healthy emulation.

But the entry of subscriptions for the contests, must be facilitated by allowing promissory notes to be taken, which would also obviate the difficulty in which the president finds himself of being obliged to swear to the details of the sums received; a thing which he cannot certify to his satisfaction.

The directors should have power to fix the number and amount of the prizes, for county and parish competitions, and to refuse the county competition to those competitors, who are not supplied with proper instruments of husbandry.

The Council of Agriculture should appoint a competent person, paid by it, to visit and examine the farms and whom the directors would have accompanied by one of themselves or some other persons. The expense, now occasioned by these three judges, is too high.

P. G. VERRAULT, Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF LOTHINIERE, NO. 1. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

Amount of Government grant   Subscriptions from members per detailed   Subscriptions from members per detailed   Subscriptions from members per detailed   Subscriptions from members per detailed   Subscriptions from members per detailed   Subscriptions from members per detailed   Subscriptions   Sub		726 50 12.000 8 000	ss	ť
320 00 2. 496 00 3. 127 00 4.	<del></del>	8 13 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19		
6.00	Keeping Society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith.  Printing notices of competitions, &c	6 00 75 00 34 06 59 64		
Total	**945	15 70		1

T. WALKER, President,

W WITCH Consider

# COUNTY OF LOTBINIÈRE No. 1 ST. SYLVESTER, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Our Society is in a very prosperous condition, as it has been advancing in the number of subscribers for some years; the inhabitants have found so much encouragement, by the competition with one another, that they have made a very great improvement in all kinds of farm stock, so that all our judges from other counties remark the improvements of late years; as our subscribers have become so numerous it makes very great competition and many great improvements in farming generally. Our society has so many subscribers and so few premiums for the best cultivated farms the majority are against the competition for farms, but are desirous of always complying with the decision of the Council of Agriculture, in all particulars as far as it lies in their power.

WILLIAM WILSON. Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF LOTBINIERE, No. 2. HINTEMBNT GF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.		ŝ		cts.	XEPENDITURE.	. •	cts.	••	cts
1. Amount of Government grant 336 00 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed 34 3. For use of Society's stock, viz .  Horses Bulls	336 634 634 17 17 10 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 71	50 00 25 50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	•	•	1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms. 2. Premiums for farms. 3. Bx penses of Judges at Shows. 4. Fitting up pens and other expenses in connected therewith. 5. Keeping Society's stock and other expenses connected therewith. 6. Printing up pens.s. 7. Incidental expens.s. 8. Paid for timothy sued or other grains. 9. Freight of seed. 10. Washing. 11. Serretary's salary, being 7 por cent on \$1,98.66, amount expended as above	198 25 20 80 20 80 14 00 14 00 1 7 00 6 6 7 7 00 6 6 7 6 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 90	25 50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		
Total	\$1,175	1 92				\$1,175	99		<u> </u>

H. G. JOLY, President,

### COUNTY OF LOTBINIERE, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2.

The Board of direction of this Society are of opinion that the farmers should receive the amount of their subscription in timothy and other grass seeds, for they say, if we cease giving seed to the amount of the subscription: 10. the number of members would be only one half or two thirds what it now is; 20. the number of those who now sow fodder plants would decrease in the same proportion, as many farmers who now purchase seed through the Society, would not do so if left to themselves and if not stimulated and forced on by their friends and neighbors, members of the Agricultural Society. The distribution by our Society to its members of timothy, and red and white clover seed, does a great deal of good, in fact, I think it does the greatest good.

The exhibition was, this year, held in September, the judges declared that it was much superior to any held in previous years, especially in the show of horses, horned cattle, sheep and pigs.

Ste Croix, 26 December 1874.

L. O. COUTURE. Sec.-Treasurer

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MASKINONGE. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	•	કું	*	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	•	cts.	. ••	cts
1. Amount of Government Grant 2. Rubscriptions from Members per detailed list 3. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horses Buils Rams Boars 4. Entance Fees for Farm Competitions. 5. For Entrance to Show Grounds 6. Permission to sell on do 7. Balance of 1873 7. Balance of 1873 8ccount of next year	656 311 208 493	8 8 8 1 8			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed ac ount. 2. Promiums ior Farms. 3. Promiums ior Farms. 4. Expenses of Ju Iges at Shrws. 5. Do do on Farms. 6. Do do on Randing Crops. 7. Do do on Randing Crops. 8. Expenses of Ju Iges at Shrws. 8. Etting up Pens and other expenses in connection with Shows. 9. Keeping Society's Stock, and other expenses in connected therewith. 9. Keep for Y years. 9. Keep for Y years. 9. Keep for A years.	510 25 16 00 20 00 15 00 15 00 10 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 15 00 00 10 00 00 15 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 0	8 8888888		
Total	\$1668	8		Π	•	\$1668	8		

M. HOUDE, President, ED. CARON, Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MEGANTIC, No. 1.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

cts.
vint 332 00 viz: viz: npelitions. 0 116 83. Lions received on
35

### DONALD McKENZIE, President.

## R. E. TENCARRE, Scerelary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MEGANTIC, No. 2. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	cts.	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	••	cts.	•	cts.
1. Amount of Government Grant 324 00 2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed 157 00 3. For use of Society's stock, viz:  Horses Bulls Boars  4. Entrance Fees for Farm Competitions. 5. For Entrance to Show Grounds 6. Permission to sell on do 1873. 17 40 18 — Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year.	\$4. \$4. \$4. \$2.			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account 2. Premiums for Farms 2. Do for Floughing Matches 3. Expenses of Judges at Shows 4. Fitting up Pens and other expenses in connection with Shows 5. Keeping Society's Stock, and other expenses in connection with Shows 6. Printing up Penses 7. Incidental Expenses 8. Paid for Timothy Seed or other grains 9. Farmer's Advocate 10. Secretary's Salary, being per cent on sea somount expended as above	250 237 237 237 77 106	75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 7		
Total 1,612	82			6	517	88		

JAMES OLIVER, President.
JOHN HUTCHISON, Secretary-Treasurer.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY COUNTY OF MEGANTIC No. 2.

In presenting this our annual report, I beg leave to state that the labors of this Society this year have been confined to the following objects. First, we imported a quantity of seeds from England, which were sold to members at cost price, but owing to the late spring the seeds were not all disposed of, as much remaining on hand as will supply the demand next season.

The standing crops were examined on the 17th and 18th of August, the judges reported that they found the crops to be much better than they expected for such a late spring, the wheat and barley were both very good and would be more than an average crop.

Oats were short in the straw and not so good as last year, peas a very light crop, potatoes very good and free from rust, turnips not more than half a crop; they were sown very late owing to the wet season and after they came up a long spell of dry weather set in and stopped their growth.

The cattle show was held on the 9th of October at the Agricultural show Grounds, Leeds village, and although the day was very unfavourable (it rained all day) yet there was a very good show of cattle, sheep, and horses.

One of the members imported a ram and two ewes from Scotland last year, and this Society purchased a ram from the Messrs. Snill of Edmundtown, Ottawa and the lambs from these rams very deservedly carried off all the prizes.

This year all the members have had the privilege of sending two ewes each to be served by the Society's Ram, free of charge, and we expect a great improvement in our stock of Sheep.

The Dairy produce as usual was all that could be desired, and was highly creditable to those by whom it was made, particularly the butter, which elicited the greatest praise, as well from the spectators as the Judges.

I may also remark that we have been corresponding with the Honorable George Brown, about purchasing a thorough bred short horn bull from his celebrated Herd at Bow Parks, which we expect will still further improve our stock, as the infusion of fresh blood. by breeding from thorough bred stock is the surest way of making any progress in raising good cattle.

The Society having, from time to time, purchased the best animals, that could be got from the best breeders in Ontario has improved the stock in this locality very much, a good evidence of which is that the Yankees come through and buy up our young cattle at good and renumerative prices.

On the whole, the Directors of the Society are well satisfied with the progress made in the past, and the introduction into this district of so many labour saving machines, thrashing machines and others as have been brought in the past season, augurs well for its further prosper y.

114

The annual meeting for reorganizing the Society was held in the Agricultural Hall Leeds, on the 26th of December, James Oliver in the chair.

The secretary read the foregoing report when it was moved by Mr. Allan and seconded by Mr. Jameson that the report now read be received and adopted.

JAMES OLIVER, Chairman.

JOHN HUTCHINSON, Sect.-Treasurer

# AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEPITS.	<b>69</b>	cts.	. **	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	•	ots.	₩	cts.
1. Amount of Government grant 656 00 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed 306 00 3. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horses Bulls Rams Boars Competitions 75 5. For entrance feet for farm competitions 26 6. Permission to sell on do do Bolow ground 300 7. Balance of 1873 65 9. Show ground 30 9.	306 00 306 00 26 75 207 61 25 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			1. Premiums pail at Agricultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms Do for standing crops	311 75 442 00 14 45 00 88 50 88 50 37 99 37 99 142 00 142 00 26 31 26 00	75 4 45 50 99 99 99 90 90 90 90		
Total	\$1,227	97				\$1,227	40		
	-! 	=					-		Ī

W. C. BAKER, President.

GEORGE SULLY, Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MONTCALM.

1874.
EXPENDITURE,
RECEIPTS AND
TEMENT OF

RECEIPTS.	••	cts.	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	•	cts.	99	cts.	
Amr unt of Government Grant 656 00  Subscriptions from Members per detailed 184  For use of Society's stock, viz:  Horses Bulls Bulls  Balls Goard Competitions.  Entrance Fees for Farm Competitions.  Por Entrance to Show Grounds.  Por Entrance to Show Grounds.  Permission to sell on do 25 53  Received from G. Clouthier. 17  Received from G. Clouthier. 16  N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on 16  To the control of the c	656 337  25 16 16	00 C0 C0 T77 T77			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed a count detailed a count dor Standing Grops do for Standing Grops do for Ploughing Matches do for Ploughing Matches do do on Floughing Matches do do on Ploughing Grops do on Ploughing Matches do do do do do on Ploughing Matches do do do do do do do do do do do do do	395 25 20 20 12 337 59	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			
Total	\$1047	97		<u> </u>		\$1047	97			
		İ							I	=

N. FOREST, President.
J. BEAUGHAMP, Secretary-Treasurer.

### COUNTY OF MONTCALM, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The progress made by the society during the year just ended, has been hardly apparent; but we hope that the programme adopted for 1875, will cause us to advance rapidly, and that soon we shall have attained the level of those county Societies which are the most flourishing.

Ste. Julienne, 15 January 1875.

NARCISSE FOREST, President,

J. BEAUCHAMP, Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MONTMAGNY. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 874.

		EXPENDITURE.	•	: : :	-	ທໍ
1. Amount of Government Grant 2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed 3. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horses Boars Boars A. Entrance Fees for Farm Competitions 5. For Entrance to Show Grounds 5. For Entrance to Show Grounds 6. Permission to sell on do 7. Balance of 1873 6. N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year		1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for Farms  Do for Standing Cops  Do for Ploughing Matches  3. Expenses of Judges at Shows  Do do on Farms  Do do on Parms  Thing up Pens and other expenses in connection with Shows  Ses connected therewith  Ses connected therewith  The Incidental Exnenses  G. Printing Notices of Competitions, &c.  The Incidental Exnenses  G. Printing Notices of Competitions, &c.  The Incidental Exnenses  G. Printing Notices of Competitions, &c.  The Incidental Exnenses  G. Printing Notices of Competitions, &c.  The Incidental Exnenses  G. Printing Notices of Competitions, &c.  The Loant to the Colonisation Bociely.  The Emount expended as above.	465 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	2 8 888889 8		
Total	<u>                                      </u>		\$1395	<u> </u>  2		

J. O. BEAUBIEN, President, J. COLLIN, Sec.-Treasurer.

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JNTY OF MONTMORENCY,	
COUNTY	
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AGRICULTURAL	

39 Vict	oria.	Sessional Papers. (No. 4.)	)
	cts.		
	•		
	cts.	28 88 98 88	55
<del></del>	<del>69</del>	246 90 34 30 14 14 50 50	\$ 708
CULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY, No. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.	EXPENDITURE	1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per defailed account. 2. Premiums for Farms. 3. Do for Ploughing Matches. 4. Do do on Farms. 5. Meaning up Pens and other expenses in connection with Shows. 5. Keeping Society's Stock, and other expenses of Competitions, &c. 7. Incidental Expenses. 8. Paid for Timothy Seed or other grains. 9. Purchase of animals. 10. Secretary's Salary, being Fer cent on the amount expended as above.	
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OF T	•	·	
IETY	cts.	9 9 9 9 9 9	15
L SOC	•	375 280 156 16 67	\$ 708
AGRICULTURA — s	RECEIPTS.	1. Amount of G. vernment Grant 2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed list 3. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horses Bulls Rams Bulls Bulls Bulls For Burrance Fees for Farm Competitions 5. For Entrance to Show Grounds 6. Permission to sell on do 7. Balance of 1873 8. N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received or account of next year.	Total

ONEZIME GRAVEL, Sec.-Treasurer. CHARLES REAUME, President,

### COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In the list of competitors for the best cultivated farms, no points were given to the class, pastures succeeding grass lands, in the rotation, as this is not ordinarily done in the county. One or more crops of grain are generally taken off before the land is again left to pasture. With regard to the eleventh class, root and fodder plants, Mr. Brown, one of last year's competitors, who has cultivated turnips in large quantities for the past twenty years has been obliged to abandon it, as he says it does not pay.

Mr. Thomassin, who cultivated about two arpents of turnips last year, told us, on visiting his farm, that he would not grow them again to feed his cattle, as they did not pay.

As to the questions put by the Council of Agriculture to the Agricultural Societies, on the advantages or disadvantages of the system of county and parish contests for the best cultivated farms, I am of opinion, after accompanying the judges who visited the farms on two different occasions in our county, that there is no sensible improvement to be noticed. My opinion is that the system of county and parish contests is not that which is required to meet the views of the Council of Agriculture, for the advancement of Agriculture. I think that it would be preferable: 10. to compel farmers who wish to compete, to prepare one or two arpents of land, according to their means, in the manner approved by the Council, instructions, given in writing to the Agricultural Societies, for the farmers who wish to improve their lands, indicating the proper manner in which the land should be prepared, with a guarantee that the Council would abide by it.

In our county, agricultural exhibitions have improved the breed of all animals, so that they could have been shown in the majority of counties.

ONEZIME GRAVEL
Sec-Treasurer.

# AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY, No. 2.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874

\$ cts. \$ cts.						
Premiums paid at Agricultural shows per detailed account detailed account detailed account detailed account detailed account detailed account detailed account detailed account detailed as dorest detailed as default detailed as default detailed as default detailed as default detailed as default detailed as default detailed as default detailed as default detailed as default detailed as default d		cts.				cts.
<b>\$486</b> 16 <b>\$486</b> 16		•	1. Premiums paid at Agricultural shows per detailed account	222 88 86 11 1 49 1 197 1 97 1 4 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<del>:</del>		Π

F. X. LETOURNEAU, Vice-President. JOSEPH PREMONT, Sec.-Treasurer.

### COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2.

The first Agricultural and Industrial exhibition, held by this society, took place in the parish of Ste. Famille, on the 15th of october last.

The large number of exhibitors attending, as well as the diversity of the products shown, both raw and manufactured, prove how popular these exhibitions are, and how much they tend to excite emulation and aid the progress of agriculture. On the exhibition field, good resolutions for the following year are generally made.

Certain superior specimens of such and such cereals, or such and such roots, or such and such breeds of animals, are noticed, and immediately the idea of improvement prevails, and inferior seeds and inferior breeds of cattle are renounced, and in this way the exhibitions are called upon to do an immense good to the Province, in which routine in agriculture has unfortunately become deeply rooted.

I wish to remark that the judges and visitors who thronged the exhibition grounds, were agreably surprised at the great success obtained by this first exhibition. Generally, in all classes, and especially among the textile fabrics, there were certain articles worthy of figuring at a Provincial exhibition.

The Island of Orleans is proud to day of its Agricultural Society. For too long a time, by an inexplicable apathy, she disregarded the advantages to be derived therefrom, and deprived herself of the generous grant to which Societies of the kind have a right.

It is only just to say that the energetic man, who gave the impulse to the formation of this Society is his honor the Warden of the Island of Orleans, F. X. Asselin, Esq. He spared no pains to make the enterprise successful and has to day the legitimate pride of seeing his work entering into a sure path of progress.

May I be allowed to draw your attention to the inconvenince to Agricultural Societies, of knowing only at such a late period the amount to which they are entitled. The various competitions that they should hold very early in the fall, should be advertized for a sufficiently long time in adavance, so that the details may be well known to the public, as also the list of prizes offered. How then can the board of management decide on the amount of the prizes to be offered, if they themselves do not know the amount of the grant to be accorded to them.

This inconvenience is specially felt in the case (wich is ours) in which there are two societies in the same county. It would be easy to obviate this inconvenience by compelling the secretary of each society to give his affidavit of the amount of the subscriptions at an earlier date, which would give greater facilities to the secretary of the Council of Agriculture, to inform us much sooner of the amount of grant to which we are entitled.

The following small table will show the progress of our Society.

Names of the Parishes of the Island of Orleans.	Number of subscribers.	1874. Amonnt of subscriptions.	Total subscriptions.	Total Amount of subscriptions.
Ste. Famille St. Jean St. Laurent St. Pierre St. François Beaulieu	65 28 15	78 00 65 00 26 30 15 00 11 00	191 00	195 50

Year 1873.

Subscribers	133.
Subscriptions	<b>\$</b> 138.50

JOSEPH PRÉMONT, Secretary-Treasurer.

Answer to a Circular issued from the Ministry of Agriculture in December 1874, and addressed to Agricultural Societies.

10. The list of members of this Society is made by parishes at page 3 of this report, and the required summary is at the end of these remarks.

20. The assests of this society are sufficiently detailed on the first page of this report. I would add however that our Society does not as yet possess any real property, buildings, breeding animals, or agricultural instruments, &c., &c. The Society is not indebted to any one, nor is any one indebted to it.

JOSEPH PREMONT, Sec.-Treasurer.

HORFIGHTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MONTREAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	99	cts.	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	•	cts.	3	cts.
1. Amount of Government Grant 328 00 2. Subscriptions from Members par detailed 184.  3. For use of Society's stock, viz:  Horses Bulls Rams  4. Enfrance fees for Farm Competitions. 5. For Entrance to Show Grounds 6. Permission to sell on do do Grant Stock of 1873  Count of next year.	338 296 118 5	37			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Sl.ows per detailed account	256 8	84		
Total	\$747	39			<u> </u>	\$747	39	<del></del>	l

V. F. KAY, President.

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### AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

In consequence of the small amount of money in the hands of the Society no prizes were offered for competition at the Exhibition last year. At the annual meeting held on the 22nd December last, it was resolved to hold an Exhibition the coming year, offering prizes for competition as usual.

HENRY S. EVANS, ~ect.-Treasurer.

I certify that the foregoing report is to the best of my knowledge and belief correct.

W. FREDERICK KAY,
President

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NAPIERVILLE. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

									-
RECEIPTS.	•	cts.	•	cts.	EXIENDITURE.	••	cts.	••	
2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed list. Subscriptions from Members per detailed list. Subscriptions from Members per detailed list. Storm Gowless. Subscriptions. Subscriptions. Subscriptions of Serving of Stallion. Subscriptions of Serving of Stallion. Subscriptions of Serving of Stallion. Subscriptions account of next year.	240 00 240 00 529 00 778 76 388 00	8 8	•	•	1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account 2. Penniums for Farms 2. Do for Standing Grops 3. Expenses of Judges at Shows 4. Etting up Pens and other expenses in connection with Shows 5. Keeping Society's Stock, and other expenses on action with Shows 6. Printing up Pens and other expenses on connected therewith 7. Incidental Expenses 7. Incidental Expenses 7. Incidental Expenses 8. Paid for Timothy Seed or ther grains 9. Balance of price of horse 10. Secretary's Selary, being per cent on the amount expended as above		364 00 162 00 15 00 32 00 272 35 18 38 39 02 70 00		
					11. Balance on hand	514	63		
	\$ 2526	9				\$2526	92		

J. BLAIN, President,

ANT. GOYER, Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NICOLET, No. 1. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITUR, 1874.

	(	=							
	<del>99</del>	cts.	<b>69</b>	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	99	cts.	••	cts
1. Amount of government grant	621	8			1. Premiums paid at agricultural shows per	9			
7. Subscriptions from members per detailed list	1698	923				422 00	3		
Horses	:	:			for ploughing matches				
Bulls					3. Expenses of Judges at shows				
			-		do on standing crops				
					Do do on ploughing matches	:	:		
6. Permission to sell on do	216				nection with shows	:	-		
	53	- «			o. reeping society's stock, and other expenses				
ptions received on	}	<del></del>			Printing notices of competitions, etc				
account of next year	:	:	•		7. Incidental expenses	292	9 8		
						1	3.		
					the amount expended as above	162	93	•	
					Balance on hand	5	** \$25		
Total	\$2588	17			•	\$2588	414		
		•							

J. JUTRAS, Pr·sident.

J. A. BLONDIN, Sect.-Treasurer.

### COUNTY OF NICOLET, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 1.

This Society endeavors specially to encourage the sowing of fodder plants and other well chosen seed, and it is admitted that the Society has, by its method of distributing seed, been the means of greatly improving the agricultural system in the localities within its limits and neighborhord (see the programme of this Society for the year 1874, for the plan adopted in distributing seed).

J. JUTRAS,
President.

J. A. BLONDIN,
Sect.-Treasurer

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NICOLET, No. 2. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS. \$ cts.		<b>₩</b>	cts. EXPENDITURE.	. cts.	•	cts.
1. Amount of Government Grant 35 00 2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed 18t 800 Horses 600 Bulls Rams 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18		•	1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows perdetailed account. 2. Premiums for Farms. 3. Premiums for Farms. 4. Expenses of Judges at Shows. 5. Expenses of Judges at Shows. 6. Do do on Farms. 7. Do do on Standing Grops. 7. Re-ping Society's Shock, and other expenses in consection with Shows. 8. Paid for Timothy Seed or other grains. 8. Paid for Timothy Seed or other grains. 9. Secretary's Salary, being per cent on amount expended as above. 9. Secretary's Salary, being per cent on amount expended as above. 9. Secretary's Balary, being per cent on amount expended as above. 9. Secretary's Salary, being per cent on band mand.	3 50 3 50 8 17 8 17 96 00 97		
Total	1,-			\$135 05		

F. DECOTEAU, President.

Ls. I. ROY, Secretary Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF OTTAWA, No. 1. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1374.

RECEIPTS.	ots.	•	cts.	BXPBNDITURB.	•	cts.	₩	cts.
1. Amount of Government grant. 530 00 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed 114. 3. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horses Bulls. Rans. Boars. Boars. For entrance fees for farm competitions. 51 10 cos. Permission to sell on do 2. For entrance of 1873. N. B.—Am unt of subscriptians received on account of next year.	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		·	1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account 2. Premiums for farms.  Do for stanling crops. 3. Expenses of Judges at Shows.  Do do on farms.  Do do on farms.  Do do on ploughing matches.  4. Fitting up pens and other expenses in connection with shows.  5. Kerping Society's stock, and other expenses connected therewith.  6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.  7. Incidental expenses.  8. Raid for timothy seed or other grains.  9. Secretary's salary, being 7 per cent on \$1,013.64, amount expended as above.  8. Balance on hand	359 144 169 12 12 98 20 20 20 173	25 990 07 090 25 99 99 99		
Total \$1049	53		11		\$1049	65		

ROBERT KENNY, Vice-President,

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF OTTAWA, No. 2.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	•	cts.	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	•	cts.	, <del>ss</del>	cts.
1. Amount of Government Grant 126 00 2. Subscriptions from Members per delaited 106 00 3. For use of Society's stock, viz : Horses Bulls B	126 90 106 90 2 2 2 95	8 8			1. Fremiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account	183 20 1 1 20	25 25 30 30 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95	•	
T. tal	\$234	ક			ı	\$234	.g	<u>                                     </u>	<u>                                     </u>
				ľ.					

ROBT. WARTERSTON, President. GEO. EDWARDS, Sect.-Treasurer.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

The Society is not as flourishing as we would like to see it; the principal cause is the compulsory farm competition every other year, which is very unpopular with the farmers; and, if it is insisted on by the Board of Agriculture will be the means of breaking up this Society altogether; from 1869 to 1871 there was an average of 41 members, the very year that the new law came into force for farm competition, the numbers went down to between 23 and 24 and they stay there, and this year if the Board will not release this Society from this competition, and allow them a yearly show, it will be a hard matter to get subscribers, as it does not benefit the farmers as a class. They can compete at the shows in grain, cattle &c., and it gives them a spur to sow better seed and to improve their stock; this year on the grounds, we had Ayrshire and Durham cattle of pure breed owned by the farmers, not the large lumber concerns, but the bona fide farmers; also Leicester and Soutdown sheep: the farmers likewise take a great interest in the shows but none in the farm competition, and having a show only once in two years they lose their interest in it and do not take the pains they used to, in past years. The county is too new for only farm and crop competitions, there only being two or three farms, beside the large lumber farm, that can compete and the small farmers will not join the Society, because they consider they are only paying premiums to put into the pockets of the wealthy ones; hoping the board will see the hardness of our case and relieve us from the farm and crop competitions only, and allow us the yearly show as heretofore.

THOMAS HARPER, Sect. Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	**	cts.	••	eg s	RXPENDITURE,	••	cts.	<del>99</del>	cts.
1. Amount of Government grant 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list 3. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horses.  Bulls Rams. Boars 4. Bntrance fees f r farm competitions. 5. For entrance to show grounds 5. For entrance to show grounds 6. Permission to sell on do 6.7. Bulance of 1873 N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions receivel on a count of next year.	659 265 216	8 2 3 3 3 3 3			1. Premiums p.id at Agricultural shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms  Do for standing crops. 3. Kapenses of Judges at shows. 4. Fitting up pens and e her expenses in connected therewith. 5. Keeping Society's stock and other expenses connected therewith. 6. Printing up pens and e her expenses in connected therewith. 7. and other grains. 8. Board of Directors. 9. Board of Directors. 10. Secretary's salary, being per cent or amount expended. 8. Balance ou hand.	38 40 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	\$ 500 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		
Total	\$1,172	8				\$1,172	8		

ALEX. SMART, President.

G. M. JUDSON, Sect. Treasurer.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

At the annual meeting of the members of the County of Pontiac Agricultural Society, held at the Village of Shawville on 21 December 1874, in conformity with Public Notices, as required by law, the Directors, in submitting the eighteenth annual report, informed the members present that as the Exhibition had last season been removed to the Fownship of Onslow and Bristol, it would be satisfactory to the members to know upon what grounds the Directors had been induced to do so.

In the first place, it is well known that some of the members in Bristol had become dissatisfied for reasons best known, to themselves and had withdrawn from the Society, while both that Township and Onslow had endeavored to obtain a separation without effect.

Situated at the extreme Eastern end of the County as Shawville is and could not in any way subserve the general interest of the members to hold the Exhibition there, and in order to try a change of locality, the Directors decided that year to have the annual Exhibition on the Town line between Bristol and Onslow, as such an alternation had worked well in other places.

The movement brought an accession of new members, but had the effect of disatisfying others who had been in the habit of competing at the usual location. Thus the members of Clarendon could only contribute certain articles, leaving their stock behind by reason of the distance from their residences, while the bad state of the roads formed an obstacle in forwarding stock which might otherwise had been sent. Nevertheless the result of the Exhibition was reasonably successful, and the membersof the Legislature for the county, being present, expressed their approbation on the occasion. There was only a decrease of eleven in the class farm stock and produce as compared with last year, but for the reasons before mentioned the stock was less by 18.

However, on the whole, the movement formed a test and may prove important hereafter in weighing the question of annual movement or permanent location.

The Directors have purchased two pure bred Leicester rams and six ewes which are located at different points, so as to serve the general wants, so far as regards ready access. On whole the Society had fair prospects, and there seems a greater interest awakening among the inhabitants so that quite a number of new members are expected to join during the present year. By reason of the extreme drought of the season of eighten hundred and seventy four, the farmers in this section became much disheartened owing to the deficient crops; thus leaving them little to afford in the way of fresh contributions of animals for Exhibition. The crops of all kinds were below an average, as reported by the Inspectors of growing crops, hence it could not be expected that much buoyancy could be shown in carrying out the results of the Exhibition. The Exhibition of seeds nevertheless was remarkable for the season, characterized as it was be extreme drought and rapid maturing of grain crops.

THOMAS HARPER, Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	•	cts.	<b>6</b>	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	99	cts.	•	cts.
1. Amount of Government Grant 636 2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed list. 3. For use of Society's stock, viz:  Horses Boars  A. Entrance Fees for Farm Competitions 5. For Entrance to Show Grounds 6. Permission to sell on do do C. Sale of seed 1873.  C. Sale of seed 22  C. Sale of seed 25  C. Sale of seed 69  C. Sale	63 69 69 68	000 81 73			1. Prymiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account.  2. Premiums for Farms.  Do for Standing Crops.  3. Expenses of Judges at Shows.  Do do on Farms.  Do do on Standing Crops.  4. Fitting up Pens and other expenses in connected therewith.  Ses connected therewith.  Ses connected therewith.  Frincing Notices of Competitions, &c.  Toidental Expenses.  Printing Notices of Competitions, &c.  Toridental Expenses	399 00 20 50 50 50 58 00 477 47 477 47 37 50 353 10	00 00 50 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	·	
TotalBalınce due	\$1240	56	\$1479	88		\$1479	86		<u>                                     </u>

P. LARUE, President.

A. D. HAMBLIN, Sec. Treasurer.

### COUNTY OF PORTNEUF, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Agriculture, in the larger portion of the County, is steadily and rapidly progressing; this is perhaps one of the counties in which the change is most apparant. In addition to the improvements and increase of pasture and grass lands, important changes are noticed in the preparation of manures and the different fertilizers, the system of rotation of crops is better understood and appreciated. Machines of various kinds, especially reapers and horse-rakes, are much in use and their use this year widely extended; ploughs and harrows are generally of the last style and most improved principle. The management of cattle is not what it was a few years ago: the improvement of the breed has made immense steps; butter, owing to the improved management of cows, has increased wonderfully. A cheese factory is in full operation at Deschambeault, and gives the best results both in profit and example, all due to the intelligence and initiative spirit of our enterprising fellow countryman, Mr. Perreault, architect.

The different competitions have certainly largely contributed to the changes and progress of Agriculture in this county. The Gazette des Campagnes, an agricultural journal, gratuitously distributed to all the members of the Society for some years, is a most efficient auxiliary; the agricultural lectures by Mr. Barnard were of great effect. All these different elements, properly managed and carried out, operated a radical change in the agricultural system of the county and have started a movement that will not subside for some time.

Notwithstanding the unusually bad weather, on the day fixed for our agricultural competition, the exhibition was a magnificent success as well in the quantity as the quality of the products exhibited and the large number who attended. But the bad weather occasioned greater expenses than were anticipated, as the articles to be exhibited had to be covered in from the rain. The excess of two hundred and thirty nine dollars in the expenditure is due to the subscription to and postage of the Gazette des Campagnes which we had to pay in advance from 1st November, 1874, to 1st May 1875.

The society will have disposable funds in hand, for the year 1875, a sum of one thousand and sixty eight dollars including a sum of one hundred dollars to be received by it from the liquidation of the "Compagnie du Haras National."

A. D. HAMELIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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AGBICHTHIBAL SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF OHEBEC.
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	ora.	Sessional Papers. (No. 4.)	
	cts.		
	<b>69</b>		
	cts.	00 00 00 00 00 884 886	43
	₩.	6 4 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 4	\$419
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.	EXPENDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for Farms 2. Premiums for Farms 3. Expenses of Judges at Shows. 3. Expenses of Judges at Shows. 4. Fitting up Fens and other expenses in connection with shows. 5. Keeping Society's Stock, and other expenses in connected therewith. 6. Printing Notices of Competitions, &c. 7. Incidental Expenses 6. Printing Notices of Competitions, &c. 7. Incidental Expenses 6. Printing Notices of Competitions, &c. 7. Incidental Expenses 6. Printing Notices of Competitions, &c. 7. Incidental Expenses 6. Printing Notices of Competitions, &c. 7. Incidental Expenses 6. Printing Notices of Competitions, &c. 7. Incidental Expenses 6. Printing Notices of Competitions, &c. 7. Incidental Expenses 8. Paid for Tamothy Seed or other grains 8. Paid for Tamothy Seed or other grains 9. 207 Incidental Expenses 9. 207 Incidental Expenses 9. 207 Incidental Expenses 9. 207 Incidental Expenses 9. 207 Incidental Expenses 9. 207 Incidental Expenses 9. 207 Incidental Expenses 9. 207 Incidental Expenses 9. 207 Incidental Expenses 9. 207 Incidental Expenses 9. 207 Incidental Expenses 9. 207 Incidental Expenses 9. 207 Incidental Expenses 9. 207 Incidental Expenses 9. 200 Incidental Expenses 9. 200 Incidental Expenses 9. 200 Incidental Expenses 9. 200 Incidental Expenses 9. 200 Incidental Expenses 9. 200 Incidental Expenses 9. 200 Incidental Expenses 9. 200 Incidental Expenses 9. 200 Incidental Expenses 9. 200 Incidenta	
SIPTS	cts.		
)F RECE	•		
SNT (	cts	25 00 <b>ee</b>	123
TATEME	₩.	201	\$419
82	RECEIPTS.	1. Amount of Government Grant 201 52 2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed list. 3. For use of S.c.i ty's stock, viz : Horses Boars B	Total

JAMES DINNING, President.

C. R. O'CONNOR, Secretary-Treasurer.

ACHRICHLITURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF QUEBEC. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

1. Amount of Government grant	REGEIPTS.	•	cts.	•	cts.	EXPRNDITURE.	••	cts.	•	cts.
\$829 58	1. Amount of Government grant 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list. 3. For use of Soci ty's stock, viz: Horses Bulls Rums Boars 4. Entrance fees for farm competitions. 5. For entrance to Show grounds. 6. Permission to sell on do do co.7. Balance of 1873. 6. N. B.—Amount of subscriptions recrived on account of next year.		8 8 ! ! ! ! ! !				457 8 8 10 10 15 22 45 45	50 000 000 000 000 000 000		
	Total	\$829			1		\$829	58		!

PIERRE TRUDELLE, President, J. B. DELAGE, Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	•	cts.	•	ots.	EXPENDITURE.	•	cts.	•	cts.
1. Amount of Government Grant 656 00 2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184	252	0 0 1 1 1 1 8 0				405 36 17 17 19 19 16 44 44 297	1		
Total\$	1221	13	\$1,479	86	Balance on nand	1,224	<u> </u>   2	İ	

J A. DORION, President,

C. HARPIN, Sec.-Tr

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### COUNTY OF RICHELIEU, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Agricultural Society of the County of Richelieu, held in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer this thirteenth day of March 1875.

Were present:—J. A. Dorion, esquire, President; Frs. St. Amand, N. P., E. Paul, Michel Larochelle, Marcel Girouard, Octave Potvin, Pierre Plasse, and Louis Bélanger, Directors.

After some conversation on the advantages and disadvantages that may result from the competition of the best cultivated farms either county or parish, the directors came to this conclusion:

10. That while recognizing the advantages that may be derived from the competition for the best cultivated farms which is calculated to promote the interest of Agriculture, they however believe that they are too often repeated, inconsequence the Directors of the Board of management of this Society humbly submit to your Council that this competition be held only every three years in place of every two years, as required by the general regulations of the Council of Agriculture, without preventing the Exhibition of animals, etc., taking place when the competition for farms is not held, and that consequently they be allowed this year to held an agricultural and industrial Exhibition, etc., etc., as last year.

The whole humbly submitted.

Sorel, 13 May 1875.

J. A. DORION,

President,

C. HARPIN, Sec-Treasurer:

AGRICULTURAL SOCITY OF THE COUNTY OF RICHMOND

# STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPRNDITURE, 1874.

Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account.  Premiums for farms.  Do for standing crops.  Do for ploughing matches.  Expenses of Judges at Shows.  Do do on standing crops.  Ito do on standing crops.  Ito do on standing crops.  Fitting up pens and other expenses in connection with Shows.  K-eping Society's stock and other expenses connected therewith.  Bes.  Seeds on bend seed or other grains.
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### CHARLES HALL, President, JOHN MAIN, Secretary Treasurer.

GRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI, NO STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.	<u>:</u>	
٠,	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI, NO. 1.	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

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	•	299 255 255 552 255 552 554	\$1,313	
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	sts	8 23	36	
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D. BÉGIN, President, HENRI MARTIN, Sec.-Treasurer.

### COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. No. 1.

We notice with pleasure that the members of this Society have for some years passed a lopted the excellent plan of sewing pasture and grass lands.

A good number of machines have been purchased, such as reapers, mowers, horse rakes, rollers, sowers, &c.

As for the bull that our society purchased we were able to procure several crosses with our Canadian cows, which promise well, but we had to part with him as he became so wicked we could not keep him any longer. As for the sheep, we have a few young mixed breeds which have effected a change for the better. We encourage our subscribers, as much as possible, to purchase in addition to agricultural instruments, cows, rams, &c, and we have again decided to do the same this year.

This naturally leads us to ask to be exempted from holding the competition for the best cultivated farms, as not having had a county exhibition for four years, it is necessary to have one this year; and it will be absolutely necessary to have a competion of standing crops. Our means are necessarily too limited to meet all these expenses in a proper manner.

Upon all the above we would wish a reply on or before the first of April

Note.—This report will reach you a little later than it should have done, but this delay is owing to the same cause that delayed the return of our election, held in December last; but measures will be taken so that it shall not occur again.

D. BEGIN,
President,

H. MARTIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI, No. 2. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.		St.	••	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	**	cts.	86	cts.
1. Amount of Gove nment grant 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list.  3. For use of Society's stock, viz :  Borses.  4. Entrance fees for farm competitions. 5. For entrance to Show grounds. 6. Permission to sell on do 7. Balance of 1873. 7. Balance of 1873. 7. N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on			•		1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows perdetailed account.  2. Premiums for farms  Do for standing cropt.  Do for ploughing matches.  Do do on standing crops.  Do do on standing crops.  4. Fitting up pens and other expenses in connection with shows.  5. Keeping Society's stock and other expenses connected therewith.  6. Printing notices of competitions, dc.  7. Incidental expenses.  8. lor other grains.  9. being per cent on smount expended as above.				
Total	999489								<del></del>

N.B.—This year is not organized this year.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.

STATEMENT OF RECEITPS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	69	cts.	69-	cts.	EXPENDITURE,	69-	cts.	•	cts.
1. Amcunt of Government grant 656 00  2. Subscriptions from members per detailed 172 75  3. For use of Society's stock, viz: 189 00  Bulls Bulls Bulls 32 00  Rams Boars Conference of From Competitions 5. For entrance to Show grounds. 5. For entrance to Show grounds. 65. For entrance to Show grounds. 65. For entrance to Show grounds. 65. For entrance to Show grounds. 65. For entrance to Show grounds. 66. For entrance to Show grounds. 67. For ent	656 180 32 32 168 335 4 100 350 4	8 5 88	504	82	1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms. Do for standing crops. Do for ploughing matches. 3. Expenses of Judges at Shows. Do do on farms. Do do on ploughing matches of Stiting up pens and other expenses in connection with Shows. 5. Keeping Society's stock and other expenses connected therewith. 6. Printing notices of competitions, &c 7. Incidental expenses. 8. Paid for timothy seed or other grains. 9. Balance paid for purchase of horse. 11. Secretary's salary, being per cent on the amount expended as above.	273 08 1772 75 500 00 860 00 350 01	25 00 00 00 00 00 01	·	
Total.	\$2,599	<b>%</b>			1**	\$2,599	₹		

RICHARD STANDISH, President.

J. N. MESSIER, Secretary Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS		S, S	*	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	••	cla	60	cts.
1. Amount of Government Grant 1873 2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed list list list Bulls Bulls Rams A. Entrance Fees for Farm Competitions.  5. For Entrance to Show Grunds For Entrance to Show Grunds A. Entrance of 1873 See of seed N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account o next year.	85 88 377 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8	8 2 2 8			Shows perches ches in contract of the expentage of the ex	20 35 35 27 2 2 53 (846 66	8 88 8 8 8 8		<u> </u>
Tolal	\$2062	92			10. Delence on nema	\$2062	92		<u>                                     </u>

\* Apart from Government grant in 1873 of \$656 00.

JOHN E. BARRY, President, DAVID OUELLET, Sec.-Treasurer.

## COUNTY OF SAGUENAY, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An increase in the number of subscribers and consequently an improvement in the quality of the seed grain imported, is to be noticed in 1874 as compared with preceding years.

There were in 1873, only 60 subscribers for whom the society imported 553 bushels of seed, whilst in 1874, there were 105 subscribers for whom the society imported 1627 bushels of seed. In 1872, there were 59 subscribers for 650 bushels of seed; in 1871, 46 subscribers for 650 bushels of seed.

An improvement in the quality of the land cleared and in the number of cattle is also to be noted.

The impossibity of comforming fully to the rules to be observed by the Agricultural Societies in general, as far as regards the County of Saguenay, from its isolated position, sparse and indigent population, severe climate, and comparative difficulty of communication, is a matter of notoriety and its exemption from compliying with the strict letter of the rules referred to has been hitherto practically admitted by the Board of Agriculture, and a continuance of the same indulgence is respectfully sought for, on the ground herein mentioned.

The Directors propose to have a comparatively comprehensive exhibition for 1875, both in cattle and farm produce and farm work, for which they will make provision when subscriptions have been collected.

JOHN F. BARRY, President,
DAVID OUELLET, Sec. Tres.

Escoumains 7 January 1875.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF SHEFFORD. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEITPS.	cts.	•	<del>- 1</del>	EXPENDITURE.	•	cts.	••	cts.
656 268	8 %			Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows perdetailed account.      Premiums for farms     Do for standing matches.  Do for ploughing matches.    Company   Company   Company	332 95 382 10	2888	6.0	۶
				3. Expenses of Judges at Shows Less	Loss 5	25	94	98
4. Entrance fees for farm competitions. 5. For entrance to Show grounds 6. Permission to sell on do 7. Balance of 1873 8. N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year.	<u>e</u>			Fitting up pens and nection with Show Keeping Society's sees connected there. Printing notices of coloridental expenses		3 . 84	778	25
				lor of Secretary's salary, being the amount expended as	47	37	144	32
				Cash on hand			923	39
Total \$947	2	***************************************	1		*****		947	\$3

S. N. BLACKWOOD, President. GEORGE ALLAN, Sec. Treasurer.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

The Directors of Shefford County Agricultural Society hereby submit to the Council the following report.

The season just passed has been......

Spring opened rather backward, but the following summer was one of unusual productiveness, the prices obtained for Butter and Cheese and other products of uncommon profit to farmers.

Our annual exhibition held at Watertown on 17th Sept. last showed an improvement on the two preceeding ones. The amount of stock on exhibition was larger and of better quality.

We also notice a marked improvement in the management of our farms, in a measure owing to the wise rules prescribed by your Council for the inspection of the same. We have been greatly benefited by exemptions granted us from county competition on farms.

We have, as per annexed list, three Durham, one Ayrshire, and one Alderney Bull belonging to the Society.

Owing however to our farmers being largely engaged in butter and cheese making and the high price obtained of late years for these products, many imagine that they get a better return for feed given to cows than raising of stock for their dairies. Consequently they do not patronize the Society's bulls as they ought, preferring instead to purchase their cows, at less cost than they can raise them, overlooking the fact that they could raise cows from these improved bulls which would be worth for their dairies, &c. at least double the others.

However, notwithstanding this our stock is gradually improving: still we would be glad to have our farmers take more general advantage of our efforts towards the improvement of stock in this County.

The Society also invested a portion of their funds two years ago in connection with private enterprize in the purchase of a coach stallion.

The stock from this horse has not yet obtained an age to determine fully upon their merits; but judging from present appearance of his stock we have no reason to regret the experiment.

SAMUEL N. BLACKWOOD, Prest.

ANDREW KAY, Vice-Prest.

GEORGF. H. ALLAN, Sec. Treas.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	••	cts.	••	cts.	BXPENDITURE.	••	cts.	••	cts.
1. Amount of Government grant 328 00 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list 7 00 3. Unpaid 8. Unpaid 8 Lancons fees for farm competitions 8 Lancons fees for farm competitions 8 For entrance to Show grounds 8. For entrance to Show grounds 8. For entrance of 1873 8 Lancons of sale of Society Bull less terms awarded 8 Lancount of subscriptions received on account of next year 21	328 224 7 7 7 7	8 88			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account.  2. Premiums for farms.  Do for standing crops.  3. Expenses of Judges at Shows.  Do do on farms.  12 00  13 Do do on standing crops.  14 Do do on plughing matches.  15 Do do on plughing matches.  16 Fitting up pens and other expenses in connected therewith the ses connected the ses c	434 25 12 00 12 00 26 75 26 75 4 02 28 17	25 00 00 75 75 17		
Total	\$589	8				\$589	8		

A. B. WOODWARD, Sec.-Tres.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE.

Copy of annual Report submitted to the members at the annual meeting 29 Dec. 1874 and appproved of:

The Directors of the Town of Sherbrooke Agricultural Society beg to submit to the members thereof their annual Report and Statements of Secy.-Treas., which they hope will be satisfactory to the members of the Society.

The gross receipts of the Society for the past year amount to \$589.00, as per statement herewith submitted, and there is now \$28.17 cash on hand, besides some unpaid subscriptions, part of which may possibly be collected.

The annual Show last year was quite equal to any which preceded it and showed a marked improvement in some descriptions of stock and produce.

If means could be devised whereby a District Show could be had in some central position it would, in the opinion of the Directors, have a beneficial effect in stimulating improvement in Agriculture and it is recommended that steps be taken by the New Board to bring this about.

Sherbrooke, 29 Dec 1874.

J: G. ROBERTSON,
President.

A. G. WOODWARD,

.Secy.-Treas.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF SOULANGES.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	•	cts	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	••	cts.	₩	cts.
1. Amount of Government Grant 2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed list 3. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horse Engls Bulls Rams Boars 4. Entrance Fees for Farm Competitions 5. For Entrance to Show Grounds 6. Permission to sell on do 70. Balance of 1873 9. Balance due by the Society. N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year	656 273 189 189 212 212 218 307	8 8 8			1. Fremiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account	145 128 30 30 25 180 180 128 128 140	8 88 8 8 8888888		<u> </u>
Total	\$1,856	8			•	\$1,856	98		

CHS. O. PEASE, President, L. A. GLADU, Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.

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1. Amount of Government grant. 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list 3. For use of Society's stock, viz:  'Horses.  Bulls.  Rams.  Boars.  4. Entrance fees for farm competitions. 5. For entrance to Show grounds. 6. Permission to sell on do 7. Over paid prizes 8. 5 per ceut on \$914.75. 9. Less subscriptions of 1874 charged to last year's account. N. Balance of 1873. 10. Balance of 1873. 11. Interest.  N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year, \$70.00.	656 267 45 45 45 55 55 55 563 30	8 2 8 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms  Do for standing crops. 3. Expenses of Judges at Shows. Do do on standing crops. Do do on standing crops. Do do on ploughing matches. Do do on ploughing matches. Do do on ploughing matches. Do do on ploughing matches. Do do or other expenses in connection with Shows. S. Keeping Society's stock and other expenses on connected therewith. See connected therewith. See connected therewith. See connected therewith. See connected therewith. See connected therewith. See connected therewith. See Faid. See connected therewith.	479 150 271 271 271 27 28 4 286 4 286 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	\$20000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
Tolal	\$1,510	05				\$1,510	05	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	!

G. C. HANSON, President.

## F. E. LEBARRON, Secretary-Treasurer.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.

The competition at the last annual exhibitions of this Society was not as great as at former exhibitions owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather. The show had been put of from the 24th to the twenty right, (28) at the request of the officers of the Society, whose show was fixed for that (24th) day, and the 28th proved very unfavorable, being cold and rainy, so as to prevent those who had entered manufactured articles from competing; many of the animals also which were entered for competition were not present.

I have not been able to give the list of subscribers by townships as requested, having already made the original list before receiving the request, and indeed it would have been difficult to have done so this year. As the names entered in the books previously as they were brought in by the Directors at various times without reference to the place of residence, but next year I will endeavor, to have them given as directed.

F. E. LEBARON, Sec. Treas.

The transmission of this report has been delayed two weeks to obtain the signature of the President.

F. E. LEBARON, Sec. Treas.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

1874.
EXPENDITURE,
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STATEMENT

RECEIPTS.	cts.	•	cts.	<b>EXPENDITURE</b> .	<b>6</b>	cts.	₩	cts.
1. Amount of Government Grant 656 00 2. Sucscriptions from Members per detailed 1133 96 3. For use of Society's stock, v1z: Horse Bulls Bulls  Hartanee Fees for Farm Competitions 5. For Entrance to Show Grounds 6. Permission to sell on do Cor7. Bulance of 1873 6. Ramount of Subscriptions received on account of next year.	96 00 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for Farms.  Do for Standing Grops. 3. Expenses of Judges at Shows.  Do do on Rarms.  Do do on Standing Matches.  4. Filting up Pens and other expenses in connection with Shows.  S. Keeping Society's Stock, and other expenses in consect of therewith.  S. Keeping Society's Stock.  See connected therewith.  S. Frinting Notices of Competitions, &c., A6  Paid for Timothy Seed cr other grains.  Paid for Timothy Seed cr other grains.  Paid for Timothy Seed cr other grains.  Paid for Timothy Sead cr other grains.	483 46 1163 103	69 69 69		
Total \$1,831	8				\$1,831	8		

C. GAUCHER, President.

## COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The undersigned deems it necessary to observe that the horses are much improved in this county, judging from what was experienced on the day of the exhibition, and seeing the number and value of the animals exhibited at the competition of this year.

J. O. GUERTIN, Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ST. JOHN

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND BXPENDITURE, 1874.

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THOS. GRAY, President.

## EUGENE ARCHAMBAULT, Sec. Treasurer.

## COUNTY OF ST. JOHN'S, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The present state of the society, from what may be judged by the above reports, gives general satisfaction to its members.

The president remarks that in the competitions for the best cultivated farms, the judges should visit the farms of those who have already obtained the first prize, and, without granting any further prize, report whether the farms are kept in as good order or are neglected.

E. ARCHAMBAULT, Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

1874.
PENDITURE,
AND BX
RECEIPTS
OF
STATEMENT

RECEIPTS.	89-	cts.	69-	ols.	• EXPRNOITURE.	•	cts.	49	5,5
1. Amount of Government Grant  2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed list  3. For use of Society's stock, viz:  Horses.  4. Entrance Fees for Farm Competitions.  5. For Entrance to Show Grounds.  5. For Entrance to Show Grounds.  6. Permission to sell on do  7. Balance of 1873.	656 00 270 00 92 55	8 8 1 1 1 1 1 2 8			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account.  2. Premiums for Farms.  do for Standing Crops.  3. Expenses of Judges at Shows.  do do on Farms and other expenses in condection with Shows.  5. Kreping up Pens and other expenses in connection with Shows.  5. Kreping Society's Stock, and other expenses of Comnettions, dc.  6. Printing what is shown as a connected therewith are grains.  7. The grains are connected therewith are grains.  8. The shape of Comnetitions are contents and connected therewith are grains.  10. Balance on hand	628 50 628 50 5 10 5 10 5 00 5 00 5 05	28 88		
Total	\$10,18	23			•	\$1,018	55	140400 070000	

CHS. LAJOIE, President,

## F. E. MILOT, Sec. Treasurer.

## COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The stallions for the use of the Society have been well cared for and are in good condition.

We noticed at our last exhibition of animals, &c., that the foals of the year are much superior to those which were exhibited, before our Society had the use of the above mentioned stallions, both as regards weight, shape, and they appear to have of all the qualities necessary for strength and ability to work without fear of being discouraged.

The year old foals of the same stock, were also found worthy of figuring in our exhibition.

The harvest this year, was much less productive than that of last year, not-withstanding that as much care has been taken to cultivate the fields.

The pasture was not so good this year as last year; caused by the extreme heat of the summer. The sowing of fodder plants seems to have had good results, both as regards pasturing and the general improvement of the land. It is to be regretted that greater encouragement is not given to farmers in this matter.

F E. MILOT, Sec. Treasurer.

The assests of the Society at present, consists as follows:

In the balance in hand from 1874, being \$49.05 and the amount of the subscriptions, received on account of next year: \$107.00, in all \$156.05.

As for the use of the stallions, above mentioned for next year, not knowing how many mares will be served, it seems impossible for the present to establish the value thereof.

CHARLES LAJOIE,
President.

F. E. MILOT, Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF TEMISCOUATA.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	69	cts.	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE,	<b>\$</b>	cts.	64	cts.
I. Amount of Government grant	929	8			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account	543	8		
	267	20							
					88	∞	8		
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Detitions					do on ploughing matches.				
		: :			nection with Shows				
157. Balance of 1873.	148	86			5. Keeping Society's stock and other expenses connected therewith	:	•		
account of next year		•			6. Printing notices of competitions and adver-	er.			
					7. Incidental expenses.	24,0	288		
					9. Paid for dinner	15	38		
					10. Postages		23		
					\$1,413.20, amount expended as above	60 148	25 74		
Total	\$1072	48			1	\$1072	48		
					-		].		

CHS. BERTRAND, President,

L. N. GAUVREAU, Sec. Treasurer.

## COUNTY OF TEMISCOUATA, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The directors of the Agricultural Society of the County of Temiscouata take advantage of your meeting to elect new directors for the year 1875, to thank you for the honor conferred upon them, by your having elected them as directors, and for the cordial support extended by you to them, during the year in which they continued in office, especially on the day of the Exhibition, a day which will be a marked one in the annals of this Society; for your Directors saw with pleasure and satisfaction that the Exibition of this year was the finest and most important we ever had in the county, as well from the number of persons who visited the Exhibition, as the number of exhibitors and the beauty of the manufactured articles exhibited.

Your Directors also noted with pleasure a marked improvement in the animals exhibited. Their attention was specially drawn to the butter, and they were enabled by the number of exhibitors in this class, to judge of the flueness of this article in general, and to be convinced that at present the importance and profit of making good butter is really understood; especially at a time like the present when such a high price is obtained; but to make good butter, good pastures are necessary, and to have good pastures, it is necessary to sow clover. For this reason your Directors therefore would strongly advise you, not only to continue sowing as in the past, but to increase the breadth sown, to sow less wheat and to have more land in pasture, for on this depends the prosperity of the farmer.

The members of this Society should be thankful to the Council of Agriculture, of the Province of Quebec, for having permitted them to expend the subscription of the members in the purchase of clover seed, the importance of which is now being understood, and your Directors would regret if the Council of Agriculture were to withdraw this permission, seeing the good results obtained for this county since its introduction; for, it is a fact that before this society had taken measures to make the importance of its culture known to farmers, few persons were aware of it and of those a very few made use of it.

Your Directors would notice with pleasure the repeal by the Council of Agriculture of this Province, of that part of its regulations, referring to the best cultivated farms, or at least if they would allow Societies the option of adopting it or leaving it aside; for your Directors are convinced from what occured in 1873, that this regulation has done no good in this county, and had no other result than 10 give large sums of money to those who did not require them, and deprive the Society of a sum of money, which they might have expended in purchasing animals of an improved breed that might have been of service to all.

It is because your Directors have remarked from the very beginning, that all the members of this Society were opposed to this regulation, that they have made these observations, entertaining the hope that the Council of Agriculture will permit the Society to expend their money for other purposes than for prizes for the best cultivated farms.

CHS. BERTRAND.
Vice-President.

L. N. GAUVREAU,

Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF TERREPONNE

NICOLIONAL SOCIETI OF THE COUNTI OF TERREDOMNE.	1874.
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	STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.
3	AND
411	IPTS
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3	MRNT
DAG	STATE
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3	

			•					
RECEIPTS.	- 69	cts.	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE, \$	cts.	•	cts.
1. Amount of Government grant 656 2. Subscriptions from members par detailed 184 3. For use of Society's stock, vix: Horses Bulls Rams Bans A. Entrance fees for farm Competitions 5. For entrance to show grounds. 65. For entrance to show grounds. 76. Permission to sell on do 67. 77. M. B.—Arrount of subscriptions received on account of next year.	656 00 364 04 363 05	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			1. Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detailed account.  2. Premiums for farms.  2. Premiums for farms.  3. Expenses of Judges at shows.  4. Expenses of Judges at shows.  5. Connected therewith.  6. Printing up Peus and other expenses in connected therewith.  6. Printing notices of competitions, etc.  7. Incidental expenses.  8. Paid for Timothy seed or other grains.  9. Secretary's salary, being per cent on the amount expended as above.	593 01 13 69 15 15 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26		
				-	Balance on hand 56	568 73•		
Tota!	\$1,355	60			\$1355	5 09		

J. R. MASSON, President.

A. SEGUIN, Secretary-Treasu

## COUNTY OF TERREBONNE, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Directors in forwarding the observations required, and the Secretary-Treasurer avail themselves of the opportunity to say that, since one of the judges wishes all the books to be kept uniformly, they wish:

- 10. That they be sent by the first of September, so that entries may be made immediately and three times the work thus avoided.
- 20. That blanks and printed forms properly divided be furnished; the column for the names being too narrow; the lines too close; the classification of prizes not appropriate; and not to allow printing.
- 30. On the first page the accounts are not proportioned so as to class an account and give a clear idea of it, precise at sight, and should include the report of the auditors.

The whole humbly submitted,

A. SÉGUIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

# AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF THREE RIVERS.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874,

2. Subscriptions from Members per detaile! 134 00 1		cts.
A. Enlis  Rams Boars Boars A. Entrance Fees for Farm Competitions 5. For Entrance to Show Grounds D97. Balance of 1873 N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year	2. Premiums for Farms.  2. Definition of Farms.  Do for Ploughing Matches.  3. Expenses of Judges at Shows.  Do do on Farming Crops.  4. Fitting up P. ns ond other expenses in connection with Shows.  5. Resping Society's Stock and other expenses connected therewith	
Total	**************************************	

O. DUVAL, President,

G. B. R. DUFRESNE, Sect.-Treasurer.

## COUNTY OF THREE RIVERS, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Agricultural Society of Three-Rivers, taking into account the smallness of the number of its members, is prosperous and satisfactory. In addition to breeding animals of high value, purchased by several of its members, the Society purchased a stallion for which it made the last payment this year. All subscribers have the right of using it. The annual exhibition was held and the animals exhibited show a remarkable progress in breed and especially in the breeding of horses, as may be seen by the account hereunto annexed. The accounts of receipts and expenditure nearly balance, leaving the Society in debt for a small balance of two dollars and eighty nine cents (\$2.89). The Society is full of life and its members determined to sustain it.

Several members of this Society are now busily engaged in organizing a great exhibition of the whole district, for next fall, believing it to be the best means of stimulating the zeal of farmers and breeders of stock.

D. DUVAL, President.

In reply to Mr. Leclerc's circular, communicating the resolution adopted by the Council of Agriculture, on the 15th January last, we may state that the members of our Society are unanimously of opinion that it would be preferable to have district exhibitions, in which several counties would meet in competition, rather than have the competitions for the best cultivated farms, which are considered almost useless to the progress of Agriculture.

D. DUVAL, President.

J. R. R. DUFRESNE, Sec. Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL, No. 1.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

							Ì
RECEIPTS	**	cts.	\$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	cts	<b>\$6</b> -	cta.
1. Amount of Government grant 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list 3. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horses.  4. Entrance fees for farm competitions. 5. For entrance to Show grounds. 6. Pur nission to sell on do 7. Arrears collected 9. 20 per cent on \$304 10. Value of Society's Stallion N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next; ser.	151 28 4 29 55 50 58	3 8 8		1. Premiums paid at Agriculturef Shows per detailed account 2. Premiums for farms Do for Do for Do do on farms Do do on standing crops.  4. Fitting up pens and other expenses in connected therewith Do connected therewith  5. Keeping Society's stock and other expenses Connected therewith  6. Printing notices of competitions. dc.  10. Woney loaned  11. Baiance on hand by value of Stallion.	8 8 8 888		
Tolds	\$1,006	28	   {	900'1\$	&		<u>                                     </u>
	-	1	7		-		

ROBT. HARWOOD, President,

A. VALOIS, Sec.-Treasurer.

## COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL, AGRICHLTURAL SOCIETY No. 1.

- 1. General meeting of the 28th December 1874—Statement of accounts—Election.
  - R. W. Harwood, President.
  - W. K. Robinson, Vice-President.

Michel St. Denis, William Thompson, Timothy Parsons, David Léger, George Hodgson, Joseph Goyer, all Directors of Vaudreuil, and Julien Legault also a Director of the parish of Isle Perrot.

- Dr. A. Valois, elected Secretary-Treasurer.
- 20. There are only two parishes that form the Agricultural Society of the County of Vaudreuil No. 1, that is to say, the parish of Vaudreuil and that of Isle Perrot. There are generally only one or two members annually in the parish of Isle Perrot, which, on account of its relatively distant and out of the way situation, prevents its inhabitants from joining the members from Vaudreuil and consequently from competing with them.
- 30. In consequence of these obstacles, it is difficult for the single parish of Vaudreuil, ever to be able to form a numerous society, and it is for these considerations that a petition has already been forwarded to the Council of Agriculture, to unite us into a single Society, with that of the County of Vaudreuil, No. 2, to which we have never had an answer. Neither of these Societies however will ever make any progress until they are joined into one.
- 40. For the same reason we are unable to give in prizes the \$150, which the 18th clause of the general regulations of the Council of Agriculture compels us to give to the best cultivated farms. We are thus obliged to content ourselves with only 4 prizes, namely: \$8. 7, 6, 5, and we cannot do otherwise until our means permit us greater facilities.

Dr. A. VALOIS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Vaudreuil, 30 January, 1875.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL, No. 2.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	•	cts.	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE	•	cts.	**	cts.
1. Amount of Government grant 280 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed 127 3. For use of Society's stocks, viz: 156 Bulls. Rams A. Entrance fees for farm competitions. 5. For entrance to show grounds. 6. Permission to sell on do do N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year.		8 8 8 8 8 8 8			1. Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detailed account.  2. Premiums for farms.  2. Do for standing crops.  3. Expe ses of Judges at shows.  4. Do do on farms.  5. Do do on standing crops.  6. Pritting up pens and other expenses in connection with shows.  7. Keeping Society's stock, and other expenses in connected therewith.  8. Seconnected therewith.  8. Paid for Timothy seed or other grains.  9. Secretary's salary, being per cent on the amond as above.  9. Secretary's salary, being per cent on the amond as above.	33 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	20 00 20 80 80 80 82 80 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82		
Total\$	750	6		1	•	750	19		<u> </u>

H. McMILLEN, Vice-President,

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF VERCHERES, No. 1.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.		. <b></b>	•	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	•	cts.	<b>8</b> ₽	cts.	
1. Amount of Government Grant	283 458 360 360 360 453 453 453 453	8 8 8			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account	370 59 22 00 22 00 20 00 10 00 10 00 458 50 353 78	28 53 60 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total	\$1642	88			<u> </u>	\$1642	38			

L. H. MASSUE, President.

AIMÉ GEOFFRION. Sect.-Treasure

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF VERCHERES, No. 2.

	cts.		<u> </u>
	•	•	
	cts.	0.00 \$4.00	37
	•	311 50 36 00 36 00 25 24 937 00 20 00 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	\$1526
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.	EXPENDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at agricultural shows per detailed account. 2. Premiums for farms. 3. Do for standing crops. 4. Do for ploughing muches. 5. Do do on farms. 6. Do do on standing crops. 7. Reeping Society's stock, and other expenses in consess connected therewith. 8. Sees connected therewith. 8. Printing notices of competitions, &c	
IPTS	cts.		
OF RECE	•		
INE	cts.	9 9 4888	37
STATEM		373 937 199 11 3	\$1526
3	RECEIPTS.	1. Amount of Government grant. 373 00 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list. 937 00 3. For use of Society's stock, viz: Horses. Bulls. Bans. Bans. Bans. Bons Chrance fees for farm competitions. For entrance to show grounds. Bannes of 1873. Balance of 1873. Character to show grounds. Short entrance to this balance. Character fees for farm competitions. Character fees for farm competitions. Short entrance to show grounds. Character fees for farm counted to S. For entrance of 1873. Character fees for farm counted for this balance. Character fees for farm count of next year. Character fees for farm control of next year. Short fees for farm control of next year.	Total

J. R. MILLON, President. CHS. ROBERT, Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF WOLFE, No 1. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

mi.	ı	.1 :	
cts		1	
•			
cis.	6114 00000000000000000000000000000000000	86	
•	302 30 35 35 35	\$491	
EXPENDITURE.	1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account.  2. Premiums for farms.  Do for standing crops.  Do for ploughing matches.  Do do on farms.  Do do on farms.  Do do on standing crops.  A. Fitting up pens and other expenses in connection with Shows.  Connected therewith.  A. Printing notices of competitions, &c  T. Incidental expenses.  R. Printing notices of competitions, &c  T. Incidental expenses.  R. Printing notices of competitions.  Registron do  T. Incidental expenses.  R. Pright on do  T. Incidental expenses.  R. Pright on do  The Auditing Books  13. In debt at present.  14. Secretary's salary, being per cent on the amount expended as "bove		
cts.			ĺ.
•			Ì
St.	0 00 00 008	86	
•	328 157 167 485 65	\$491	
RECEIPTS.	1. Amount of Government grant 2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list	Total	

H. G. BISHOP, President, JNO. McFADDEN, Sec.-Treasurer.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, COUNTY OF WOLF NO. 1

I pray you will excuse the lateness of this document as the late Secretary had mislaid the Book of entries; hoping you will excuse any mistake you may find. The show will be held in Dudswell this year. The prospects of the Society promise better for the coming season.

JOHN McFADDEN, Sec.-Treasurer:

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF WOLFE, No 2 STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	- cts		•	cts.	BXPENDITURE.	*	cts.	•	cts.
4. Entrance fies for farm competitions.  For entrance to Show grounds.  For entrance to Show grounds.  For entrance to Show grounds.  For entrance to Show grounds.  For entrance to Show grounds.  For entrance to Show grounds.  For entrance to Show grounds.  For entrance to Show grounds.  For entrance to Show grounds.  For entrance to Show grounds.  For entrance to Show grounds.  For entrance to Show grounds.  For entrance to Show grounds.  For entrance to Show grounds.  For entrance of I873.  For entrance of I873.  For entrance of I873.  For entrance of I873.  For entrance of I873.  For entrance of I873.  For entrance of I873.  For entrance of I873.  For entrance of I873.  For entrance of I873.  For entrance of I873.  For entrance of I873.	328 00 175 15 175 30	8 =			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account.  2. Premiums for farms.  Do for standing crops.  Do for ploughing matches.  3. Expenses of Judges at Shows.  Do do on farms.  Do do on ploughing matches.  Fitting up pens and other expenses in connection with Shows.  Connected the rewith.  Formula onlices of competitions, dc  Formula onlices of competitions, dc  Formula onlices of competitions, dc  Formula onlices of competitions, dc  Secritary's salary, being 6 per cent on \$\$493\$ amount expended as above  \$\$493\$ amount expended as above  \$\$483\$ amount expended as above  \$\$4843\$ amount expended as above  \$\$25\$	406 25 15 00 6 75 6 75 304 09 304 09	25 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		
Total	\$873 45	ما				\$873	154		

J. PICARD, President,

J. Z. C. MIQUELON, Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF YAMASKA.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	*	cls.	•	cfs eg	EXPENDITURE.	**	cts.	•	\$ 5	
				1			1		1	_
1. Amount of Government Grant 2. Subscriptions from Members per detailed list 3. For use of Society's stock, viz; Horses Bulls Rams 4. Entrance Fees for Farm Competitions 5. For Entrance to Show Groun's 6. Permission to sell on do 7. Balance of 1873 9987 900 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	586	8 8 8	•		1. Premiums raid at Agricultural Shows par detailed account 2. Premiums for Farms.  do for standing crops do for ploughing matches. 3. Expenses of Juges at shows. do do on farms do do do on standing crops. 4. Fitting up pens and other expenses in connection with shows. 5. Keeping Society's stock, and other expenses in connected therewith. 6. Deletter and other expenses in connected therewith. 7. I or other grains. 8. Secretary's salary, being per cent on the amount expended at above. 10. Balance on hand.	385 30 30 30 55 56 56 56 56 155	5 8 8 8 8 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		·	
Totál	\$100	g		11		\$1566	39	***************************************	1 1	
		1								

P. RICHARD, President,

V. GLADU, Sec.-Treasurer.

## COUNTY OF YAMASKA, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Directors have great pleasure in stating that, for some years past, there has been a great improvement in the cultivation of the land and in the various farm animals of all kinds.

The percheron stallion, of which we had the use only during three years, and whose loss we now deeply feel, gave a couple of hundred of fine faols from whom we expect a great deal.

By the special prizes that we offered for animals of improved breeds, imported from other countries, we noticed a considerable improvement in sheep, horned cattle, and pigs. And those purchased by the Society were of great use, as well by their direct effects, as by the impulse given to farmers for the improvement of their board of animals.

Dairy products, woollen and domestic fabrics were acknowledged, at the last Exhibition, to have really and satisfactorily improved.

P. RICHARD, Vice-President.

V. GLADU, Sec. Treasurer.

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## STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT

OF THE

## Secretary of the Council of Agriculture

FOR THE

YEARS 1872-78-74 AND 75 TO SOTH JUNE 1875.

Dr.	ı	THE SECRE	FARY IN ACCOUNT EN	NT WITH THE COUNCIL OF ENDING 31st AUGUST 1872.	THE 31st	g Coun Augus	ICIL ( T 1873	THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR YEAR ENDING 31st AUGUST 1872.		ؿ
Years & Months.	Dates.	В	RECEIPTS.	••	cts.	Months. Date.	Date.	EXPENSES.	<del>9</del>	cts.
August Sept	31 13 28	To Balance on ha Amount of Go Do Do	To Balance on hand this day	11,622 6,689 22,920 8,152	28 40 50 00	<u> </u>		By Agricultural Societies, Secretary's salary Grants of the Council, Expenditure of Council, Travelling expens:s. Purchase of Exhibition grounds	39,068 1,399 5,546 1,184 856 856	80 92 23 80 92 23
Feb March	19 19	Do of interpretation of the Do of Government Do of Government Do of interpretation of Government Do of Government Do of Government Do of Government Do of Government Do of Government Do of Government Do of Government Do	of interest	403 4,000 500 301 4,000 10,144	20000	18/2 Au <b>g</b> ust	E .	Quebec Exhibition, Balance on hand this day	1,082	97
1871 Nov	12	Interest (Domi Total	Interest (Dominion Stock)	60	99			Tetal	\$68,793	64

## STATEMENT A.

## Grants to Agricultural Societies.

do       "Châteauguay       656       00         do       "Dorchester       656       00         do       "Iberville       656       00         do       "Laval       656       00         do       "Montmorency       430       00         do       "Maskinongé       656       00         do       "Argenteuil       656       60	187			<b>\$</b> c	ts.
do       22         do       "Châteauguay       656       00         do       "Dorchester       656       00         do       "Iberville       656       00         do       "Laval       656       00         do       "Montmorency       430       00         do       25       Maskinongé       656       00         do       "Argenteuil       656       60	Septemb	ber 8	Montréal	328	00
do       "Châteauguay	do			656	00
do       "Châteauguay	do	23	Champlain	656	00
do       "Iberville	do	"	Châteauguay	656	00
do       "Iberville	do	"	Dorchester	656	00
do       " Montmorency.       430 00         do       25 Maskinongé.       656 00         do       " Argenteuil.       656 00	do	"	Iberville	656	00
do         25 Maskinongé.         656 00           do         " Argenteuil         656 60	do			656	00
do         25 Maskinongé.         656 00           do         " Argenteuil         656 60	do	"	Montmorency	430	00
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	do	25	Maskinongé	<b>656</b>	00
do "lArthabaska 656.00	, do	"	Argenteuil	<b>65</b> 6	60
1-21 012 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0	ďo		Arthabaska	656	00
		"	Bellechasse	656	00
	do	"	Bonaventure No. 1	282	72
			Bonaventure No. 2	366	72
do "Brome				649	44
do " Charlevoix No. 1	- •	"	Charlevoix No. 1	207	50
do " Charlevoix No. 2 448 50		"	Charlevoix No. 2	448	50
do "Deux-Montagnes 656 00				656	00
do 26 Gaspé No. 1				343	00
do " Gaspé No. 2		"	Gaspé No. 2	222	00
do " Gaspé No 3		"	Gaspé No 3	91	00
do "Huntingdon No. 1		"	Huntingdon No. 1	321	00
"   Huntingdon No. 2		"	Huntingdon No. 2	335	00
4' Jacques-Cartier		66	Jacques-Cartier	656	00
<sup>40</sup> <sup>44</sup>   Kamouraska	. •	"	Kamouraska	656	00
0 4 Lévis 656 00	do	"	Lévis		00
do "Lotbinière No. 1	do	"	Lotbinière No. 1	361	00
do ' Lotbinière No. 2				295	00
do 27 Megantic No. 1	do			372	00
do "   Megantic No. 2 284 00	•	• (	Megantic No. 2	284	00
do " Montcalm 656 00		• (	Montcalm	656	00
do . Montmagny			Montmagny	656 (	00
do 'Napierville 656 00	7-	€(	Napierville	656	00
40 4 Nicolet No. 1, 585 00		•	Nicolet No. 1,	585 (	00
do « Nicolet No. 2	7.0	€(	Nicolet No. 2	71 (	00
do « Pontiac		•(	Pontiac		11
do 4 Portneuf			Portneuf		
328 00		€(	Quebec (city)		
do "Richelieu		41	Richelieu	656 (	00
"[Richmond		••	Richmond		
do "Rimouski No. 1		"	Rimouski No. 1		
" Rimouski No. 2		"	Rimouski No. 2		
" Sherbrooke	_	"	Sherbrooke		
do "St. Jean 656 00	_	"	St. Jean		
do "St. Maurice		"	St. Maurice,		
do "Terrebonne	-	٠,	Terrebonne		
do "Verchères No. 1		"	Vercheres No. 1		
do " Verchères No. 2	-	"	Verchères No. 2	-	-
do " Yamaska 656 00	UU	"	Yamaska	656 (	00

181

1871			8	ct
September	r 27	Bagot	656	0
do	"	Shefford	492	0
do	"	Beauce		0
do	"	Chambly	656	0
do	"	Chicoutimi and Saguenay	1312	0
do ·	"	Compton No. 1	298	0
do	"	Compton No. 2	358	- 00
do	"	Ottawa No. 1	453	00
do	٠ ((	Ottawa No. 2	203	00
do	"	Wolfe No. 1	365	00
do	"	Wolfe No. 2	291	00
do	"	Stanstead		98
do	"	Drummond No. 2	297	26
do	"	Vaudreuil No. 1	123	00
do	"	Vaudreuil No. 2	246	00
1872				
August	19	Bagot	656	100
do	"	Beau harnois	656	00
do	"	Kamouraska		
do	"	Laprairie	. 656	00
do	"	L'Assomption	656	00
do	"	L'Islet	656	00
do	"	Montreal	328	00
do	"	St. Hyacinthe		-
do	16	St. Maurice		
do	"	Berthier	656	
do	"	Saguenay	656	00
do	"	Témiscouata	656	00
do		Rouville	656	
		·	<b>\$</b> 39.068	<u></u>

## STATEMENT B.

## Salary of the Secretary

		• •	
1871	•		s cts.
September 2	61 Paid	salary	116 66
October 2		do	116 66
December	1 do	do for November	116 66
December 3	ob do	do	116 66
	0 do	do	116 66
	8 do	do	116 66
April	1 do	do for March	116 66
do 2	7 do	do	116 66
March 2	8 do	do	116 66
	6 do	do for June	116 66
do 3	ll do	do	116 66
August 3	0 do	do	116 66
			<b>\$1,39</b> 9 92

## STATEMENT C.

## Grants of Council to various institutions.

		•		
1871		•	<b>\$</b> c	ts.
September	16	Subscription to Quebec regatta	250	00
do	7	School of Ste. Anne	30	00
October	14	do L'Assomption	108	00
do	"	do do (quarterly payment.)	<b>30</b> 0	00
do	"	do of Ste. Anne	66	00
do	"	do do (quarterly payment.)	300	00
November	3	Duvernay, Frères, Semaine Agricole	500	00
do	46	School of Ste. Anne	60	00
do	10	do L'Assomption	60	00
December	1	MM. Bulmer & Sheppard (drainage)	400	00
do	4	School of Ste. Anne	62	00
do	"	do L'Assomption	60	00
1872		•		
January	2	do Ste. Anne (quarterly payment)	300	00
do	"	L. Pelletier (prize)	25	00
do	"	School of L'Assomption (quarterly payment)	300	00
do	25	D. McEachran (Veterinary School)	400	00
<b>F</b> ebruary	14	School of L'Assomption	48	00
March	9	do do	60	00
do	15	A. Cowan (drainage)	50	00
do	21	School of Ste. Anne	68	00
April	1	do L'Assomption	60	00
đo	LL	do do (quarterly payment	300	00
do	"	do Ste, Anne	48	00
dо	"	do do (quarterly payment)	. 300	00
do	8	Dr. Waddell, travelling expenses Veterinary School	20	00
do	19	Duvernay, Frères, Semaine Agricole	500	00
May	3	School of L'Assomption	30	00
ďo	4	do Ste. Anné	58	00
June	7	do do	48	00
do	10	do L'Assomption	30	00
July	18		57	00
do	"	do do (quarterly payment)	300	00
do	"	do L'Assomption do do	300	00
August	7	do Ste. Anne	48	00
J				_
			<b>\$</b> 5,546	00

#### STATEMENT D.

### General Expenditure of Council.

November	7 J. Lovell, printing	\$ ct 75 5 17 6	3
do 4	Mme Sancer, house rent	110 0 2 5	ð
do 1 do 1	Postage stamps	5 0 2 0	
do 2	O Corporation, taxes	39 5	-
December	4 Globe, advertising Veterinary School	20 0	-
do	J. Lovell, printing, do do	5 00	-
do "	H. M. Perrault, surveying and plans Exhibition Grounds.	36 75	-
do 3 1872	Office fuel.	60 00	U
	Office stationery	51 89	Q
February	J. Lovell, Directories	4 00	
do 1	Mme Sancer, house rent	110 00	-
do 10	6 Assurance	3 2	
do 2	R. and T. White, advertisement Veterinary School	16 80	0
March 23	3 W. Evans, seed for Exhibition Grounds	69 90	)
	Burland et Lafricain, repairs of press and die	4 50	-
	Mme Sancer, house rent	110 00	
do	Post Office arc	11 65	-
, do "	Duvernay, Frères, printing	22 50	-
do "	L. Perrault & Co., advertising Veterinary School	27 50	-
June do 1	do travelling expenses from Europe	9 42 50 00	-
40	Canada Express, Co, freight on seed	5 44	_
July 2	Daily Witness, advertising drainage	12 00	
do 2	Postage stamps	5 00	
do 2	J. Lovell, Directory	2 00	-
August	Mme Sancer, house rent	110 00	)
ďo 18	Water taxes	32 10	)
do 20	Thos. Cowan, drainage	50 00	)
do 24	IC. Santoire, (office work)	20 00	
	Office fuel	60 00	
do "	Postage	<b>23</b> 09	,
		\$1,184 92	!

#### STATEMENT E.

### Travelling Expenses of Members.

1871.		8 cts.
September	5[G. Leclère, to Quebec	12 00
do	16 Hon. L. Archambeault, (Exhibition)	37 00
do	"L. Lévesque do	31 50
do .	"G. Leclère and assistant, (Exhibition at Quebec)	41 00
do	25 L. Massue, (several trips).	36 00
do	30 G. Leclère, to pay expenses of deputation to Kingston	75 00
October	21. Resubien Exhibition at Kingston	15 00
do	2 L. Beaubien, Exhibition at Kingston	36 00
do	"H. Bulmer, to Kingston	8 00
	14 A. Sommerville	19 00
do	20 J. M. Browning, (several trips)	76 00
do	"S. N. Blackwood	20 50
do	" G Leclare to Ougher	14 50
	O. Decicle, to wather minimum agreement and account to the control of the control	52 50
do	21 L. H. Massue, (several trips)	
do	P. B. Benoit	20 00
do	A. Domer Arressessessessessessessessessessessesses	13 00
necember	1 H. Bulmer, to Quebec	12 50
ďο	5 G. Leclère, New-York State fair	40 00
do	6 J. Gaudet	12 00
do	15 G. Leclère, to pay travelling expenses of members	40 00
1872		
January	19 A. Casavant	32 00
February		18 <b>0</b> 0
do	18 A. Casavant	6 00
March	8[Rév. F. Pilote	<b>16 0</b> 0
do	9 S. N. Blackwood	6 50
do	" J. Gaudet	<b>15 00</b>
do	" [L. H. Massue	10 00
do	" A. Marsan	5 50
фo	" J, N. E. Faribeault	6 00
do	" L. Lévesque	16 00
do	" Hon. L. Archambeault	15 00
do	" J. M. Browning	18 00
April	9 H. G. Joly	18 00
June	19'A. Marsan.	2 50
do	" L. Lévesque	17 00
do	"E. J. DeBlois	8 25
do	"J. N. E. Faribeault	3 00
do	"J. Gandet	10 00
do	" S. N. Blackwood	6 50
go	"H. G. Joly	10 00
do	" A. Casavant	5 75
ųψ	A. Vasavalit	<u> </u>
		<b>\$</b> 856.50

#### STATEMENT F.

### Exhibition Grounds.

· 1872 April August	24 1	½ of capital and interest to dateinterest on \$4,440	4,699	
	• ,		\$5,009	80

#### STATEMENT G.

	Quebec Exhibition.		
1871 September 6	P. E. Leclère, age of office work	-	cts.
do 16	W. H. Jeffrey, (sundries)		00
do "	Bélanger and Gariépy, a <sub>j</sub> c	. 17	20
October 14	P. L. MacDonell, office work	10	00
do "	R. et T. White, advertising		00
do "	Dufresne & McGarity		93
do "	J. B. Resther, plans for Quebec		00
go 🔐	R. L. Toussignant, advertising	-	60
do 19	Bill Posting	8	
do "	D. McEachran, 'judge)	•	00
do "	P. E. Leclère, balance, of age office work		00
do "	G. A. Guoin, arc badges, ribbon and &c		62
do 27	E. DeBellefeuille		00
do 28	Lawson McCulloch, advertising	15	00
do 30	Storage arc numbers.	5	30
November 2	C. Lussier, advertising	14	00
do "	McLeod and Martel, advertising	8	00
do 6	F. Marchand, do	30	00
do "	J. Lovell, do	40	00
	Duvernay, Frères, printing	221	75
December 4		30	00
do 5	J. C. Langelier, do	8	00
do "	G. J. Barthe, do	8	00
do 22	Plinguet, do	12	co
1872			
January 9	F. Wood Gray, to pay Exhibition atc	<b>3</b> 00	00
February 8	O. Laliberté, advertising	12	00
	-	\$1,082	40
•			

39 Victoria.

Dr.		EN	DING 3	ist .	ENDING 31st AUGUST 1873.	r 187		0	<u>.</u> ن
Months. Date.	Date.	RECEIPTS.	•	cts.	Months. Date	Date	EXPENSES. \$	5	cts.
1872					1872			<u> </u>	
AugustSept Oct	25 28 17 17	To Balance on hand this daydo do do do do do do do do do do do do d	14,645 20,076 4,894 3,180 8,698	\$8882	::::::		By paid Agricultural Societies, A 34,807 Do Secretary's salary, B 1,416 Do Exhibition grounds, C 310 Do Grants of Council, D 4,607 Do Provincial Exhibition, E 2,803 Do General expenses, F 1,124 Do Travelling expenses, G 1,006		73 67 80 99 75 63
Feb2 June	8 + 20 22 +	do interest do do do do Balance from F. W. Gruy do Interest do Deposit do Deposit do do Deposit do do do do do do do do do do do do do	526 60 99 885 5,804	25 28 00 28 00	1873 August	31	Balance on hand this day 11,790		18
		Total \$57,869	\$57,869	38			Total \$57,869	<del>!</del>	28

#### STATEMENT A.

#### Grant to Agricultural Societies.

. 1872			\$	cts.
September	· 23	Joliette	656	00
do		Argenteuil	656	
do	"	Champlain	656	00
do	"	Beauce	656	00
do	"	Châteauguay	656	00
do	. 6	Two-Mountains	656	00
do	"	Hochelaga	656	-
do	"	Iberville	656	
do	"	Jacques-Cartier	656	
ďο	"	Laval	656	
ģo	"	Levis	656	
do	"	Maskinongé	656	
ήo	"	Lotbinière No. 1	383	• -
ďο	"	Lotbinière No. 2	273	•
do	"	Montcalm	656	
do	"	Montmagny	645	•
do	"	Napierville	645	
do	"	Nicolet No. 1	446	
do	"	Nicolet No. 2	210	
do do	66	Portneuf	656 656	
do	"	RichelieuSoulanges	656	
do	"		656	
do	"	StansteadSt. Jean	656	
. do	"	Terrebonne	427	
t do	"	Yamaska	656	
October	1		621	
do	٠,٠	Pontiac	596	
do	"	Richmond	656	
do	"	Sherbrooke	328	- :
do	"	Vaudreuil No. 1	267	.00
do	"	Vaudreuil No. 2	329	16
do	"	Verchères No. 1	449	00
do	"	Verchères No. 2	207	00
do	4	Dorchester	656	00
do		Arthabaska	645	84
do	"	Bellechasse	656	
do	"	Rimouski No. 1	465	
do		Rimouski No. 2	191	
фo		Chambly	656	-
do		Brome	656	
ďο		Charlevoix No. 1	143	
do	"	UIIGI IC V UIA 17U. 4,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	513	
do		Compton No. 1	328	
do	.,	Compton No. 2	328 322	
do do		Drummond No. 2	362 362	
	"	Huntingdon No. 1	302 294	
do do	"	LLUIIIIIIEUVII 1772	390	
do	"	Megantic No. 1	266	
do	_	Trois Rivières.	328	
w	′	100 TOO TOO TOO	940	<b>J</b>

188

1872			\$ (	cts.
October	21	Bonaventure No. 1		
do	"	Bonaventure No. 2		-
ovember	5	Ottawa No. 1		00
do		Ottawa No. 2		
do	"	Wolfe No. 1		00
do	"	Wolfe No. 2	328	00
do	"	Missisquoi	656	00
do	K	Quebec (city)	328	06
do	u	Shefford	656	00
дo	25	Nicolet No. 1, Balance	124	
December	3	Gaspe No. 1	208	
₫o	**	Gaspe No. 2	270	
do	"	Gaspe No. 3	178	00
1873				
August		Bagot	656	
do	**	Berthier		
do	**	Kamonraska		
ďο	*	Laprairie		
do	60	L'Assomption	656	
do	40	Rouville	656	U
		¥	\$34,807	73
		STATEMENT B.		
		Secretary's Salary.		
1872				
			8	cts.
September	30	To paid Salary	116	66
September October	30	do	116 116	66
September October November	<b>3</b> 0	do do	116 116 116	66 66
September October	<b>3</b> 0	do do	116 116 116	66 66
September October November December 1873	30 30 28	do	116 116 116 116	66 66
September October November December 1873	<b>3</b> 0	dododo	116 116 116 116	66 66 66
September October November December 1873 January	30 30 28 31	dodo	116 116 116 116 116	66 66 66 66
September October November December 1873 January Fabruary March April	30 28 31 28	dodo do do do do do do do do do do do do d	116 116 116 116 116 116	66 66 66 66
September October November December 1873 January Fabruary March	30 28 31 28 31	do	116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	66 66 66 66 66 66
September October November 1873 January Fabruary March April May June	30 28 31 28 31 30	do	116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	66 66 66 66 66 66
September October November 1873 January Fabruary March April May	30 28 31 28 31 30 30	do	116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	66 66 66 66 74
September October November 1873 January Fabruary March April May June	30 28 31 28 31 30 30	do	116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60
September October November 1873 January Fabruary March April May June July	30 28 31 28 31 30 30 30 30	do	116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	66 66 66 66 66 66 67 61 33
September October November December 1873 January Fabruary March April May June July	30 28 31 28 31 30 30 30 30	do	116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	66 66 66 66 66 66 67 61 33
September October November 1873 January Fabruary March April May June July	30 28 31 28 31 30 30 30 30	do	116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66
September October November 1873 January Fabruary March April May June July August	30 30 28 31 28 31 30 30 29	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	66 66 66 66 66 67 67 67
September October November 1873 January Fabruary March April May June July August	30 30 28 31 28 31 30 30 29	do	116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	66 66 66 66 66 67 67 67

#### STATEMENT D.

### Grants of the Corncil

1872		• •	\$	cts.
September 1	13	School of Ste. Anne	48	00
October 1	14	do l'Assomption	67	50
uu	"	do do (quarterly payment)	300	00
November	5	do do	48	00
do '	"	do Ste. Anne	48	00
do	7	D. Sommerville, for Veterinary School	70	10
do	9	Fuel for Veterinary School	22	36
do s	29	Bulmer & Sheppard, (drainage)	400	
do '	"	School of Ste. Anne, (quarterly payment)	300	
uu	"	do do		00
December	3	J. Beatty, advertising Veterinary School		00
do .	4	School of Ste Anne		00
	17	do l'Assomption	48	00
1873				
	12	do do (quarterly payment)	300	
ųυ	"	do Ste. Anne do	300	
do	.7	D. McEachran, Veterinary School	400	
ųυ	"	do do advertising	_	00
_ do	9	School of l'Assomption		00
February	1	S. R. Parsons, furniture for Veterinary School	_	80
go	4	P. T. Baron, rent for do do		00
do s	25	J. Quin, keeper of Veterinary School and gas bill		78
March	3	School of Ste. Anne		00
do	22	R. Patton, gas fixtures for Veterinary School		50
April		School of l'Assomption	380	
uО	"~	do Ste. Anue	342	
ġο		D. McEchran, for Dr. Waddell's expenses	22	
	10	"Herald," advertising Veterinary School		00
May	.!	P. T. Baron, rent for Veterinary School	70	• •
do	11	J. Quin, keeper of do do	•	00
do	12	Gas Company for do do		30
		School of Ste. Anne		00
	15			60 00
do do	40	F. Fortier, prizeProwse, Brothers, for Veterinary School		00 05
do :	3V 19	School of Ste. Anne		00
June	30 2	do l'Assomption		00
do	3Õ			00
	$\frac{30}{25}$	do l'Assomption. (quarterly payment)	300	
	$\frac{20}{30}$			50
	ຜ	do do (quarterly payment)	300	
August	L	T. P. Baron, rent for Veterinary School		00
do	"	J. Quin, keeper of Veterinary School		00
do '	15	Veterinary School water taxes		25
. do	18	Veterinary School, water taxes	27	
	•	Common title, work to resoluting believes		
			<b>\$4,</b> 607	99

#### STATEMENT E.

#### Provincial Exhibtion.

1872						\$ (	cts.
September	12	E. Jones, adver-	tising			8	00
October 1873	18	Sherbrooke Gaz	eue, advert	ising	••••••••••••••••••••••••	8	00
March	17	A. Lévesque, à	rhitration		*************	25	00
April	22	Le National, ad	vertising		•••••		
June	6	Le Nouveau Mor	de. adverti	sing			
July	17	Cab hire and to	elegrams			5	00
do	19	J. B. Resther, o	on arc of bi	uildings		1000	00
do	30	Alex. Buntin &	Co		••••••••••	2	75
do	31	Postage stamps	3 <i>.</i>			15	00
do	"	do				9	00
August	2	Duvernay, Frè	res, printin	ıg		<b>3</b> 00	00
ďo	19	Cab Hire	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			10	00
do	20	J. B. Resther, o	on account	buildin	g	.600	00
do	23	do	do	do	1	200	00
do	30	do	do	do	•••••	600	00
					-	\$2803	75

#### STATEMENT F.

### General Expenditure of Council.

1872	\$ cts.
September 12 Subscriptions to Gazette des Campagnes	4 00
do 16 G. Sancer, office work	20 00
October 1 Advertising, Mercury	20 03
do 9 Postage	10.15
do 9 Postagedo 14 A. D. Jobin, notarial deed	1 00
do 18 T. & R. White, advertising	75 00
do "J. Carrel, do	3 00
do "J. Carrel, dodo 25 P. MacDonell, office work	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5 00
November 6 do do do	5 00
do 17 House rent	110 00
do 27 A. Corbeil, work on grounds	3 40
December 16 Taxes Corporation	<b>46 69</b>
1873	
July 28J. Lovell, printing	86 90
do 30 Telegrams and cab hire	5 53
do "J. H. Graham, stationnery	41 20
February 9 House rent	110 00
do 17 Duvernay, Frères, advertising	114 00
do 27 J. Sutherland, office seals	5 00
do 28 Le Nouveau Monde, advertising	12 50
March 1 J. Lovell do	36 00
April 3 D. Rees' Cheese and Butter Testers	7 00
	12 81
do 5 Postagedo 22 Le National advertising	
Tolar alamonary activity and the second activity activity and the second activity activity and the second activity	30 00
May 9 J. H. Graham, stationnery	<b>15 23</b>

do

do

do

June

do

25 00

8 25

24 (10

16 00

17 00

10 00

	The second of th	
1872		\$ cts.
May	12 House rent	110 00
do	14 H. Larin, express morning office	8 2
do	15 Postage stamps	10 00
do	"Duvernay, Frères, printing	111 50
do	29 E. Bonnement, book on cattle	<b>25</b> 00
June	5 J. P. Kensington, account	2 00
do	7 Geo. Dezouche, paper hanging	3 4
фo	9 Postage	5 00
,do	25 Ulric Dequoy, cleaning office	5 00
July	4 J. Lovell, Directory	2 00
August	9 P. O'Meara, office desk	16 00
do	10 Postage	5 00
do do	off Dogues.	7 00 10 00
February	8 U. Dequoy	25 00
robi dary	Zo Durianu & Larricam, cheque book	
		\$1,124.63
	Travelling Expenses of Members.	
1872		\$ cts.
October	9 J. J. Ross	13 00
do	"L. Beaubien, Hamilton & New-York fairs	115 00
do	" L. H. Massue, do do do	125 00 15 90
do do	28 H. G. Joly	18 40
	10 P. B. Benoit.	26 00
go	16 A. Sommerville.	28 00
do	" A. Marsan	19 15
do	"L. H. Massue	32 75
do	" S. N. Blackwood	22 38
do	" G. Leclère	16 50
do	25 P. B. Benoit	18 00
do	30 E. Bonnement	20 00
December 1873	21 J. M. Browning	<b>33</b> 00
January	17 J. M. Browning \$12.00, A. Casavant \$26.60	<b>38</b> 60
_ do	29 A. Casavant	8 50
February	28 do	24 00
March	4 A. Marsan	8 00
do	6. S. Tassé	31 00
go	L . D. 1/01/01/01/01/01/01/01/01/01/01/01/01/01	10 00
do	r. u. uauuch	15 00 26 00
do do	" J. O. Beaubien" S. N. Blackwood	7 50
do	L. Lévesque	40 00
αo	Lit U Magno	95.00

1873		8	cts.
June	3 F. W. Gray	12	00
do	"F. Pilote	10	50
do	" F. Pilote" H. G. Joly	14	00
do	" S. Tassé	10	00
do	" L. Lévesque	16	00
do	" A. Casavant	7	00
do	" A. Marsan	6	-00
đo	" S. N. Blackwood		50
do	" J. N. E. Faribeault	6	-00
do	" J. N. E. Faribeault.  18 G. Leclère	12	00
do	20 A. Sommerville	32	00
Julv	28 G. Leclère	12	50
August	28 G. Leclère	12	00
do	13 J. M. Browning	37	50
		\$1,066	93

LR Cr.			A 34192 C 5516 C 5553 D 1283 E 560 C 5553 39 1283 25 25 25 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	11212 95	10000
OF AGRICULTURE FOR YE.	RXPENSES.		By paid Agricultural Societies, Do Secretary's selary, Do Grants of Council Do Travelling expenses, Do General expenses, Do Sundries, Do Sundries,	31 Balance on hand this day	
ICIL ( Y 187	Date.				
WITH THE COUNCIL OF ENDING 31st JULY 1874.	cts. Motnhs. Date.	1873		July	
THE G 31	cts.		8888888	\$203	7.7
WITH ENDIN	69	·	11790 10400 6546 19150 4000 6875 800 60	425 296 40 200	CENTER!
THE SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR YEAR ENDING 31st JULY 1874.	RECEIPTS.		To Balance on hand this day	Do do Interest	
	Date.		227 58 8 5° ;	11 13 24 20	
Dr.	Months. Date.	1873	Sept	7/281 qq;;; <b>R</b> q 194	

#### STATEMENT A.

#### Grants to Agricultural Societies.

1873			<b>\$</b> c	ets.
September	21	Montcalm	656	00
do	"	Argenteuil	656	
do	"	Châteauguay	656	
do	"	Two-Mountains	656	
do	"	Iberville	656	
do	"	Joliette	656	
do	"	Laval	656	
do.	"	Levis	656	
do	"	Napierville	656	
do	"	Shefford		
do	"	St. John	656	
go	"	St. Maurice	656	
do	"		65 <b>6</b>	
do	"	Verchères, No. 1	362	
do	"	Verchères, No. 2	294	
	٤.	Nicolet, No. 1	609	
do		Nicolet, No. 2	47	
ġο			656	
ďο	"	Chambly	656	
фo	"	Missisquoi	619	60
ďο	"	Montreal	328	
φo	"	Quebec (county)	270	60
do	"	St. Hyacinthe	656	00
do	"	Témiscouata	656	00
do	"	Terrebonne	521	50
do	"	Three-Rivers	328	00
October	17	Beauce	656	00
do	u	Bellechasse		00
do	"	Champlain	656	
do	"	Dorchester	622	38
do	"	Montmagny	656	ñΛ
do	"	Pontiac	595	30
do	u	Portneuf	656	
do	"	Richelieu	590	- 0
do	"	Richmond	656	
do	"	Saguenay	656	
do	"	Sherbrooke	328	
do	"	Soulanges	656	
do	u	Stanstead		
do	"	Yamaska		00
do	ü	Bonaventure, No. 1		00
do	u	Bonaventure, No. 2		76
go ao	"			76
do	u	Charlevoix, No. 1		00
do	1		263	
do	۲.	Gaspé, No. 1	308	
do		Gaspé, No. 2	268	
do	1	Gaspé, No. 3	140	
-do -do	18	L'Islet		00
do	"	Lotbinière, No. 1	308	
uO	"	Lotbinière, No. 2	348	00

1873		\$ cts
October	18 Megantic, No. 1	<b>25</b> 0 0
do .	" Megantic, No. 2	406 0
do	" Montmorency, No. 1	311 0
do	" Montmorency, No. 2	336 0
do	" Ottawa, No. 1	516 0
do	" Ottawa, No. 2	140 0
de	" Rimouski, No. 1	420 09
do .	" Rimouski, No. 2.	236 0
do	" Vaudreuil, No. 1	170 00
do	" Vaudreuil, No. 2	297 (A
do	" Wolfe, No. 1	333 (K
do	" Wolfe, No. 2	323 0
αb	23 Arthabaska	656 Û
do	" Jacques-Cartier	<b>656</b> 00
ďρ	" Compton, No. 1	
do	" Compton, No. 2	476 O
do	" Drummond	<b>30</b> 8 50
do	" Huntingdon No. 1	_
do	" Huntingdon No. 2	174 00
do	" Maskinongé	-
do	"Brome	
do	"Bonaventure No. 1, (balance)	46 2
ďo	"Bonaventure No. 2, do	35 24
do	" Kamouraska do	~ ~ .
. 1874	AND THE STREET OF THE STREET O	
May	20 Gaspé No. 4	164 00
-		<b>\$34,192</b> 00
	•	1

### STATEMENT B.

### Secretary's Salary.

1873				\$	cis.
September October do November December	31 29	do do	e 1st May last	133 133	00 33 33 33 33 33 33
1874 January February March April May June July	27 27 28 25 27 25 23	do do do do do do		133 133 133 133 133 133	33 33 33 33 33
-			•	\$1,516	63

#### STATEMENT C.

### Grants of the Council to various institutions.

			•	
1873.			<b>\$</b> c	ts.
September	11	School of Ste. Anne	40	
Uctober	1	do L'Assomption	72	
do	"	do L'Assomption	300	
oti	17	do Ste. Anne	42	00
do	"	do do (quarterly payment)	300	00
do	22	Veterinary School (advertising)	41	62
do	"	do sett of anatomical diagrams	80	00
do	"	do Mitchell's account	8	85
, do	23	do shelving and cases	84	62
do	31	do advertising	91	25
Novemb <b>e</b> r	6	do fuel	16	80
do	21	MM. Bulmer & Sheppard, drainage	400	00
do	"	Veterinary School, printing	10	25
Decem <b>ber</b>	2	School of Ste. Anne	<b>6</b> 0	00
do	"	do do prize	25	
do	16	do L'Assomption	68	00
qo		Veterinary School, circulars	3	50
do	24	Gazette des Campaynes, grant	200	00
1874	_			
January	7	School of l'Assomption	80	
фо	"	do do (quarter y payment)	300	
do	9	D. McEachran, Veterinary School	400	
do	20	School of Ste. Anne, (quarterly payment)	300	
February	12	Sign and fuel for Veterinary School	17	
do	•	Insurance on museum	15	
do		School of l'Assomption	86	
March	7 13	dodo	90	~ ~
do		do Ste. Anne	45	
do	31	do L'Assomption	390	
April	10	do Ste. Anne	342	
Ma <b>y</b> do	4 5	do do	49	
June	5	do L'Assomption	87	
do	8	do dodo Ste Anne	73	
do			<b>5</b> 9	
do	30	F. Ouellet, prize	25 400	
July	9	J. Lovell, advertising, Veterinary School	400	50
do	6	School of Ste. Anne.	49	
do	24		300	
do	"	do do (quarterly payment) do L'Assomption do	300	
do	٤L	do do do	62	
do	"	L. Grandpré, prize (Ste. Anne)	. 25	
		- Cranapic, prize (Sec. Anne)	. 20	
			<b>\$</b> 53 <b>5</b> 3	39
		· ·		
	_	<del></del>		

### STATEMENT D.

	Travelling expenses of members.		
1873	• • •	\$	cts
September (	L. H. Massue		00
do 18	Revd. F. Pilote		00
	E. J. DeBlois		00
do "	A. Marsan	20	65
do "	L. II. Gauvicau	27	
do "	D. M. DIGURWOUL	34	~ ~
do "	L. Lévesque	22	
do 29	F. W. Gray	43	
do "	J. Gaudet	20	00
do "	A. Casavant	15	00
do "	11 . 12. DCHULL	30	00
_ do_ 24	A. Sommerville	14	
October	L. H. Massue, (several meetings)	50	
do 17	L. Beaubien, New-York fair	40	
do "	A. Marsan	6	50
do "	L. H. Massue, St. Louis and other fairs	1 <b>2</b> 6	00
do "	1E. J. DeBlois	14	00
do "	S. M. Blackwood	6	00
do "	J. J. Ross	27	00
do 23	G. Leclère, for himself and part of Mr. Massue's, expenses		
	at St. Louis fair	214	00
November (	L. Massue	34	80
December 12	L. N. Gauvreau	10	50
do "	A. Somerville	25	
do "	G. Lettere, New-IUE late	40	00
	Revd. S. Tassé.	25	
do 29	P. B. Benoit	22	00
do 23	J. M. Browning	. 30	00
do "	S. M. Blackwood	<b>2</b> 6	<b>5</b> 0
do 24	J. Gaudet	15	00
do "	L. H. Massue	30	00
' do 30	A. Casavant	26	00
do "	S. M. Blackwood	6	<b>5</b> 0
1874			
January 7	G. Leclère	36	00
March 10	J. Gaudet	13	00
do "	L. Lévesque	16	
do "	S. M. Blackwood	7	50
do "	A. Casavant	7	80
do "	A. Marsan	6	50
do "	Hon. L. Archambeault, (three meetings)	43	50
June 23	Revd. S. Tassé	10	00
do "	L. Lévesque	16	00
do "	F. W. Gray	16	00
do "	A. Marsan	6	00
do "	A. Casavant	7	50
do "	A. C. P. R. Landry	15	
do · "	Revd. F. Pilote	10	00
do "	Hon. J. J. Ross	12	00
do "	J. N. E. Faribault	14	00
			_
	1	A4 000 (	35

#### STATEMENT E.

### General expenses of Council.

1873			\$ (	ots.
September	5	P. L. MacDonell, office work	15	00
, do	6	A. T. Kenvon. do	10	00
do	11	A. T. Kenyon, do	15	00
November	1	P. T. Baron, rent	70	00
do	"	J. Quin. keener	12	00
do	6	Dezouche, papering rooms in Mr. Workman's house	98	00
дo	13	3 Vols.,—American short-horn Herd Book	36	00
do	15	P. T. Baron, assesments.	25	92
do	21	P. T. Baron, assesments	27	04
do	"	do do moving of office	23	89
do	22	Postage stamps	5	00
December 1	3	D. Girouard, costs In Re Hôtel-Dieu	100	00
do	6	Magnus & Co., for circulars	4	00
do	31	U. Dequoy, office work	20	00
1874				
January	7	J. B. Rolland et Fils, stationery	100	94
do _	- 8	Post Office account	50	25
do	20	Jos. Lefaivre, office work	22	50
do	27	J. L. Cassidy's account	3	<b>75</b>
do	29	J. Paquette, packing and helping to remove office	10	00
February	5	P. T. Baron, rent	70	00
do	"	J. Quin, keeper	12	00
do	23	J. A. Dupuis, office signs	22	50
March	7	Mitchel & Wilson, 200 factums In Re Hôtel-Dieu	14	<b>50</b>
do	16	H. & H. Merrill. carpet	33	93
do	30	Hunter & Cushing, notarial deeds	10	00
do	"	9th Volume,—American short-horn Herd Book		80
April	13	Postage stamps		00
May	4	B. T. Baron, rent	70	00
do	"	J. Quin, keeper	12	00
June	1	Postage stamps	10	00
ďo		Post Office arrears	11	
July	21	Bélanger, office furniture	12	00
			\$941	90

### STATEMENT F.

#### Sundries.

1873	\$ cts.
November 13 Paid Council of Arts and Manufactures amount sent by error with warrants for Council of Agriculture	2500 00
	\$2500 00

#### STATEMENT G.

### Provincial Exhibition.

	Frouncial Editorion.		•
1373 September do do do October 1274 February April June do	6 J. B. Resther & Co., on account. 22 Duvernay, Frères, printing, on account. 23 J. B. Resther & Co., on account. 25 do do do 26 Duvernay, Frères, printing. 27 J. B. Resther & Co., balance of account. 28 Fairie's account. 29 Mercury, advertising. 20 Dufresne & McGarity, account.	1000 300 800 600 200 600 4 12	00 00 00 00
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EXPENSES.	Agricultural Societie Secretary's salary' Grants of Council, Traxelling expenses.	l expenses e on hand	• • • •		
		General Balance	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
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Years & Months.	July August	Nov	Feb		

#### STATEMENT A.

### Grant to Agricultural Societies.

1874			\$	cts.
August	20	Drummond	656	00
ďo	cc	Gasné No. 2	164	00
do	"	Hochelaga	656	00
do	"	Namourasna,	656	00
do	"	12 1100 0111 Dat 011 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	. 656	00
do	"	13 1010 V	647	00
do	"	1 1 U U V I I I C	656	
· do	"	St. Hyacinthe	<b>6</b> 56	
September	r 10	Bagot	656	
do	"	Bellechasse	656	7.1
do	"	Berthier	656	-
фo	"	Chambiam	656	
do	"	Châteauguay	656	-
₫ο	"	Chicoutimi	656	
фo		Joliette	656	_
₫o	"	Missisquoi	656	
фo	"	Shefford	656	
фo	"	Three-Rivers	324	
• do		Beauharnois	656	
do	46	DCauco	656	
₫o	"	Two-Mountains	656	
фo	"	Iberville	656	
do	"	LIG V G.L	656	
ďο	"	Saguenay	656	
ģο		Lemiscouava	656	
фo	"	St. Jean	656	
ďο		Gacher (County)	548	
do	22	Chambly	656	
do	28	Montcalm	656 <b>6</b> 39	
do	"	Argenteuil	656	
do do	"	Brome	656	-
do	"	ACVID ************************************	639	
do do	"	Montmagny	590	-
do		Napierville	656	
do	.6	PortneufSt. Maurice	656	00
do	"	Pontiac	656	
do	"	Lotbinière No. 1	320	00
do	66	Lotbinière No. 2	836	00
do	"	Gaspé No. 1	164	
do	"	Gaspé No. 3	164	
do	"	Megantic No. 1	322	
do	"	Megantic No. 2	324	00
go	"	Montreal	328	
do	"	Richmond	656	
do	"	Terrebonne	656	00
do	"	Yamaska	656	00
do	"	Wolfe No. 1	328	00
do	"	Wolfe No. 2	328	00
		90.6		

1874			8	cts
September	r 28	Vaudreuil No. 1	151	. 50
do	"	Vaudreuil No. 2	280	00
do		Arthabaska	644	52
do	"	Dorchester	629	76
дo	"	Laprairie	656	00
do	. "	Soulanges	656	00
do	"	Sherbrooke	328	00
do	"	Montmorency No. 1	375	00
do	"	Montmorency No. 2	. 281	. 00
do	"	Ottawa No. 1	530	00
do	64	Ottawa No. 2	126	00
do	48	Quebec (City)	201	52
October	13	Charlevoix No. 1	391	. 00
do	"	Charlevoix No. 2	265	00
do	"	Jacques-Cartier	656	00
do	"	Richelieu	656	00
do	"	Nicolet No. 1	621	00
do	"	Nicolet No. 2	35	00
November	11	Bonaventure, No. 1	388	00
do	• 6	Bonaventure, No. 2	250	00
do	"	Compton, No. 1	431	. 00
do	"	Compton, No. 2	225	00
do	"	Huntingdon, No. 1	364	00
do	"	Huntingdon, No. 2	292	00
do	"	Maskinongé	656	00
do	"	Rimouski, No. 1	656	00
do	"	Stanstead	656	00
do	"	Verchères, No. 1	283	00
do	"	Verchères, No. 2	373	00
			\$39,883	20

#### STATEMENT B.

### Secretary's Salary.

1874					cts.
August September October	6 Paid	Salary do	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	133	33 33 33 33
November December	1 9	do do do		133	
1875 January	2	do	8		33
February March April	2	do do do			33 33 33 33
May June	1	do do		133	33 33
				\$1,466	63

### STATEMENT C.

### Grants of the Council to various institutions, &c.

1874	<b>\$</b> c	ts
August 3 J. Quin, keeper Veterinary School	12	
do "School of Sie. Anne	48	-
do 6 P. T. Barou, rent and taxes	82	= -
do 6 P. T. Baron, rent and taxes	24	80
September 8 Gas account Veterinary School	11	10
do 11 School of Ste. Anne	48	00
October 3 School of l'Assomption	21	00
do " do do (quarterly payment)	300	
00 0 0 Ste. Anne	48	-
do "do do (quarterly payment)	300	
do 26 James Adams & Co, advertising for Veterinary School	17	
do 27 Duvernay, Frères, do do	39	-
do 28 Montreul Gazette, do do do  November 3 J. Quin, keeper, do do do	47	
November 3J. Quin, keeper, do do do do do 5School of Ste. Anne	12	
do 5 School of Ste. Annedo 7  do L'Assomption	48 50	00
do "P. T. Baron, rent		00
do 11 School of Ste. Anne		00
do - 14 Gas account Veterinary School		70
do 16 Scientific American, advertising.	-	64
do 16 Scientific American, advertising	25	
Décember 3 School of Ste. Anne		00
do 9 Bulmer & Sheppard, drainage	400	00
do 9 Bulmer & Sheppard, drainage	28	00
do 19 Bien Public, advertising do do		<b>0</b> 0
do 29 D. McEachran, annual grant to Veterinary School	600	
do " do advertising do	65	46
1875	120	0.0
January 13 School of l'Assomption, 2 months	120	
do   do do (quarterr) parment,	300 300	
do ' do Ste. Anne do		00
March 8 School of Ste. Anne, 2 months	114	-
do "do L'Assonption, 2 months.	102	2 .
do "do L'Assomption, 2 months	360	
do' ' do Ste: Anne:	:	00
do " do :do (granterly nayment)	300	
do 30 J. B. Côté, prize; (Ste. Anne)	25	00
May 1 School of Ste. Anne	54	00
do 19 P. T. Baron, rent	70	00
do 10 School of L'Assomption		00
June 2 do do do do do do do do do do do do do	46	
do "to do Ste Anne " """	66	00
January 20 A. C. P. R. Landry, prize for treatise on Agriculture	300	UU
	<b>84</b> 748	10
	B4 /40	*C

## STATEMENT D.

### Travelling expenses of members.

1874		·	\$ cts.
August		L. Beaubien	7 00
ďo	24	P. B. Benoit	6 00
do	"	L. H. Massue, (several meetings)	40 00
September	16	A. Sommerville	12 00
_ do	24	Hon. L. Archambeault	24 00
October	7	Rev. F. Pilote	. 7 00
фO	"	Hon. J. J. Ross	10 00
do		J. Gaudet	18 00
do	"	E. J. DeBlois	7 00
do		A. Casavant	6 50
фo	"	D. 14. Gauvicau	16 50
do	"	F. W. Gray	15.00
фo	"	J. N. E. Faribeault	4 50
do	"	L. Lévesque	16 00
ďο	"	M. Wai 5611	7 50.
фo	"	S. N. Blackwood	11 50
ĝο	19	G. Leclère	<b>25 00</b>
do	28	A. Dumaine, carriage hire for committee to l'Assomp-	
_	•	tionL. Lévesque	24 00
do	29	L. Lévesque	21 00
., do	"	S. N. Blackwood	22 00
November		L. Beaubien.	7 00
go	11	J. Gaudet	21 00
	23	L. Massue, meetings and visit to schools	65 00
do	31	S. N. Blackwood	16 50
1875	4.0	77 34	00.00
	10	L. H. Massue	26 00
ob do	10	A. Marsan	21 50
	"	P. B. Benoit	20 00
do do	40	A. Sommerville	21 00
go	19	S. N. Blackwood	26 25 52 05
do	66	G. Leclère	53 25 25 00
go	"		15 00
go	"	A. C. P. R. Landry	46 65
do	96	J. Gaudet	15 00
March	A .	S. N. Blackwood	8 50
do	٦,	A. Marsan	6 00
do	"		9 75
do		F W Cray	20 00
go	"	F. W. Gray	12 00
go	"	I. Lávogano	18 00
do	18	L. LévesqueL. H. Massue, Ottawa & Montreal	50 00
May	19	Rev. S. Tassé	10 00
do		Hon. J. J. Ross	11 00
do	"	I Gandet	8 00
do	"	L. N. Gauvreau, (two meetings)	28 00
do	"	J. N. E. Faribeault	4 50
do	4.	L. Lévesque	16 00
		905	- 5 0 5

205

1875	\$ cts
May 12 S. N. Blackwood	8 5
do "Hon. P. Garneau	10 (
do "A. Casavant	6 5
do "A. Marsan	5 0
do 16 P. B. Benoit, (2 trips)	10 0
do 21 A. Sommerville, (9 trips)	18 0
	\$939 4
STATEMENT E.	
General expenses of Council.	
1874	\$ ct
August 5 Post Office	2 1
September 12 Water taxes for office	14 0
do " Gauthier & Vervais, frames	4 0
do 28 Postage stamps	6 0
do 7 Carriage hire for Council	
October 27 Duvernay, Frères, printing	24 0
November 20 do do advertising	17 0
do 27 J. B. Resther, copy of plans	
do 28 Cie. d'imprimerie Canadienne, printing	5 5
December 3 Postage stamps	10 0
do 4 Ulric Dequoy, office work for Report	15 0
do 4 Offic Dequoy, office work for Reportation	9 5
do 9 Cie. d'Imprimerie Canadienne, printing.	
do 29 Postage stamps	
do 30 G. Leclère, carriage hire, telegrams, &c	
do 31 Le National, advertising	17 3
1875	90.0
January 4 St. John's News, do	
do 23 Post Office, account	3 0
do "Cie. d'Imprimerie Canadienne, printing	4 00
do 26 J. Lovell, advertising in Directory February 2 J. Quin, keeper Veterinary School	9 0
February 2J. Quin, keeper Veterinary School	12 0
do 4 Water taxes	
do 17 Royal Insurance Co., (on Museum)	
do 23 Postage stamps	10 00
do "Fuel for Veterinary School	
March 6 Montreal Herald, advertising	55 00
do 18 J. O. Villeneuve's account	2 0
do 22 Waddel, travelling for examination Vete	nary School 25 0
	3 00
do 21 Ulric Dequoy, cleaning offices	10 00
do 30 Walker & Wiseman, engraving on wood	
May 7 J. Quin, keeper Veterinary School	
do 14 Gas account do do	2 74
do 25 Postage stamps	
do 26 Cie. d'Imprimerie Canadienne	
June 7 Water taxe	
	-
	<b>\$4</b> 39 08

#### REPORT

OF THE

### Committee appointed to visit the Agricultural Schools

0F

### STE. ANNE AND L'ASSOMPTION.

The Committee appointed by the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, to inquire into the working of the Agricultural Schools of Ste. Anne and L'Assomption, proceeded to these localities in October last.

They first went to Ste. Anne and there, after visiting the School house and farm, where the pupils of the school work, and enquiring from various persons, the practical results attained by the pupils, as well with reference to themselves directly as to the influence exercised by this institution upon agriculture in the neighborhood, they regret to state that the board of management of the school does not seem to have understood its mission; which is not only to instruct the pupils, but also to show to the public the manifest advantages of a regular and consistent system of Agriculture. It is true that the pupils worked in the fields according to a theory, admitted and recognized as a good one, but owing to the breadth under cultivation and the various places in which the pupils work, the work performed by the pupils is too much spread out, for any view of the whole to be taken, and neither the public nor the visitor can see the good results of these labors. The pupil himself even never sees the results of his work in their true light.

20. That this method of having work done, here and there, arises from the fact of the agricultural school having no land of its own, in which practical instruction in agriculture can be given to the pupils.

The Committee also regard the fact of employing the time of the pupils in working in fields, not belonging to their institution and for other persons, as placing the pupils in a lower position with regard to those of the other Colleges and schools of the country at large, and hence the disinclination on the part of many parents and guardians to send their children to the agricultural schools.

30. That the school house might be kept in a better state and be repaired in such a manner as to render living in it, more agreable to the pupils.

The Committee recognizing, notwithstanding all the momentary inconveniences, that the agricultural school of Ste. Anne might become an institution of advantage to the Country, through their president, suggested to the corporation of the College of Ste. Anne, who are the governors of the school, certain improvements, so as to render it a more useful agricultural institution and of greater service to farmers round about, and thus fulfil the end in view of the Legislature in establishing it.

# COPY OF LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE GENTLEMEN OF STE. ANNE AND L'ASSOMPTION.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor, &c., &c., and hasten to reply thereto. I may tell you at once as a preliminary remark: that the Committee appointed to visit the Agricultural Schools, of which Committee I have the honor to be President, is animated with the best intentions towards these institutions.

That for my own part, I would deeply regret to have these schools removed and placed under other control; and finally that the Council of Agriculture, in general, favorably regard the institutions of Ste. Anne and L'Assomption.

And now with regard to business, the Council of Agriculture is obliged, so as to satisfy the public, to see that our Agricultural Schools are kept on a sufficiently satisfactory basis, and equal to the expectations of those interested therein, and the Committee, appointed for this purpose, by the Council of Agriculture, will make its report at the next meeting of the Council, probably in march next, and shall be obliged to declare:

That it would be desirable for the College of Ste. Anne and L'Assomption to separate, at least in appearance, every thing connected with the Agricultural Schools from the corporations of the said Colleges. One reason for this is to withdraw the pupils of the Agricultural Schools from the apparent state of inferiority in which they are found, working on property other than that belonging to their Schools. This is the public remark on the subject.

It is of course unnecessary to tell you that we have no right to dictate to the Colleges of St. Anne and L'Assumption as to what they should do. The Corporation of the College may certainly do as it thinks best with its own property, but the Committe would make a few observations in the nature of suggestions, so that the schools may be kept where they are, and in the same hands that have heretofore directed them. For it is understood in law and in intention "that the "schools receiving Government money, must fulfil the end for which they were "established."

Now to make the theory of agriculture efficacious, the practice must be joined to it.

For practice, a field, &c., are necessary. And the desire of the parents of the children, whom they wish to place in the School of Agriculture is, that this field should belong to the School.

Now, Sir, you must not be dismayed at this separation, which will be merely nominal, nor of the expenditure that apparently will arise from it.

I will, without offending you I hope, give you a method of arranging this matter at a small cost.

- 10. The College has certainly the means of separating thirty arpents of land from its possessions.
- 20. The College could, without any trouble, have these worked according to the system of rotation, recommended by the Council of Agriculture. The pupils of 208

the Agricultural School should not work, except on this ground and in their garden. The College, it being well understood, shall have a right to the crop. This farming, if properly done, would be considered as a model.

- 30. The College could select from its herd two or three of the best cows for the purposes required and a couple of good pigs, five or six sheep of improved breed and around the school a dozen fowls of pure choice breeds.
- 40. The best agricultural instruments should be taken as belonging to the school.
- 50. All these animals could be kept in their present quarters by separating their places from the rest by laths.
- 60. A few tables in the dairy should be expressly reserved for the milk from the School cows and for the butter to be made from it. As to the hangar, one page in the receipt and delivery book of the steward of the School, would be sufficient for it. To represent the quality, a few samples of each could be placed to ornament a glass case in the School.

For the house itself, the disposition shown to expend the *rent* in repairs shows in advance the perfect agreement that should and does exist between the School of Ste. Anne and the Council of Agriculture.

The whole shall be considered to be under the management of the Director of the School.

As I have before stated, we cannot demand all these things from the College, it is true; but, after carrefully considering the matter, I do not, and my confrères in this agree with me, think that the instruction given in the School can be efficient without it, and I do not think on the other hand that the College can have any objection to satisfy the public who require it. I hope, Sir, that this letter will not hurt the feelings the estimable members of the corporation of the College, for whom I entertain the highest respect. I am ready to answer all questions that you may put to me.

Believe me, &c., &c.

Ls. Lévesque,
President of Committee on Agricultural Schools.

The Committee regrets again to have to state that the Corporation of the College of Ste. Anne do not think that they can accept these suggestions.

The Agricultural College of L'Assomption is in the same position as that of Ste. Anne, with regard to the practice of Agriculture by its pupils. The house is new and in good order. The same suggestions were made to the Corporation of the College of L'Assumption with the same view. And the Committee is happy in stating that the said Corporation is willing and promises to confirm to the suggestions of the Committee.

LS. LÉVESQUE., Chairman of the Committee on Schools,

L. H. MASSUE,

SAMUEL N. BLACKWOOD,

Montreal, 2 March, 1875.

College of Ste. Anne, 31 January 1875.

To Ls. Lévesque, Esqr.,

N. P. D'Aillebout, M. C. of Agriculture.

SIR,

In answer to your propositions, communicated to the Corporation by the director of the pupils of the Agricultural School, I have the honor to inform you that we hesitate accepting, without restriction, the modifications proposed by you, deeming them to be, at least for the present, impracticable for the following reasons:

- 10. It seems to us that these medifications would require separate management and, consequently, a Director and practical chief, as well qualified for the office as is the *Procurem* and practical chief of the College. Now, when we have so much trouble in securing one for our chief institution, it would be very much more difficult to organize a second board of management for the agricultural school. And, even if we were to succeed, it would be at great cost and perhaps to the detriment of the principal institution; and you will understand, that having just come out a complete downfall we are fearful of again getting into difficulties.
- 20. I know that you think the management need not be changed at all, but here is presented the second reason that makes us hesitate. We have a new *Procureur*, and, although he is in every way qualified, still he does not think that he could manage all these details at least for the first year. We are well disposed to do everything in our power in that direction, as long as it will not prejudice the interests of the College, even to adopt the whole in their entirety, if experience, shows that it is possible, for we, as much as any other, desire to be useful to the public.

However, I would wish to remark to you, that the public of the lower St. Lawrence and the district of Quebec in general, are far from exacting such modifications; I even think that they were never thought of; I, at least, have never heard of them. The pupils themselves are far from complaining of the inferiority of their position, in regard to the pupils of the College, as on the contrary, always and every where they see themselves on the same footing with them, or if there is any difference, it is in their favor.

To demonstrate clearly that our hesitation does not arise from any fear for our autonomy or dependence; but solely from a desire of not risking our chief institution for the benefit of the second, I may state that we would be rather disposed to lease a portion of the farm and fitting rolling stock, or even the whole farm to the Government, leaving the management of the school of Agriculture to the Council of Agriculture or to any one under its control, so that the public requirements may be satisfied. For we would then be discharged from the responsability of the success of the school, and we should not to be obliged to run any risks of an experiment hurtful to the chief institution.

Thus, Sir, we are in accord as to the end in view—the public good: upon the means to be used, we do not absolutely differ; but we do wish to try them and adopt them by degrees.

I hope, Sir, that you will appreciate our good intentions, and on our side, we

will always give to the suggestions of your Honorable Council, all the consideration and obedience possible.

I hope, Sir, that you will accept the expression of the high esteem with which.

I have the honor to be, Your very humble servant,

> F. BUTEAU, Ptre., Sup. M. C. Ste. Anne.

To Mr. Ls. Lévesque,

President of the Com. Agr. S.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that the members of the College of L'Assomption concur in your views, relative to the demands made by you in your last letter, and that they are disposed to confirm thereto as much as circumstances will permit.

Yours very truly, &c.,

FÉRÉOL DORVAL, Ptre.

#### RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Tassé, seconded by Mr. Marsan, moves: that the report upon Agricultural Schools be laid upon the table until the next meeting of the Council in June next, and that the Secretary be instructed to cause the same to be printed and copies to be sent to the members of the Council and to the Agricultural Schools, so that they may study the question and prepare themselves to discuss it in the Council at its next session.—Carried.

#### REPORT

OF THE

## AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS OF STE. ANNE DE LA POCATIERE,

FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

To J. M. Browning, Esq., President of the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Ouebec.

SIR,

I do not think it necessary to repeat here that which has been already stated several times, concerning the organization and programme of the Agricultural School of Ste. Anne; for these remarks I refer to the Report for 1869-70, published in 1871.

It will suffice to add, that the Agricultural course properly called is two year, and is a most complete elementary course, and perfectly suited to local require ments.

But this course is not yet printed: and the students are thus compelled to copy it. It would be greatly desirable if some measures were taken to have a manual of Agriculture, suitable to this country, printed.

The same may be said of the Veterinary Art and rural law. However the want of printed manuals has less inconveniences here, as it takes a great deal less time.

#### STAFF.

Superior, Mr. F. Buteau, Pire.;
Procureur, Mr. J. R. Desjardins;
Director, Mr. N. Proulx, Ptre.;
Assistant-Director, Mr. Ed. Parent, Eccl.;
Professor of Agriculture, Mr. L. D. Schmouth;
of the Veterinary Art, Dr. L. Têtu;
of Rural Law, Mr. F. Buteau;
Practical Chief, Mr. Ferdinand Fortier;
Gardener, Mr. J. B. Veauty;
Foreman of Work Shop, Mr. Damase Caron.

#### PUPILS.

During the year commencing on the 1st of july 1874 and ending on the 30th june 1875, there were 19 pupils in our Agricultural School, as follows:

Former Pupils.—Alphonse Bernier, J. B. Soumande Côté, Eugène Casgrain, Emmanuel Bédard, Arthur Morets, Alf. Ouellet, Henri Hamelin, Arthur Pelletier.

1874,	10th	Octo	ber	Isaïe Bélanger,
"	20	6		Romuald Tremblay,
"	18th	Nove	mber	George Mayrand,
				Jules Langis,
				Philéas Nolin
"	1st	April		Tancrède Dionne,
	6			Louis Bouillon,
"	24			David Guérin,
"				Réal Huot,
"	1st			Emile Parrot

Of this number, nine left before the 1st of July 1875, at the following dates:

1874,	, 18 November	Eugène Casgrain,
"	<sup>°</sup> 27	Alphonse Bernier, Licentiate,
"	23 December	Henri Hamelin,
"	« «	Isaïe Bélanger, at the College,
1875,	21 February	George Mayrand,
		Arthur Pelletier,
		Jules Langis,
"		J. B. Sonmande Côte, Licentiate,
**		Romuald Tremblay.

Thus of the nine who left, only two were accorded certificates of capacity; these two licentiates are now in charge of large farms, where they can put in practice their agricultural knowledge and became more skilled by practice, experience and study.

The others left from want of fitness, of means or of courage. One entered the College where he has realized the hopes entertained of him.

On the whole, it has been a good year for the Agricultural School, both in the number and quality of its pupils; as there were nearly always 10 pupils and during some time, eleven. Those who now remain are well qualified and are all sons of farmers.

#### MODEL FARM.

Unfortunately I cannot state of the model farm that this was one of its good years; for it was difficult to effect any improvement in the land; which is to be desired especially for the advancement of the pupils of the school

For the past three years, fall ploughing has been impossible. Last fall, no ploughing could be done, except in the stubble and even here only two fields, and these were the only ones seen in the parish.

In the spring, we tried to place a new field of ten arpents in the regular rotation, but the dry season came on too quickly, and the idea had to be abandoned for this year.

To give our pupils some experience we confined ourselves to a small piece of land of about 2½ arpents. The preparatory working consisted in blasting, taking out stones and draining by open drains, whilst awaiting an experiment in drainage; then this piece of ground was covered with a good coatling of manure, ploughed over twice and then sown with vegetables.

Thus, to sum up the improvements to the farm for this year, there are, a stone drain of about one arpent, and some stone work to drain a piece of ground joining the farm buildings, blasting and stoning on a portion of the lower garden. These works were done last fall and in the spring a new field for vegetables was prepared.

In all this, we endeavored to lighten as much as possible the labor of the students, following the suggestions of the Committee on agricultural education; but the field for practice being too small we were obliged to put them to work on the the other parts of the farm.

The pupils also took part in the work in the kitchen-garden; but here also, we wished to give them the garden. They cultivated it partly as a recreation, in the morning and in the evening. Their work, consisting in a little of nearly everything, was very encouraging to them as the produce belonged to them.

#### STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF GRANT.

Total grant \$2,000, of which \$1,200 from the Council of Agriculture and \$800 from the Government, for the agricultural year commencing on the 1st of july 1874 and ending on the 30th june 1875.

#### Expenditure:

Director and Head masterProfessor of AgricultureProfessor of the Veterinary Art	\$450 -600 60	00
Professor of rural law	60	00
Servants	100	00
Rent of buildings and lot	192	00
Insurance	24	00
Master-workman, work shop, timber tools, &c	60	00
(Mining and draining \$56 80		
Improving land 50 00		
Materials, prac-   Pupils, Garden 12 00		
tical chief, &c.   Mineral fertilizer 10 00		
Practical chief 56 00		
	184	80
Heating and lighting	59	75
Specimens, &c.       Physical and chemical cabinet.       \$ 4 05         Library, books, papers       55 37         Printing, paper, &c		
Specimens, &c. { Library, books, papers		
Printing, paper, &c		
Carrier Old Land	71	87
Repairs, maintenance, washing, linen, furniture, &c.	144	99
•	\$2007	41

I must here add one remark. The pupils of the school were accustomed to board in the village. Up to this time the bursaries had sufficed to pay this board; but after the Christmas vacation, no one wished to take them under \$9 a month. To insist then on the payment of the surplus over the \$6 amount of the bursaries, that is \$3, would be to close the school; it was also too late to apply to the Council of Agriculture. We wished then to attempt to undertake the boarding of the pupils ourselves for the small sum of \$6 per month for each pupil. But in the present state of the finances of the College we cannot continue it, as the expense occasioned would necessitate too great sacrifices. Up to the present the attempt does not seem to have prejudiced the institution.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration and my sincere devotion to the cause of agriculture.

F. BUTEAU, PRIEST.

College of Ste. Anne, the 21st September 1875.

#### ANNUAL REPORT

FROM THE

## AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL OF L'ASSOMPTION,

FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

SIR.

I have the honor to submit the report of the Agricultural School of L'Assomption for the years 1874-75.

#### THE SCHOOL

The staff.—The staff of the School, except the Assist.-Director, has been the same as the preceding years.

Director.—Revd. Ls. Casaubon, Priest; Assistant-Director, M. Ls. Casaubon, Eccl.; Professor of Agriculture, I. J. A. Marsan, Esq.; Professor of rural law, L. U. Fontaine, Esq.; Professor of Veterinary Art.—

#### TEACHING

Duration of the Courses.—The courses were opened on the first September 1874 and closed on the 25th June 1875. But as the students were tardy in entering, the first preparatory lessons were given on the 10th September, and the Professor of Agriculture, was unable to begin his regular course before the 28th of the same month. Since that date, until the 25th June, he gave to each division 403 lessons or a total of about 537 lessons, lasting from 1 to 1½ hours, on agriculture, farm, stock, dairy, construction of rural buildings, arboriculture, fructiculture, arithmetic, geometry, and practical land surveying.

#### THE COURSE.

- I. Agriculture proper.—10. Agronomy, soils, and sub-soils, their compositions, properties and classification. 20. Culture of the various soils, drainage of marshy grounds, drainage of cultivated soils, ditches, waterfurrows, underdrainage. 30. Pulverization, ploughing, harrowing, rolling, grubbing. 40. Implements and machines required for the above cited operations. 50. Improving. 60. Manuring-
- II. Farm stock.—10. The horse. 20. horned caftle, beef cattle, draft cattle, milch cattle, choice and characteristics of an excellent milch cow, improvement of breeds, &c., &c., breeding, &c. 30. Of sheep, breeds, treatment and food,

21 ค

hygiene. 40. Swine, their breeds, treatment, hygiene and food, fattening and wintering, stabling, &c., 50. Poultry, a few lessons only, time not having allowed a complete course, in that branch. Stabling of cattle, &c.

- III. Rural Buldings.—Sites, relative situations. economical divisions, materials, mode of building, suitable time to build houses, barns, stables, stalls, sheep pens, pig-sties, hay-lofts, garrets, hangars, yards, coach-houses, wells, springs, waterworks, cisterns, horse-ponds.
- IV. Cultivation.—Plantation, pruning, grafting of fruit trees, and cultivation of garden berry-trees. Author in use "Le Verger Canadien."
  - V. Dairy work and butter making.—Canadian, French and Scotch style.
- VI. Arithmetic.—(In the 2nd division), as far as the rules of proportion, comprising simple and decimal fractions.
- VII. Geometry.—Lines, surfaces, solids, with a number of problems on the measuring of the three dimensious, practical application of surveying in the fields &c.
- VIII. Rural law.—The political constitution of Great Britain and Canada. The Municipal Code in all its most practical points.
- IX. Veterinary Art.—Definitions, symptoms, causes and treatment of all the most prevalent diseases, common to animals and which the farmer may possibly cure.

#### SYSTEM OF GRADUATED TEACHING.

We have introduced, this year, with success, the graduated system of teaching on the system of ordinary classes, which might justly be called the pedagogic agricultural system. This was dictated to us by the insufficiency of the acquirements of most of the students. Such a system, is indeed fatiguing for only one professor, who adds thereby to his labor; but this first years' essaying of it has shown how advantageous it is. It gives ambition to the pupils, whom we have, for the above purpose, divided into two sections. Those of the 2nd year forming the first Division, and those of the first year, the second Division.

For purely agricultural studies, both divisions join into one, but geometry and book keeping are taught to the students of the 2nd year and arithmetic to those of the 1st year. The pupils are, however, at liberty to follow both courses the same year, if they need. Thus one must have learned counting, before studying measuring and book-keeping. Geometry, arithmetic and book-keeping, will thus, in future, be taught every year instead of every 2nd year.

A diary, or register is kept, it is called a list and contains a daily account of the work done, of the capacity and progress made by each student. This is recapitulated weekly and forms the weekly, and every month the monthly, and next the quarterly list: and finally the recapitulation of the three quarters, constitute the annual, or general list. Eighty good points are allotted each pupil per week, and these are liable to be neutralized by bad points. This year 39 weekly lists were made out equivalent to a total of 3120 points. The greatest number of points saved was 2658.

#### STUDENTS.

Number.—Our largest number of pupils, this year, was twelve. Of those twelve, two left the school, at the end of December and one fell a victim to

small pox, at the beginning of May last, so that, at the end of the course, on the 25th of June, there remained only nine students, five being in their second year and four in their first year of study.

The statement herewith shows, besides the number, the age of the pupils, their residence, date of entry, and of departure, as well as the degree of capacity and success of each one, and moreover, the course, year, and the attendance of each one at the lectures given by the Professor of Agriculture.

#### TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE PUPILS OF 1874-75.

1st Division.—2nd Year —Agriculture and Geometry.

Names of Students.	Age.	Residence.	Entry. 1874	Departure.	Rank of capacity.	Good points.	Presence at Agricultural Course.
L. Guénette* A. Saucier L. Cardinal W. Fortier E. Saucier O. Sylvestre J. Charbonneau N. Ménard	16 15 15 16 15	Lake Masson Maskinongé Lake Masson Ste. Adèle Rivdu-Loup St. Barthélemy St. Sauveur, Lake Masson	9 " 2 October 21 Sept 5 " 9 October 21 Sept	25 June	2 3 4 5 6	2709 2658 2555 2507 2490 2450	374 388 397 355 347 387

#### 2nd Division.—1st Year.—Arithmetic and Agriculture.

J. Therrien	Maskinongé St. Sauveur	30 ··	" "	3	2442 2272 2241 2111	367 360 398 396
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Premiums.—Three of the students, who completed their courses, this year. obtained the premiums of encouragement of \$25.00, offered by the Council of Agriculture: they are Messrs. L Cardinal, A. Saucier and O. Sylvestre.

Bursaries.—As will be seen, the number of students has barely surpassed the number of bursaries; but we have received many applications for such, during these last years, so that the number of pupils, would evidently increase, if more bursaries were given. The ten bursaries, for this year are retained and some students intend entering at their own expense.

The pupils, this year, were generaly better qualified, in respect of instruction, and their success was accordingly more marked. They were, as a rule, docile and desirous of improving, while they exhibited more taste for study and manual labour. Indeed, it is no ordinary intellect that can at that age understand and be interested in the studies, so dry in themselves, to which they are forced to apply themselves.

We have become assured, that the principal drawback to the success that shouldbe obtained, in our School, is attributable to the youthful age of the pupils, to their very elementary knowledge, and to the too short duration of the course, comprising matters so numerous and so abstruse.

#### WORK SHOP.

The pupils, this year, have displayed more activity, especially during the winter season, in the work in the shop. Many of them, who had never handled carpenters' or joiners' tools have achieved remarkable success. They manifested an aptness for mechanical work, little thought of before and one likely to prove very useful to them in the mangement of a farm. Reckoning, geometry and linear drawing of the principal figures, have contributed largely to this success.

We are of opinion, that any one intending to follow Agriculture as a career, should understand mechanics. Indeed, it seldom happens, that a dexterous and ingenious person fails to be a good farmer. For apart from that love for order and calculation, so necessary to agriculture, which the art of mechanics imparts, the mechanical farmer is enabled to economize by repairing or building, in his lessure moments, a part of his instruments and buildings upon ameliorated plans, or, at any rate, pointing out to men of the art, the defects of such instruments and suggesting improvements therein. To day, manual labor is so scarce that the use of improved machines and buildings has become a necessity every where.

We would like to have the means of placing our small work shop, on a better footing, so as the more to develop and improve the aptness which our students might have for mechanical work, applied to agriculture, such as carpentry, joinery and even iron work, etc., etc., convinced as we are, that their skill, in such pursuits, would promote their success in agriculture.

If, on the American side of our line, the use and improvement of Agricultural implements of every description, destined to replace so advantageously manual labor which is almost impossible to find here, have made such wonderful progress, it is due to the liking and the general fitness of the american people, for the mechanical art. It is a long established fact, that the Agricultural progress of a country, is closely connected with the advancement of mechanics, and the inventive genius of the rural population.

#### LIBRARY.

The library, which contains over 200 bound volumes, treating almost exclusively of Agriculture, besides a good number of pamphlets reports, newspapers, statistics, &c., relating, more or less to Agriculture, has of late been increased by only a couple of volumes. The requirements did not call for more.

The Agricultural productions, which we receive, are the Gazette des Campames, the Revue Agricole of St. Hyacinthe the Americain Agriculturist and the Naturaliste Canadien and two political papers the Minerve and the Gazette de Joliette.

We are still wanting in teaching material, which our limited means deny us, such as black boards for the demonstrations of the principal parts of our oral lessons. Till then we are satisfied to make use of the illustrations afforded in the test-books, and yet it is our belief, that teaching, supported by the use of figures is far more efficient with young men of small education, than purely oral teaching, the latter being difficult of comprehension, owing to the mind, not being subjugated by means likely to strike the senses.

#### THE SCHOOL AS A BUILDING.

Nothing has been done and no expense incurred to complete the school building.

219

Museum of Agriculture.—We wish we had the means of building the Museum of Agriculture already contemplated; the advantages, our school would derive there from are immense.

Without asking for it, we would venture to suggest that the Council of Agriculture or the Government would do a creditable act, by setting aside, a certain additional sum to found such a museum, which would be the property of the body at whose expense, it might be created.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Use made of the monies granted by the Legislature and the Council of Agnculture.

### YEAR 1874--75.

RECEIPTS.		
	. 8	cts.
Balance of the preceding year	0	00
Received from the Government	800	00
Council of Agriculture	1,200	00
Total	\$2,000	00
Expenditure.		_
Director	<b>\$</b> 250	00
Assistant Director	200	00
Professor of Agriculture	600	00
Rural law	60	00
Veterinary Art	60	00
Farm steward	200	00
Rent of school	160	00
Insurance for 4 years	48	00
Heating	100	00
Lighting	15	00
Servants	33	9ž
Papers and correspondence	14	<b>7</b> 5
Work-Shop	33	68
Work-Shop Interest, repairs, furniture	54	68
Travelling expenses	15	50
Agricultural implements	22	00
Extra lessons by a Professor of the School	20	00
Miscellaneous	5	00
Total	\$1,892	83
(Receipts	\$2,000	00
Balance of accounts. Expenditure	1,892	83
Balance	\$ 107	17

We congratulate ourselves that having practised some economy, we have realized a small surplus which will be useful towards procuring some of the most urgent teaching material.

### THE FARM.

The area of the farm has been diminished by a few acres, owing to the selling of a few lots for building purposes.

The land, naturally not very fertile, has been perceptibly improved by the rich cultivation practised thereon for the past few years. We have obtained good pasturage, and this year we may expect an abundant harvest of cereals, vegetables and fodder.

The distribution of crops is not yet regular, and the farm division which would have entailed considerable expense, has not been altered; but a rotation system, which circumstances recommend and which can always be practised without a regular distribution of crops, has been adhered to, with a recommen dable regularity as follows.

1st year.—Planting and weeding potatoes generally, with good manuring spread uniformly on the surface, and immediately turned in by tilling.

2nd year.—Cereals and grains.

3rd and 4th years.-Meadows.

5th and 6th years.—Pasturage.

7th year.—Cereals.

8th year.—On certains soils peas or buck-wheat.

We do not pretend that this rotation is the best of all, but we have thought it advantageous for our soil and wants under the circumstances, under which our essays have been attempted. This rotation system is nevertheless of an improving character in itself and suits a light land destined for fine cereals and sufficiently frest, as the most part of our land seems to be.

### NEW AGREEMENTS.

The Council of Agriculture of this Province after having commissioned a committee of their members to visit our institution during the autumn of 1874 and to report, have exacted, upon the suggestion of said committee, that hereafter, a most regular and complete account should be kept on our farm, with a view of showing, as well to the pupils as to the public, in a clear light what practical results have been achieved in our agricultural experiments. This committee was moreover, commissioned to see, that an area of, at least, 80 acres, superficial measure, should be left to the exclusive control of our School to establish a Model Faim-School Farm proper to be attended to by the students, under the direction of the professor of Agriculture, or of a farm steward, who should merely apply on the field his theoretical lessons.

The corporation of the school seeing the wisdom of this suggestion, have bound themselves to abide by it, and are resolved to put this project into execution, during this school year.

The pupils have heard of this with pleasure, and they will no doubt derive therefrom a more practical taste for agriculture, which does not yield a personal benefit to them.

It is our duty to bear testimony this year to a better disposition on the part of our pupils, for practical work, both with regard to field work and buildings.

### CATTLE.

The improving of the breed has been more developed this year. The beef calle, especially, are superior to those of latter years. The Ayrshire have improved the most.

The Swine species offer good specimens, such as crossed pigs, white-Chester and some of the Berkshire.

The number of horned cattle is about the same as mentioned in our last report.

### FARM BUILDINGS.

No change and no improvements have been made in these buildings.

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

As to such instruments, we have brought a Bouleverseur-herse en fer on Overthowing iron harrow, of the best manufacture. This machine is in great demand and is considered one of the best for the clearing of land in general and of argilaceous land in particular.

Our farm is at present provided with a fair assortment of agricultural instruments and machines.

I trust, Sir, that the importance of the subject, will prove a sufficient excuse for the length and frankly uttered details of this report, and that you will accept the whole with the expression of my most humble regards and respects.

Yours most humbly and respectfully,

Ls. CASAUBON, Ptre.,
Prest. and Director.

### REPORT

OF

# Mr. ARTHUR N. JENNER FUST,

I rofessor of practical and scientific agriculture in the Agricultural School of Richmond,

### COLLEGE ST. FRANCIS.

To the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Quebec.

SIR.

I beg to submit to you a statement, of the present condition of the Agricultural College at Richmond, Quebec.

On the 1st of April, we entered upon the Farm, known as the "Cleveland Place," consisting of 130 acres of cleared land, situated on the magnesian limestone; the soil is pleasingly varied, embracing raw clay, sandy loam, clay loam and black bog. It is of moderate quality and thoroughly drained. So much the better. Not a ditch on the Farm, but a good spring, which seems to be perennial. The buildings are good and convenient, though small.

The proposed course of cropping is the six shift viz. First year fallow crops, consisting of mangolds, sweedes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, horse beans, rape, peas, polatoes, tares, &c. Second year, wheat, barley and oats. Third, fourth and fifth year, grass; sixth year, oats.

This occupies about 110 acres leaving 20 acres for pasture.

The lateness of the season, has prevented our carrying out in full our plans, but we have managed to put in:—8 acres of oats: 4 acres of swedes: 1½ acres of potatoes; 1½ acres of tares; 1 acre of horse beans; ½ acre of carrots and parsnips; ½ acre of garden crops.

The hay of 33 acres is in the Barn, the yield about 20 tons, which will give some idea, of the extreme poverty of the soil. As however, we have bought 350 loads of manure, this will be soon remedied. The oats, though late, look very promising and as they are the hardy, "Black Tartars" will probably yield well. The potatoes are splendid, provided no disease makes it appearance; they should turn out at least, 300 bushels per acre, judging from those—the early rose (rouges há:ives) we have already dug. They consist of the following.

223

Early Rose.

Breezer's King of the Earlies.

State of Maine.

Ash leaf kidneys.

We may report favorably, of all the fallow crops, except the horse bean which were too late. The Swedes promise a full crop. Melons and cucumber superb and very much in advance in point of time of all our neighbours.

The stock, on the farm, at present is as follows: 1 Ayrshire cow; 5 short horn do and 1 bull "Marcus"; 2 calves; 2 pigs; 2 Heavy draught horses; 1 scotch plough; 1 set of harrows; 1 cultivator; 1 grain drill; 2 scotch carts with harvest panels.

Only two pupils have, as yet, put in an appearance, but 3 more are expected immediately, and after the summer vacation, we fully anticipate, that the college will be full.

The staff of Professors, is as follows:

Practical and scientific agriculture, agricultural chemistry and geology, Arthur N. Jenner Fust.

Mathematics, Charles Parkin.

Natural sceinces, R. Webber, M. D.

French, G. Parayne.

Veterinary surgery, W. H. Simmonds.

General-Superintendent and manager of boarding department: Arthur N. Jenner Fust, Trinity Hall College, Cambridge.

It is hardly necessary to point out the extreme difficulties, we have laboured under at starting. The farm was choked with weeds, and water, and the spring, was the most backward, we have had, for years.

All the land was in grass except 2½ acres and last but not least, our funds were very small; still, we believe, that enough has been done to show, that "Science with practice" (the motto of the Royal Agricultural Society, of England) will in a very short time, subdue inferior soil.

The situation of this College within 1 mile of the G. T. R. Station at Richmond, with a direct route to Portland, Quebec and Montreal, is or should be a great advantage, to us, and we hope that next year, we may be favoured, with the visits of all of who may be interested in the progress of Agriculture in the Province.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR N. JENNER FUST.

St. Francis College Richmond, August 10th 1875.

### ANNUAL REPORT

OF . THE

# AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL OF St. FRANCIS, FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

To the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Quebec,

Sir,

I have the honor to report, on behalf of the trustees of St. Francis College. for the information of the Provincial Government, as to the state and progress of the Agricultural departement of the College, of the above named institution as follows.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Board of Agriculture, and with the concurrence of the committee appointed by that body, in that behalf, the trustees have secured under a lease of 99 years a farm, immediately adjacent to the College, containing 130 acres of cleared land, the major part of which has been under cultivation for very many years. The land is of fair average quality and, in point of location, is admitted to be very advantageous, being within the limits of the municipality of Richmond village, which, as you are aware, is the junction of the Quebec and Richmond and Grand-Trunk main lines of Railway. Under this lease, the trustees have the right of purchase, but pending that contingency the farm is subject to a yearly rental of \$475.

It has been duly proces verballed, and partially referred since the trustees took possession, on the 1st of April last; ample barn accommodation for all present requirements exist and the trustees have furnished the farm, with a portion of the necessary machinery and implements. The want of funds have precluded them from fully equipping this department, but, for the present season, the co-operation, of many of the resident farmers, has enabled the trustees to supply the deficiency in part. It is hoped and belived, that a full equipment of the best modern agricultural machines, will be had, ere the return of another spring.

It was late in the season before the arrangements for leasing the Farm were complete, and the results of the present season, in point of production, though all things considered satisfactory, will fall short, of what, had circumstances, time and season been more propitious, would have been accomplished.

The crops which are now being harvested consist of hay, oats and vetches.

Eleven head of cattle, and a span of valuable horses, have been purchased and, for the most part, paid for; others will be added, as funds permit. The intention of the trustees, is to make thorough bred stock raising a special department of the institution; only a small beginning has been made at present, nor indeed, could it have been expected, that much could be done in this direction in a part only of our season.

It will be gratifying to you, to know, that the two local municipalities of Cleveland and Richmond, have contributed generously towards the prelimenary expensese of the farm; the former, with \$500 and the latter with \$200: these sums have been used, in the purchase of live stock.

Not being embarrassed by the necessity for making any outlay for buildings, the trustees are enabled to devote a larger portion of the funds, than they otherwise could have done, for stock purchases, and in the improvement of the land: but still they will need a considerable sum of money for this purpose, which, it is hoped, will be partly furnished by the liberality of neighboring municipal corporations, to whom, appeals will in due course be made.

The trustees were fortunate enough to secure the services of A. N. Jenner Fust, Esquire, an english gentleman, of special agricultural experience and liberal education, whose knowledge of practical farming, gained upon some of the most advanced farms of the mother country, has been supplemented, by a residence of 17 years in Canada, most of which time, he has spent in agricultural pursuits.

The combination, in one person, of the theoretical and the practical in the highest degree, which the trustees believe the Superintendent of a Model Farm, under Government auspices, should possess is a qualification rarely found, hence they congratulate themselves upon their good fortune, of having made the selection of Mr. Jenner Fust, who came to them highly rcommended, as one eminently fit for the position at once of Professor of Agriculture and Superintendent and manager of the Farm.

The faculty of the College consists of:

- A. N. Jenner Fust, Prof. of Agriculture.
- R. N. Webber, M. D., Prof. of Natural Science.
- G. Parayne, Prof of French.
- C. W. Parkin, Prof. of Mathematics.
- W. H. Simmons, Veterinary Surgery.

The trustees desire to emphasize the fact, that this is not a paper Faculty, but a real one, doing and expecting to do hard practical work. St. Francis College, is known to you as an educational institution of high standing, and the facility afforded for improving the educational standing of students to the agricultural College, by the partial amalgamation of the teaching department of one, with the practical work of the Farm, while it vastly reduces the cost of sustaining the latter, at the same time, affords to Professor Jenner Fust, larger opportunities for attending to the Agricultural work, which a large farm involves and enables the students, the better to acquire a knowledge of both the theoretical and the practical.

It is confidently believed, by the trustees, that results, highly satisfactory to you and the Government, will be made to appear in due time, as the consequence of this happy combination of circumstances.

The College building, which is occupied by Professor Jenner Fust and family, is large and affords ample room and all the facilities for a large number of students as well as for the additional staff of skilled labor, of which, in the first years of the enterprize, the trustees expect to have to avail themselves.

926

The students of St. Francis, as well as those of the Agricultural College, board in the College Building, and it will therefore be seen at once, that the economy of this arrangement, is greatly favorable, to the success of the Agricultural department.

As students come in, the number of hands, to be employed on the Farm, will gradually decrease, although it is expected that some will continue to be employed, whatever may be the number of the students, in view of the necessity, which will always exist, to a greater or less extent, for devoting some time to study and class work in the acquirement, on the part of the student, of scientific agricultural knowledge.

Two students only, up to the present time, have entered and three applications are under consideration.

The following is the course of study adopted by the Faculty, which it is hoped will meet with your approval.

Candidates for admission to the junior class, are examined in reading, dicta; tion, and grammar (all of which, may be either in english or in french); also in arithmetic and geography. Candidates who may be found unprepared, will be admitted to the preparatory Department, to complete their preparation. No candidate will be admitted, to the junior class, under sixteen years of age.

Candidates for admission to advanced standing, are examined, in these studies, and also in those that have been pursued, by the class to which they desire admission.

The scholastic year, will commence, on or about 10th March, and will continue till Christmas.

The whole course of instruction occupies two years. If any are in advance of their class, their spare time, may be given to optional studies in St. Francis College.

The studies of the course, will be taken, in their order, and pupils will be advanced according to their progress.

### JUNIOR YEAR.

Algebra, geometry, book-keeping, theorical and practical, botany, elementary chemistry.

### SENIOR YEAR.

Plain trigonometry; surveying and levelling; zoology, including entymology; physics, including laws of matter, mechanics, hydrostatics, and pneumatics; agricultural chemistry and geology; political economy; composition (english and french); and practical Agriculture, with lectures, throughout the course.

Full course of instruction two years. Those passing their final examination, will be entitled to a diploma as (A. G.) graduate in agriculture.

The trustees, while acknowledging, as in duty bound, the liberality of the Government, are of opinion that it will be found at some early future time, that a larger grant will become necessary. They believe that, what is most generally called for, is a more liberal knowledge of science, as applied to Agriculture, to impart which will, it is obvious, entail a larger outlay of money and time in

teaching Large results in the shape of farm production demand a liberal expenditure of time in the mechanical cultivation of the land, and an enlightened knowledge of the sciences, pertaining to Agriculture, calls for the devotion of considerable time to study, on the part of the students. The school, on the one hand, and the farm on the other, afford the machinery, and funds will supply the opportunity for practically realizing the good intention of the Government, in establishing Agricultural Colleges.

The trustees are earnest in the work they have in hand; they look with confidence for the hearty cooperation of the Government. Their regret is that the funds, at their disposal, are at present too limited to enable them to achieve any thing like the results, they are ambitious to obtain.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR WILCOCKS.

Secretary.

Richmond, August 12th 1875.

### REPORT

OF

### COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES

FOR THE

### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

To the Hon. P. Garneau, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works of the Province of Quebec.

SIR,

In submitting the second annual Report of the operations of the Council of Arts and Manufactures, we have to state that the year through which we have just passed, has been one replete with difficulties, and these difficulties, have been of such a nature as to seriously retard the work in which we are engaged.

Notwithstanding this, the Council has prosecuted the work of Art Education throughout the Province as far as the means at its disposal would allow. Schools having been in operation in eight different localities, and considering that our institution is still in its infancy, the results attained thus far have been exceedingly gratifying.

An increasing desire has been manifested on the part of the working classes to avail themselves of the technical education offered to them, and we feel assured that a superior taste and finish will soon be noticeable in many of our leading lines of manufacture.

During the year new schools have been established in New Liverpool and St. Hyacinthe and these have been carried on successfully, particularly the former, and it is probable that during the present year application will be made from one or two localities for the establishment of schools of Art and Design.

The Council has for some time past deply felt the want of a thoroughly trained teacher, possessing certificates of competency, to assume the direction of all the schools in the Province; and although the funds at the disposal of the Council at the present time will hardly warrant the expenditure, they are endeavoring to obtain the services of a Director previous to commencing next winter's operations.

It is exceedingly desirable to have a uniform system of instruction adopted in all the schools, and to have the same text books used. This would enable the pupils to be more thorougly grounded in their work as each one would be compelled to study the elements and fundamental principles before going at once into that branch to which his inclination would most naturally lead him.

Good results would, we feel assured, follow from the establishment of competetive examinations which might take place annually under the direction of qualified examiners; and the granting of diplomas and certificates to those obtaining a certain standing would urge the pupils on to greater diligence in their studies.

The subjects taught in the different Schools embraced the following:

Geometry, free hand architectural, and mechanical drawing, chemistry, mensuration, modelling, water color painting.

The progress made by the pupils in many instances has been very encouraging, the drawings particularly being of a very high order of merit.

Herewith is added a curtailed Report of the operations of each School.

### MONTREAL SCHOOL

This School was under the direction of the members resident in Montreal; owing to the fact of the Crystal Palace having been wrested from us there was some delay and difficulty in starting, as new forms, black-boards, tables, &c., &c., nad to be procured, those in former use being detained in the Crystal Palace.

The classes, with the exception of that of chemistry were held in the St Nicholas Hall building, which was comfortably fitted up for the purpose. The School was on the whole, very successful although there is not a doubt that if we could have started earlier the attendance would have been much larger.

The following is a list of the different classes with the attendance at each and the names of the different teachers:

	Total number of pupils.	Average No. of pupils.	Number of lessons.	Number ind' lessons.	Names of Teachers.
Free hand Drawing	48 14 20 40	66 13 14 7 12 15 6	51 25 37 25 47 30 19	325 522 175 564 450	W. Lorenz. J. R. Poitras. A. Massy. J. J. Anderson E. Cleff. A. Duval. W. Lorenz.

### QUEBEC SCHOOL.

The classes in Quebec were opened in the month of October in the building known as "La Salle du Patronage" St. John's suburbs. These classes have been very successful, more pupils desiring admission than the rooms could accomodate; the classes were under the direction of Messrs. Peters, Hamel, Campbell and Lepage, gentlemen well qualified to perfom their duties. During the quarterly meeting of the Council in February, the school was visited by the members who expressed themselves as highly pleased with the arrangements of the school and the progress of the scholars. The total number of pupils was 65, the average 36; number of lessons 155, and number of individual lessons 5580.

### SHERBROOKE SCHOOL.

This School was opened in December 1874, and remained open till April 1875. The results have been very satisfactory, many of the students acquitting themselves in a manner highly creditable to themselves, and far beyond the most sanguine expectations of those in immediate control. An entrance fee of \$1.00, was imposed upon each student and the proceeds expended in the purchase of prizes, which, after a careful examination of the papers by impartial judges, were awarded to the successful competitors.

This School was under the control of Mr. R. Smith, a member of the Council, residing in Sherbrooke. The total number of pupils was 28, average attendance 24, number of lessons 35, and number of individual lessons 840. The teacher was Mr. E. Booth.

### LEVIS SCHOOL.

This School was opened on the 15th December 1874, and numbered seventy two pupils and as some of these had never studied geometry or drawing, it was decided to hold two classes, one for beginners, and the other for those more advanced. Owing to the difficulty of securing suitable rooms it was found necessary to place the School outside the town, and this in a great measure prevented the attendance of many who would have otherwise been scholars. It is hoped that next winter, conveniently situated rooms will be secured and the usefuluess of the School thus much enhanced.

The average attendance was 43, the number of lessons given 38, and the number of individual lessons 1634. The school was under the direction of C. M. Carrier, Esq., member of the Council; the teachers, being Messrs. Beauty and Morency.

#### SOREL SCHOOL.

This school was opened on the 2nd of January and closed on the 1st May 1875. Four lessons per week in linear drawing and four in geometry were given. The regular attendance of the pupils and the zeal manifested by them in their work is to be noted. It is hoped by an addition of models and drawings relating to ship building and machinery, that the attendance will be largely increased next year. The number of pupils was 22, average attendance 18, number of lessons 58 and number of individual lessons 1044. The school was under the direction of Mr. H. Beauchemin, member of the Council, the teacher being Mr. F. Lachance.

#### THREE RIVERS SCHOOL.

This school was opened in the first week of October 1874, and was closed at the end of April 1875. The progress of the school was not so satisfactory, as was to have been expected, owing to the fact that Mr. R. McDougall, under whose control it was, was absent from Three Rivers during the winter; the illness of the teacher Mr. Capelle, was also a serious drawback. The average attendance during the winter was six.

### NEW LIVERPOOL SCHOOL.

This school, although established only last winter, has been very successful and shews a record that compares very favorably with that of many which have been longer in existence. The success has been beyond the most sanguine expectations, the interest manifested by the pupils has been very encouraging, many of them residing upwards of a mile from the school and the attendance being

regular throughout the winter; the drawings of the pupils are very creditable indeed, more particularly when we take into consideration that not one of them had ever before received instruction in this branch. The greatest eagerness for knowledge has been manifested, and the progress of this school serves to shew in a marked manner what could be accomplished if a sufficient sum of money was placed at its diposal to procure the necessary appliances.

The total number of pupils was 79 the average attendance 41, number of lessons given 26, and number of individual lessons 1066. The success of the school is entirely due to Mr. L. J. Boivin, who manifested a constant interest therein, and whose services were appreciated by a presentation and congratulatory address from the pupils.

### ST. HYACINTHE SCHOOL.

This school was also established only last winter on the demand of a number of residents of the town: the establishment of a number of manufactories having tended in a large measure to increase the working population.

The establishment of the school was not without its difficulties, seeing that the pupils had no idea whatever of drawing and very few understood its usefulness. The school was opened on the 21st of October, and closed on the 24th of April; the progress made by the pupils was very satisfactory, but the unfortunate illness of the teacher Mr. G. Piret, retarded the work to a certain extent; but it is expected that next year the school will be carried on with renewed vigour, seeing that the difficulties in making a start have been overcome. The number of pupils was 25, and the number of lessons given 24.

The success that has attended the school thus far is due in a great measure to the zeal displayed by Mr. Boucher de LaBruière, who has taken a deep interest in it since its inauguration.

In extenuation of such deficiencies in this report as may be apparent, we beg leave to refer to the difficulties with which we have had to contend, and to the recent institution of this Council, which, in the two years of its existence, has been able as yet only imperfectly to organize the means necessary to carry out its important functions.

We may state that we hope to secure the permament establishment of an industrial museum and library of reference, and of Schools of practical science and design, with that general supervision and promotion of our infaut Arts and Manufactures, so important in the present state of this Province.

The accompanying statement shews the amount received and expended, up to the date of the annual meeting 11th May 1875, by this it will be seen our actual expenditure has exceeded the recceipts by \$3,667.30.

The whole respectfully submitted.

ADOLPHE LÉVÊQUE, .

President.

S. C. SETEVENSON, B. A. Secretary.

Montreal 9th Oct. 1875.

Cr.

The Secretary in account with the Council of Arts and Manufactures
of the Province of Quebec.

Dr.

1874-75 1874 cts. 8 cts. May ..... 20. Balance on hand..... 160 04 By paid General Expen-2309 96 Res ..... 30 " Proceeds of note ...... 1227 05 641 July .. .. real ...... District Schools... " Govt. Grant ........ 5786 1839 20 40 2303 65 1875 Legal Expenses ... 1128 01 January. "Amount returned from " Secretary's Salary. 666 68 Taylor & Bros .... 21 87 Feb... 25 " Proceeds of note. ..... 2440 25 666 Balance on hand ..... 89 "Interest from Banque 25 Nationale .... 88 9556 49 9556 49

### NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# MONTREAL VETERINARY COLLEGE,

### **SESSION** 1875-76.

To the Honorable P. Garneau, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, P.Q. SIR,

In compliance with instructions received through the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture dated Sept. 14th. I beg to submit the following report of the Montreal Veterinary College for the current year, from which, notwithstanding the report being made, before the commencement of the winter session, it will be seen that satisfactory progress has been made.

In my last report, I took the liberty of pointing out, the great disadvantages under which we labored, from want of proper accommodation to meet the requirements of the gradually increasing number of pupils, and also of suggesting that an annual grant should be given by the Government, for the support of this important school, so that it might be placed on an efficient and permanent footing.

To facilitate and ensure the carrying out of the much needed improvements. I attended the meeting of the Council of Agriculture, held in Quebec on the 15th of January last, and presented the following letter.

### Gentlemen,

As you are aware, in 1866 the Board of Agriculture for this Province, being convinced that great benefit would arise, from having a school for Veterinary instruction in this City, where young men could study the Veterinary Science, and thus supply a want, which has been long apparent in the Country. For this purpose, a small sum was granted, as an experiment, and I bad the honor to be appointed to the lectureship and consulting Veterinary Surgeon to the Board. On the subject being brought before the authorities of McGill University by the President (the late lamented Major Campbell), Professor Dawson, the Principal, and Dr. Geo. W. Campbell, Dean of the Medical Faculty, at once gave their most cordial approval, and to their influence and liberality, the school owes, in a great measure its present position. On their recommendation, the Medical Faculty gave the free use, of both lecture-room and museum; the students were admitted at reduced rates to such classes as formed part of the curriculum, the Professors kindly assisting at the examinations and otherwise giving valuable assistance. Two years ago, on the medical school being remov-

ed to their new buildings, near the University, it was found necessary to procure a special lecture-room, nearer to the infirmary and dissecting-room. For this purpose, a room was rented in Barow's block, St. James street, which has since served the double purpose of lecture-room and museum.

Since that time, owing to the increase in the number of pupils and the large additions made to the museum, it is now found too small, and the distance from the University, where they have to attend lectures, occasions the loss of much valuable time, and it is altogether inconvenient for the pupils. Now that the success of the school is beyond a doubt, I hope I may be excused from coming before you, to ask an increased grant, to enable me to place it on a more efficient and permanent footing, now that the benefit derived from this school, are so generally acknowledged, it is most desirable that a complete establishment should be provided, combining all the requisites of a first class Veterinary College. Having as you are aware during the past summer, visited the Veterinary Colleges of Great Britain and France, with the special object of applying my observations to the improvement of this school, I hope, with your assistance, to be able to erect such a College, as will be in keeping with the importance of the science and the City in which it is located. May I take the liberty of submitting the following proposition, viz. If the Council of Agriculture grant me the sum of eighteen hundred dollars annually, for ten years, I will erect a College on Union Avenue, Nos. 6 and 8, near Dorchester Street, in conformity with the attached plans, which will embrace the necessary accommodations, including lecture-room, museum, dissecting-room, infirmary, pharmacy, etc., etc. The Council, to have the right to send, say twenty pupils each year, free of charge, to all the lectures, botany excepted.

The curriculum to be the same as before, including Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, Veterinary Anatomy, Materia Medica and Veterinary Medecine and Surgery. Each pupil on graduating, to pay a fee of five dollars, for registration; the Council to advertise the Bursaries.

On the recommendation of the Executive Committee, the grant of \$1000 hitherto.paid to the Veterinary School was continued and the following resolution passed.

Resolved: That the Committee, with a view of encouraging the erection of the necessary buildings, and at the same time, of the permanency of the Veterinary College in Montreal, as represented in Mr. McEachran's letter, recommends that a petition be sent to the Provincial Government, praying for an annual grant of eight hundred dollars, such as is give at present to the Agricultural schools."

Again at the meeting of the Council of Agriculture, held in Montreal on March 3rd of the present year, I addressed a letter to the Council expressing regret, that owing to the indefinite reply to my proposition, at last meeting, I did not feel justisfied in beginning the building of the new Veterinary College, without having sufficient guarantee that the sum of \$1800 annually would be guaranteed, for a period of ten years.

The Council after taking the matter into consideration, and being anxious to secure the Veterinary College, permanently in the country, resolved to gurantee to Mr. McEachran the sum of \$1800 annually, for a period of ten years, as recommended, by the report of the Executive Committee.

Immediate steps were taken, for the commencement of the College; plans and specifications, were prepared, and in the beginning of May, the houses, which occupied the site, were removed, and building operations begun, and 1

have now the pleasure of reporting them, nearly completed, and that the coming session, which commences on tuesday, 5th october, will open in the new Gollege.

The site selected is very appropriate and convenient, possessing the advantages of being central yet quiet, and being on a high level, affords excellent opportunities for drainage and ventilation, advantages which have been fully utilized.

The buildings consist of a front building, facing on Union Avenue 57½ ft. three stories high, built on solid stone foundations, the walls are brick (12 inch) faced with cut stone the main entrance is by a spacious gateway in the centre of the building, a handsome cut stone arch, supported by heavy stone columns and ornamented by cast-iron fret-work.

To the left of the gateway are the office, pharmacy and laboratory, to the right, the public entrance to the lecture-room, a large hall 34 ft. x 36 ft., comfor tably seated with seats and desks to accommodate a large number of pupils. Immediately over the lecture-room, is the museum, of the same size, fitted up with shelves, tables and cases, for the anatomical and pathological preparations, skeletons, plates, &c., used for illustrating the lectures. The hospital is equally substantial in stucture (brick 12 inch on stone foundation) is constructed on the most modern principles for drainage and ventilation, the ceiling is 12 ft. high. At present it is fitted up to contain 20 patients but can be made to accommodate nearly double that number. The loose boxes are large 11' x 9' and provision is made for slinging and otherwise treating horses, for all injuries and diseases. The infirmary for dogs occupies part of the second story of the stable building is confortable, well lighted, and thoroughly ventilated, and will accommodate about a dozen dogs, in seperate boxes.

The dissecting-room, which adjoins the latter, is admirably adapted for the purpose, being thoroughly lighted and ventilated, it is fitted up with five tables and the subjects are taken up by means of a windlass. The whole establishment is supplied with both gas and water, hay-lofts, feed-boxes, harness-room and apartments for a groom, occupy the remaining part of the second story of the stable, and a residence for an assistant, over the offices in front, complete the establisment. It will thus be seen, that the much needed improvements in the College accommodations are at last accomplished. It is also my privilege to be able to report very satisfactory progress, in the number of pupils, and the standing of the College, not only in this Province, but in Ontario and the United States, as will be seen from the following quotations.

The Turf, Field and Farm of New-York, (31st May,) says: "The Montreal Veterinary College was established in 1866, and it has acquired an enviable reputation: for the ninth session, the curriculum is most thorough. We are glad to learn, that many young gentlemen, in the United States, have sought to acquire a thorough knowledge of Veterinary Medecine, by attending the sessions of the College at Montreal." In answering a correspondent, the same paper (July 30th) says: "Please inform me of the best Veterinary College, to graduate at, answers. "The Montreal College, I believe to be the best."

The Chicago Field, (July 24th) says: "We are decidedly favorably disposed toward the best article, or the best teaching, wherever it is to be found, and it is with regret, that we are obliged to confess our conviction, that the people of Canada, are ahead of us, in questions of Veterinary lore, and whilst, if there were schools, in our midst, which we could conscientiously recommend, we should prefer them, at present, we are obliged to recommend those, who wish to prosecute the science of medecine and surgery as applied to animals, to the school of Montreal.

The Gentleman's Journal, Toronto (February 19th) contains a vary flattering rticle on this school, which is of too personal a nature for me to introduce this report. From the reports of Committees appointed by the Council, from me to time to visit this school, it will also be seen that the progress made is atisfactory.

Since the publication of my last report, the examinations have been held, with the following results.

In Botany, the following were granted certificates of qualification: Messrs. Dliver C. Farley, Jedde C. Fogg, James McLauchlin, Thomas Blackwood, John Ryan;

In Chemistry and Physiology: Messrs. Vital Provost, Thomas Blackwood, Aus in H. Baker, John C. Molloy, Oliver C. Farley, Jedde C. Fogg;

In Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery and Materia Medica: Mr. Archibald McCormick, of Beauharnois, who having thus completed the curriculum, was awarded the diploma of qualification to practise. Neither Messrs. Wm. B. Hall nor S. Hébert, presented themselves for examination, prefering to do so during the coming session.

The pupils, for the coming session, have not yet entered, but I have every reason to believe, that the class will be at least doubled this year. It is gratifying also to be able to note the greatly increased interest taken in veterinary science among our agricultural population; almost all our new pupils being from the country districts.

In compliance with requests from the Agricultural Societies, I have given two addresses to farmers on the importance of the science, one at Sweetsburgh, P. Q., and another on the 16th inst. at Bedford.

It will thus be seen that every effort is being made to increase the usefulness of this institution, and that the farmers are beginning to appreciate the advantages to be derived from it, and are giving great encouragement to those pupils, who are practising in the country, many of them, with great success.

Considerable as the progress has been, there yet remains much to be done to place the College and the Profession on a proper footing in the country.

As you are doubtless aware, hitherto, the diploma, granted by the school, was given under the authority of the Council of Agriculture for the Province, which was considered sufficient, till the school should be established, on a reliate and permanent footing, a position which it has now attained. It is my intention during the coming session of Parliament, to pray the Government to crant a charter to this college conferring certain legal powers and privileges, such as are granted to the Veterinary Colleges of Great Britain, which I hope, will receive your favorable approval and support. Now that young men are being educated for the practise of this profession, under the auspices of the government, represented by the Council of Agriculture, I hope I am not asking too much, in suggesting that they should obtain some legal protection and that none but those fully qualified, should be allowed to assume the title of Veterinary Surgeon and other privileges to be embodied in the said petition.

The educational staff, consists of Professor J. W. Dawson, L. L. D., whose lectures, on botany and zoology, are attended during the first and second sessions; Professor R. Craik, M. D., who lectures on chemistry, theoretical and practical; Professor W. Osler, M. D., who lectures on physiology, histology and pathology;

Professor Bruneau, V.S., who lectures on materia medica. Professor McEachran, M. R. C. V.S., who lectures on veterinary anatomy, and on veterinary medicine and surgery.

Dissection is carried on during the session, and daily instructions are given in the pharmacy, the yard and infirmary, microscopic instructions are regularly given by all the Professors, but specially by Professors Osler and McEachran. every effort has been made to make the school public by advertisements.

The Council of Agriculture, early in the summer, issued a circular in pamphlet form, giving full particulars of the institution, a list of Professors and subjects of lectures, a synopsis of the course, information and directions for students and all particulars of the School, a copy of which was sent to each Agricultural Society. and to most of the men occupying leading positions and who were likely to interest themselves in the success of the College.

Advertisements were inserted in the leading newspapers and circulars, intimating the opening of the session, were sent out all over the country, with cards of invitation to the opening of the College, so that the existence and nature of the school must now be widely known, and doubtless will soon be more fully appreciated.

I take the liberty of inclosing copies (French and English) of the announcement above referred to. In conclusion I beg to submit the follwing statement of expenditure and cost, of the Inew establishment.

### COST.

Cash paid for land	<b>\$</b> 8,300.00
" contract for building  fittings and extras	12,000.00 2,5 <b>60</b> .00
	\$22,800.00
ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.	
Interest on cost	\$1,824.00
Professors' fees	500.00
Insurance	120.00
Fuel and Gas	150.00
Taxes (say about)	300.00
	\$2,894.00
Advertisements, besides those paid for by the Council	200.00
Tota	\$3,094.00
Against which, we have an annual grant, given	by the Council of
Agriculture Fees of paying pupils	\$1,800.00 35 <b>0</b> .00
Total	\$2,150.00

Leaving balance of \$944 to be charged to the Hospital and practice.

The following gentlemen attend the lectures free, as Bursars of the Council:

Vital Provost, St. Sebastian, P. Q.

Thomas Blackwood, West Shefford, P. Q.

Austin H. Baker, Dunham, P. Q.

Wm. B. Hall, Leeds, Megantic, P.Q.

John F. Ryan, Petite Côte, Montreal, P. Q.

Servil Hébert, Napierville, P. Q.

In addition to the above, applications have been received from the following young men, asking the Council to grant them free scholarships:

Mr. Geo. Yale, Allan's Corners, Chateauguay, P. Q.

- " Malcolm C. Baker, Dunham, P. Q.
- " Augustin Dubord, Montreal, P. Q.
- " D. Mullins

J. Fuller

And I have reason to believe that others will yet apply.

The above applications are under consideration by the Committee appointed by the Council.

In concluding, I beg most respectfully to submit the above report and to remain,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN MCEACHRAN.

# MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

### INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

# D. McEACHRAN, M. R. C. V. S.,

PRINCIPAL OF THE MONTREAL VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The following Address was delivered on Thursday evening last at at the opening of the Association.

GENTLEMEN,

In coming before you to-night as President of this Association, I assure you, I deeply feel the responsible nature of the duties I have undertaken.

When we consider the fact, that never, in the history of our profession, was the public mind so much diverted to this science, owing to the almost fabulous values to which, by judicious breeding and careful training, our domestic animals have been raised, and owing to the repeated widespread and fatal epizootics, which are becoming so common, the science of Veterinary Medicine is recieving more attention; a and higher and more thorough education general as well as professional is required, to ensure anything like success, or meet the expectations of those requiring our services.

Knowing as I do that this association is composed, for the most part of students, young men devoting themselves to the pursuits of the science, who will ere long separate and go to all parts of this continent to carry into practice the scientific knowledge which they will here acquire, and whose knowledge, success or conduct, will be accepted as a measure of our attainments, and our profession will be either the better or the worse, according to the success or failure of each, no wonder I feel anxious that each should, from the first, realise how important it is, that he should lose no opportunity of acquiring knowledge while he has advantages which he cannot always enjoy. Thoughts such as these often make me feel the great responsibility which rests upon us, who volunteer to become teachers of so important a science, and how utterly powerless we are unless we receive the co-operation of the profession and the students themselves.

It is this feeling, that has urged me to ask you to aid me in forming this Association, which has for its object our mutual improvement by the reading of papers and discussion of subjects of professional interest, the formation and collection of a Library of Veterinary and Medical Literature, for the use of its members and the creating and maintaining of a friendly feeling among the members of the profession. So far our Association may be compared to a ship which has only been built, her captain and officers appointed, and to-night she is being launched.

240

You have honoured me by appointing me to the most important and therefore responsible position. I feel myself in the same position as the captain of the ship who has studied well his course, his charts, his compass, but who cannot foresee what dangers from unforseen causes he is exposed; which may cause the destruction of the stately craft, which was the result of so much thought and labor, yet knowing that he is exposed to all these dangers, he proudly assumes his position, with all its responsibility, and confiding in the support of his officers and crew under all circumstances, he weighs anchor and sets sail.

Our good ship is now launched, and knowing as I well do that there are difficulties and disappointements to encounter, I hope I may rely upon the support and co-operation of the officers and members, to enable me to successfully carry out the objects of the Association; and that it will be the means of aiding in the elevation of the profession to its legitimate position, should be the desire of each of us.

If I feel anxious about our success, I hope you will ever find me faithful to my duty and ready to carry out the objects of the Association.

By such an association, each member individually must be benefited, and the public will be led to look upon us as a scientific body having a status and a name. The younger members of the profession will, I hope, be benefited by the ideas and suggestions of those of more experience, and knowing that a paper will be read, followed by a discussion on a certain subject, they will read up that subject before coming to the meeting, so that they can listen more intelligently and be trepared to take part in the discussion. Senior students, who will be required to read papers, will find no stronger inducement for them to read, than having a paper to read and defend in discussion. On the floor of the Association, each of you will feel that you have an opportunity of testing your own acquirements, of correcting erroneous ideas, as well as contributing to the general information.

Practitioners must be benefited by our meetings, as they will be induced therely to keep up their reading, what very few professional men, especially in our profession, are careful enough to do: too often after leaving College, their reading 15 confined almost entirely to consulting an author in any case, not of every day occurence, the practice of Medicine and Surgery with an occasional glance at materia medica to refresh their minds on a dose or an antidote, perhaps a hurried glance at the veterinarian: with these exceptions, their volumes are useless, their minds unimproved, their knowledge of anatomy, chemistry, and essential collateral sciences are quite neglected. Nor, (in the absence of some stimulus such as this Association) is this to be wondered at, busy in practice all day long, with no opportunities of improving their minds, except by dry reading of musty books, the minutiæ of anatomical details becomes uninteresting, and except the mere surgical anatomy required in every day practice we are too apt to look upon na not being essentially nescessary. Often in pratice, we meet with cases which pazzle us, surely it must be a satisfaction to us, as well as to those who employ 115. to know that we have the advantage of opinions, and advice of the Association, surely the public will have more confidence in us individually and as a profession, when they know that we meet here to consult over their sick animals and advise each other in our difficulties.

Happily our means of mutual improvement are not to be confined to the trading and discussion of papers. I think the formation of a library in connection with the Association, one of the best possible steps to carry out the objects of the Association. Few practitioners, and fewer students, can afford to buy an retensive library, and yet without books it is impossible for students to acquire a thorough knowledge of the sciences. No lecturer can condense every thing

into a six months course. The benefits to be derived from access to a well filled library cannot be estimated. I am glad to be able to say, that there is every prospect of our having before very long a good library, which will be a credit to the Veterinary College. It is to be hoped that every student and every practitioner will feel, that in contributing to the library fund, he is doing himself good and aiding those who will come after him.

The motto of our proposition Vis unita Fortior, and I sincerely hope that we will prove that truth of the motto, by the strength of our unity. It cannot be denied, though much to be regretted, that our profession has, in all countries, but ou this continent in particular, suffered from the want of unity amongst its members. Why such is the case has been often asked, but seldom correctly answered; in my opinion it is due almost entirely to the ignorance of or a want of due application of professional etiquette. Our schools are to blame in a great measure, for neglecting to teach this most important item of professional training: our duty to one another.

I hope I am right in believing that a few remarks on this subject will not be inappropriate as the inaugural of this Association, composed, as it is, mostly of young men, preparing themselves for the duties of the profession. I hope the older numbers, will bear with me in endeavoring to point out, what ought to be our line of conduct as professional gentlemen, in dealing with one another, for let me assure you all, this is one of the salient differences which will distinguish educated gentlemen from men of no refluement.

Let us suppose one of our members, leaving College, having finished his education and obtained his diplomas, constituting him a qualified member of the profession, he is induced to select, as his field of operations, a city in which several members of the profession have been in practice for years. In doing so, no one can blame him provided there is field enough for him, or he sees it to his interest to do so, although it is our duty to ourselves as well as to one another not to overcrowd, or to encroach on ground already occupied. In this country particularly, and in the United States, this subject should be freely discussed if we wish to maintain a proper feeling of friendliness, amongst the members of the profession.

Too often a city or town is selected as a field for practice, because some energetic member of the profession, has, after years of hard work succeeded in creating a paying practice, and perhaps saved a little money by careful economy. It is not fair, either to himself or to him, who has for years fought the battles with empericism and public prejudice, after having succeeded in establishing a respectable practice, where nothing but quackery existed before, to have another member come in and divide the fruits of his labor; especially is this the case in a new continent like this, where there are hundreds of large cities and country districts where large and paying practices can easily be made. "Opposition is the soul of business," we are told. I am no monopolist: I believe there is nothing will do more good to a professionnal man, than an active opponent, where there is room for such, but when there are many crowding in to divide what is no more than sufficient for a few, it leads to all being kept down. In selecting a field for practice, therefore, it is your duty to consider, first: is there a fair opening. Is there practice enough to support more, than are at present in the place, if not, then go and seek a place, where you can better yourself and become a pillar of support to the profession: for, bear in mind, your individual behavior and success will elevate or lower the standing of the profession.

Suppose that sufficient inducements are held out and you determine to commence practice in a city, your first duty is to call on your professional brethren, introduce yourself, and explain your intentions, when it is his duty to receive

you as a friend, hold out to you the right hand of fellowship, and meet you as a professional brother, and afterwards extend to you the usual professional courtesies: an omission of this duty is looked upon as quite inexcusable, and I hope, no pupil of this school, or member of this association will so far forget himself as to neglect this duty.

We come now to a more difficult subject to reduce to rule, the justifiable means of obtaining a practice. It is quite professional to issue cards, advertise your intertions, your address and office hours, to attend to all cases sent to you and answer all calls, but it is not professional etiquette to eall upon the clients of your professional confrère, and offer inducements, such as cheaper fees, to lead him to employ you or to get a friend to do so for you.

Again in cases where, during the absence of a practioner, in an emergency, if you are called in, it is not eliquette to take advantage of his absence to retain the case or the practice of the owner, your duty is to attend to it for your friend, hand it over to him as soon as he returns, and expect him to do the same for you, in like circumstances.

Owners of animals are often too easily induced to change their Veterinary Surgeon, without our sacrificing our friendly relations to increase this want of confidence: a groom, a black smith, or a meddling friend, whom, in the exercise of our duty we may have offended, will often do their best to induce us to come into collision. Gentlemen, I assure you that the readiness with which Veterinary Surgeons encourage discontented clients has done more to lower our profession than you can easily imagine. In speaking of one another we cannot be too guarded. You will often be asked your opinion on the abilities of your confrere; in giving it (which you should only do when in his favor) you should remember, that it will reflect on yourself, there is no surer way to bring contempt on yourself than trying to build yourself up, by pulling another down; if he conducts himself improperly leave him to himself and the public, your blackening him more will only blacken yourself, instead, it is your duty to try to persuade him to do better.

Doctors will differ in opinion and so will Veterinary Surgeons, but in differing it should be among ourselves; when called in disputed cases, we should consult with one another, before giving our opinion to others; nothing is more damaging to the profession, than unseemly wrangling amongst its members. Should you find it necessary to differ in opinion and suggest a change of treatment, this you must do to the practitioner in attendance, not to the owner or his friends. I am sorry to say, that in the medical as well as in our profession, this is too common a departure from professional etiquette and is damaging alike to all concerned and their profession, for if you once shake the confidence of a client by differences of opinion, then depend upon it in future he will only consult you where he has no other alternative.

Above all things, if we wish to succeed in placing ourselves or science in a good social position we cannot be too careful of our habits: many a bright career has been blighten by the use of strong drink: in no profession is so much temptation offered in this way as in ours; at every visit we make, especially in the country drink is offered; in the City, people seem to think that to offer us drink is to please us best. Why has our noble profession been thus blackened by the greatest curse of civilization?

I think that we ourselves are to blame, in a great measure by not being select enough in our associates. It is much to be regretted too, that many of the young men who become students of Veterinary Science select it, not for any

love of science, but to enable them to gratify their love for the stable and the race-course with their associations. It is a strange idea but a prevalent one with young men, and with the public too, that a Veterinary Surgeon, must be a horse-dealer, a jockey if need be, and ought to dress like a groom in conventional tight breeches, cut away coat, and stick his hat on one side, drink his glass like a man, and swear like a trooper.

Gentlemen. a Veterinary Surgeon should no more be any of these, than a medical man; he should be a gentleman, in dress, manners, and associations.

One step in the right direction, I am glad to be able to record on this side of the Atlantic is, that we have given up the custom so universal, in the old world, of having a forge in connection with our practices, although on this subject, may will hold different views; I have long ago felt that this was one of the drawbacks to the profession. By keeping forges we do an injustice to a large body of respectable men, who devote themselves to the art of shoeing. Let us live by our profession and leave the art of shoeing to the farriers.

Again, when a professional man carries on a forge, he has to give it a considerable part of his time; many of them having even to work at the anvil themselves, it is impossible to overcome the influences of association in the public mind, and they are apt to look upon us as merely a better class of smith and value our time and services accordingly, hence the reason that we are expected to charge so much less than our brethren of the medical profession, and why the public will expect us to be satisfied with the same fee as they would give to a farrier, if sent for to apply a shoe.

In this matter the public is not so much to blame as the profession; they deduce their conclusions from the position we are contented to occupy. At no time, in the world's history, has science been so liberally encouraged as at the present time, but if we are contented to continue in the same groove, which our fore-fathers were compelled from circumstances to move in, we need not expect that the public will accord to us the awards of science. While referring to fees, I would suggest that if a reasonable professionnal tariff was adopted, and adhered to, it would place the profession in a much more satisfactory position in relation the public, and to one another, than the present system is calculated to do.

In giving your professional opinion you should do so most conscientiously, neither accept bribery, nor fear threats, but act strait-forward. In examining horses for soundness, you will find it almost impossible to meet the views of both huyer and seller, nor should you consider either, but give in all cases an unprejudiced, honest opinion, and accept the consequences. Dealers of the respectable class, have too much sense, and have generally too good a knowledge of the correctness of your judgement, to find fault. In the case of one gentleman selling to another, your position is often more difficult, thus, a gentleman may have owned an unsound animal for years, and not be aware of it till he has sold him as sound, and your examination reveals the fact, a fact, that in most cases, he is ready to dispute. Dishonest dealers, and although this class of men are, so far as my observation has extended, "as often sinned against, as sinning," and are not usually, "as black as they are painted," it cannot be denied that there are, the whole world over, dishonest horse dealers, who are ever ready to impose upon the horse buying public, of such men you must beware; trust them not.

Flattery, bribery, threats, are all made use of, to obtain from the professional man a favorable report of their horse: of such beware, on no account accept a bribe, fear threats or yield to flattery, in giving your opinion. True you may

244

seem to lose some custom, by offending such men; they may for a time refuse to let you examine their horses; they will denounce you as incapable, as prejudiced against them, or as being interested in some one else, or yourself a horse dealer. From such, you have nothing to fear; the time will not be long when these, seeing that they cannot put their own spectacles on a discerning public, who, as a rule, respect an honest man, speedily find that every word they utter against you, is but a caution to the public to beware of themselves, they will learn to treat you fairly.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I sincerely hope that each of us will do his best by upright and honorable conduct, being imbued with an earnest desire to do our duty to ourselves, our profession, and the public, knowing that notwithstanding the prejudices which exist, in some narrow minded individuals, with regard to this profession, it is one of the noblest to which man can devote his life, if he properly appreciates his undertaking.

To my mind, the cure of disease and relief of suffering in poor dumb animals is almost as noble a calling as that of physician and surgeon to rational beings, who can think, act and select for themselves; and I hope the day is not far distant when, by higher education and a juster appreciation of the importance of the science by ourselves and the public, it will occupy its proper position.

## MONTREAL VETERINARY COLLEGE,

(ESTABLISHED 1866.)

In connection with the Medical Faculty of McGill University, under the patronage of the Council of Agriculture, P. Q.

#### PRINCIPAL.

D. McEACHRAN, M. R. C. V. S.

SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR.

GEO. LECLÈRE, M. D, Office of the Council of Agriculture, P. Q.

#### SUBJECTS.

LECTURERS.

Botany and Zoology.—J. W. Dawson, I. L. D., &c., principal McGill University.

Chemistry.—R. CRAIG, M. D., professor of Chemistry McGill University.

Physiology and Histology.—W. Osler, M. D., professor of Institute of Medecine, McGill University.

Veterinary Anatomy.—D. McEachran, M. R. C. V. S.

Veterinary Materia Medica.—O. BRUNEAU, V. S.

Veterinary Medecine and Surgery .- D. McEachran, M. R. C. V. S.

Clinical Instructions and Pharmacy.—The Principal and Assistant.

Microscopic Demonstrations.—Occasionally by each professor, especially, by professors Osler and McEachran.

### SESSION 1875-76.

The ninth session will be opened on Tuesday, 5th October, when the introductory lecture will be delivered. The regular lectures will commence on Wednesday the 6th, and continue during the six months following.

Owing to the gradual progress of the college, both in the number of pupils and increase of practice, it has become necessary to procure increased accomodation, to aid in providing which, the Council of Agriculture have liberally increased the former grant and guaranteed its continuance for ten years; accordingly a site has been purchased, and the erection of a new and complete establishment will be proceeded with at once, to be ready, for occupation, at the commencement of next session.

The new premises, situated on Union Avenue, near Dorchester Street, will comprise, Offices, Lecture-room, Museum, Dissecting-room, Infirmary for horses and dogs, and will be provided with all the requisites of a Veterinary College and the most modern apparatus for aiding in the practice and teaching of the science.

### THE COURSE OF LECTURES.

Lectures on Botany, Chemistry and Physiology are delivered at the Medical College of McGill University, the Veterinary attending those lectures, with the Medical students; the other lectures are delivered at the Veterinary College. This arrangement is the best possible in the interest of the veterinary students, enabling them to enjoy the advantages of having lectures on these important subjects, by professors of a Medical College of the highest standing and illustrated by collections of models, diagrams and scientific apparatus of the very best description.

### SYNOPSIS OF LECTURES.

The course embraces the following lectures of the medical school, as given in the annual announcement.

### BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.—Professor J. W. Dawson, L. L. D., &c.

The course in Botany is illustrated by specimens, diagrams, models and the microscope and special instructions will be given in microscopical examination of tissues. Students have access, without any additional fee, to the lectures in Zoology in the Faculty of Arts and to the Natural History museum of the University, and the museum of the Natural History Society of Montreal. Prizes will be awarded, at the end of each session to students in Botany of the class of the previous session, for the best named collections, illustrative of the flora of Canada, the collections or duplicates of them, to remain in the college museum.

### Institutes of medicine.— W. Osler, M. D., Professor.

This course comprises Histology, Physiology, General Pathology and Therapeutics. The lectures are illustrated by apparatus, diagrams, plates and microscopic preparations of the various tissues, and by pathological specimens from the museum.

### CHEMISTRY .- R. Craik, M. D., Professor.

Inorganic chemistry is fully treated, and a large portion of the course is devoted to Organic Chemistry and its relations to Physiology. The branches of physics, bearing upon or connected with Chemistry, also engage the attention of the class. For experimental illustration abundant apparatus is possessed by the professor, among which may be enumerated a powerful air-pump, oxyhydrogen, microscope, polariscope, extensive series of crystal models, electrical and galvanic apparatus, steam engine, &c.

### VETERINARY ANATONOMY. -D. McEachran, M. R. C. V. S., Professor.

In this course, the anatomy of the horse is the subject of special study, while the structural differences of all the domestic animals, are carefully explained and illustrated by the fresh subject, and a very large collection of plastic anatomical models, by Dr. Auzoux, of Paris (see museum) numerous natural preparations and a most complete collection of diagrams including Marshal's complete set, Mr. Achille Comte's Anatomical and Zoological series, a large collection of drawings, specially prepared for this school, by Mr. Scott. Leighton, artist, Boston and Mr. Hawksett of Montreal, and a full series of Iconoclastic preparations by Dr. G. D. Witkowski, Paris.

The dissecting-room is open at all hours, subjects are easily procured and either the professor or his assistant is in frequent attendance to direct students in practical dissection, the room is furnished with every convenience.

### VETERINARY MATERIA MCDICA.-O. Bruneau, V. S., Lecturer.

The course includes the properties, preparation, physiological and theraputic actions of all the medicinal agents used in Veterinary Medicine, with their uses, doses and antidotes, illustrated by a full collection of specimens, carefully collected and preserved.

VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY .- D. McBachran, M. R. C. V. S., professor.

This course embraces the principles and practice of Veterinary Medicine, including the diseases of all the domestic animals, their nature, causes, symptoms and treatment. principles and practice of Veterinary Surgery, including surgical anatomy and operative Surgery. The former being illustrated by daily clinics, and the latter by operations frequently performed in the course of practice, and on dead subjects for demonstration. A large collection of instruments and apparatus will also be exhibited and their uses explained. This course also embraces comparative pathology and therapeutics, especially cattle and canine diseases, lectures on conformation, breeding and examination of horses for soundness.

### THE MICROSCOPE

The microscopes of both the Medical and Veterinary Colleges, will be frequently used, to illustrate the subjects, by each Professor. In all branches the collections of carefully mounted specimens, by the best French, English and Canadian preparers, are very extensive; none but the best instruments are used and every opportunity is given to the students, to become familiar with the structure, uses, and practical application of the microscope.

#### THE MUSEUM

Contains a fine collection of natural and artificial specimens, consisting of skeletons of almost all the domestic animals, diseased bones, preparations by Dr. Auzoux of all the different organs of the body, natural dissections, colored models, diagrams, &c., &.; all of which are used in illustrating the lectures, and to which the students have frequent opportunities of referring.

### THE PRACTICE.

The practice is extensive and varied, embracing horses of all breeds and ages; hence, students have the best possible opportunities of seeing all kinds of diseases and accidents treated and operated upon. The practice amongst cattle is large, owing not only to the number of cattle kept in the City, (few families in Montreal, who are able to keep a cow, but have one,) but also to the numerous stock farms, with valuable herds of pure bred and imported stocks, in the immediate vicinity of the City, affording excellent opportunities for seeing and studying the diseases of cattle.

Special attention is also paid to the diseases of Dogs, of all breeds; many being brought for treatment and visited throughout the City, pupils with cannie practice being thus familiarized in all its details.

### THE PHARMACY.

All medicines, used in the practice of the College, are compounded by the pupils, under the direction of the lecturer on Materia Medica, from prescriptions for each particular case, and most of them are admissisted or applied by them.

For this purpose, they are detailed for certain pharmaceutical duties alternately; by this means, they become familiar, with the physical properties, compatibilities, doses and uses of the medicines and become expert in administering them to the different patients brought for treatement.

### "HE INFIRMARY.

Third year studens will be appointed, alternately, as dressers to cases in the infirmary, under the direction of the Principal and Assistants, and first and second year students must assist in administering medicines and operations.

### INTENDING STUDENTS

Are recommended to familiarize themselves, as much as possible, with professional reading, to accustom them to the technical language of the lecture-room, and the more proficient in general education the better; but, unless with a qualified Veterinary Surgeon, the less practice they see, before they have mastered the rudiments of the science the better.

### TEXT BOOKS.

Each Professor at his introductory lecture, will intimate the Text Books he recommends and arrangements will be made for their being easily procured in the City. The cost of the whole will not exceed fifty dollars.

### VETERINARY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

It is proposed to form a Veterinary Medical Society, composed of students of Veterinary Medicine and qualified Veterinary Surgeons, which shall meet fortnightly, for the reading of papers, and the discussing of subjects connected with the science in and connection with which it is intended to form a

#### LIBRARY

Of Veterinary and collateral literature, to place within the reach of the members all works which bear on the science from the earliest to the present time. For this purpose, it is hoped, members of the profession, and friends of the lastitution, will from time to time make liberal contributions, and the funds of the Society be expended in purchasing books and periodicals for the use of the members.

### EXAMINATIONS.

To enable the students to read up each subject thoroughly, the examination, is divided in the following arrangement:—At the end of the first year, they are expected to pass in Botany and Zoology. Second year students pass their examinations in Chemistry and Physiology; and the final examination at the end of the third, in Anatomy, Materia Medica and Veterinary Medicine and Surgery including horse, cattle, and canine Pathology). The advantage of this system will commend itself as being infinitely superior to crowding all into one.

The first and second examination will be conducted in the same manner as the Medical College; the final by a Board appointed by the Council of Agriculture.

#### FEES.

The Fees, for the whole course of three sessions, are \$150, which may be paid in three payments of \$50 each session, to be paid on entering and five dollars as Registration fee to be paid on receiving the diploma.

### STUDENTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

In consideration of the annual grant, the Council have the privilege of sending twenty pupils free of expense, to the full course, except Botany, the fee for which is \$5. These Bursaries, may be obtained by young men, residents of the Province of Quebec, on the recommendation of the Agricultural Society of the District, in which they reside, on application to the Secretary, Dr. Leclère, or direct to the Principal, at the College in Montreal.

Board can be obtained at, from \$12.00 to \$20.00 per month.

By the kindness, of the Grand Trunk and other Railways, arrangements have been made, by which, certified students of McGill University will be granted return tickets from Montreal, to any part of their lines at greatly reduced rates, the said tickets, to hold good from the close of one session to the beginning of the next. Return tickets will also be granted for the christmas vacation.

### RULES OF THE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

### MONTREAL VETERINARY COLLEGE,

### ESTABLISHED 1875.

- 1st. Name.—The Association shall be called the Veterinary Medical Association, in connection with the Montreal Veterinary College.
- 2nd. Object.—Its object is the mutual improvement of its members, and the advancement and diffusion of Veterinary knowledge, by the reading of papers and discussion of subjects relating to Veterinary Science.
- 3rd. Members.—That the members consist of qualified Veterinary Surgeons and students of a recognized College only.
- 4th. Officers.—The officers shall consist of a President, first and second Vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer and Librarian. The Principal of the College to be President, and the other officers to be elected at the first meeting in each session, which shall be held on the second Thursday, after the opening of the College.
- 5th. Meetings.—The Association shall meet every fortnight, in the lecture-room of the Veterinary College.
- 6th Property.—The Library, Periodicals, or other property of the Association shall be inseparable from, and be kept in the college, the Principal as President being custodian of the same.
- 7th. Candidates for membership.—A candidate for membership must be introduced by a member of the association on a night of meeting, and being proposed and seconded, shall be balloted for at next meeting, when, if a majority of the votes be in his favor, he will be elected, and notice to that effect shall forthwith be sent him in writing by the secretary.
- 8th. Membership Fee.—Each new member shall, on or before the second night of meeting after his election, pay to the Secretary-Treasurer, the sum of \$5.00) five dollars, as entry money and in default of payment within the time specified, his election shall be null and void.
- 9th. Yearly subscription Each student after the first year, will pay a yearly subscription of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) during his pupilage, other members during their connection, with the Association.
- 10th. Order of Business.—The chair to be taken punctually at the hour appointed, by the President when present, in his absence by the first Vice-President, or in his absence by the second Vice-President, in the absence of all three, by a chairman elected from the meeting. The Secretary shall then call over the names of the members, mark the absentees, read the minutes of last meeting. The recommendation of candidates shall then be received, after which the subject containing the evening discussion shall be read.

- 11th. Non attendance.—Members shall be subject to fines for non attendance. except country members, living three miles from the College, or in case of sickness, unless a written apology is sent to the chairman of the meeting:—the fine not to exceed 50 cents.
- 12th. Members out of town.—Members leaving the city for more than a week, shall, on sending a written notice to the Secretary, be exempt from fines.
- 13th. Expelled members.—Should a numbr be expelled or withdraw himself from the Association, he shall in no wise be again admitted until the most ample apology be made by him for his conduct, and, after this apology, he must pay the entrance fee and be again elected by billot, in the same way as any other candidate.
- 14th. Non-payment of fines.—Members neglecting or refusing to pay fines, on proper application being made to them, shall be dealt with as the Association may see fit.
- 15th. Withdrawal.—All members shall be considered as belonging to the Association and subject to fines until their resignation be sent by letter to the Secretary.
- 16th. The Diploma.—The Diploma of the Association shall be granted to such members only as comply with the rules, read a paper and defend the same, or otherwise contribute to the objects of the Association; except in cases of distinguished members of the profession, living at a distance, on whom the Association may confer an honorary Diploma, in which case a majority of the members can do so by open vote.
- 17th. Visitors.—Each member of the Association shall have the privilege of introducing one visitor at any of the meetings of the Society (except those called for special or private business) the same visitor not to be admitted more than four times during the session, with the exception of the members of the Council of Agriculture, who may attend any of the usual meetings. Professional visitors shall be allowed to take part in the discussion.
- 18th. Moneys.—All moneys to be paid to the Secretary-Treasurer, who shall deposit them in a Savings Bank in the name of the Association.
- 19th. Accounts.—No accounts to be paid, without the signature of the President.
- 20th. Business —The affairs of the Association to be entrusted to the officers, who shall have authority, in the name of the Association, to transact all business and expend the moneys in the purchase of books, periodicals or whatever may be for the benefit of the Association, but they may be guided by suggestions, made in open meeting and approved of by a majority of the meeting.
- 21st. Essays.—That the essay for discussion be read by each member, according to seniority, and that the subject be announced two weeks previous to its discussion.
- 22nd. Subjects.—No more than two papers to be read on the same subject during the session.
- 23rd. The books of the library shall be given out every saturday, during the session, between the hours of 10 and 12, and must be returned within one week, and, if not asked for by any other member, may be obtained again for one week longer.

24th. Fines.—Any member, retaining a book or books, for more than a week without returning them to the library, shall be subject to a fine of 10 cents per day for every day till they are returned.

25th. Number of books.—Not more than one book or one volume of a work can be obtained, by the same member at one time.

26th. Librarian's duty.—The Librarian shall be responsible for all books placed in his care, he shall keep a register of books delivered to members, and shall see that rules 23, 24 and 25 are enforced.

27th. Books during vacation.—City members will be allowed the privilege of obtaining books during the vacation, subject to conditions of rules 23, 24 and 25

28th. Consultation of books.—The Librarian shall have discretionary power to permit members to consult any book in the Library, but not to remove any look from the room, during the interval between distribution days.

29th. Secretary to assist Librarian.—The Secretary shall, when necessary, assist the Librarian in the distribution of the books.

30th. Privilege of the Library.—None but members of the Association, have the privileges of the Library.

31st. Atteration of rules.—No alteration can be made in the rules of the Association, without the consent of three-fourths of the members.

### ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

President	George Sermon, M. R. C. V. S. Wm. Patterson, M. R. C. V. S. Austin H. Baker. O. Bruneau, V. S., Montreal V. C.
Charles Levesque, V. S	. Berthier (En haut.)
J. B. Chevalier, V. S	
J. A. Couture, V. S	Montreal.
Alexander Waddell, M. R. C. V. S	
William Bryden, V. S	Boston, Mass., U. S.
C. J. Alloway, V. S	Montreal.
Arch. McCormick, V. 8	Beauharnois, P. Q.
Oliver C. Farley, Student	Boston, U. S.
John C. Mulloy, "	"
Jedde C. Fogg "	
Vital Provost, "	. 6t. Sébastien, P. Q.
Thos. Blackwood, "	
Jas. R. McLaughlin "	Watertown, Mass., U. S.
William B. Hall, "	
John F. Ryan, "	
William H. Murphy,"	. Boston, U. S.
Servil S. Hébert, "	
C Dunkin Bancroft "	
Malcolm C. Baker, "	
George Tate	
Wm. P. Muller	
Fred. W. McClellan "	
Augustus Dubord, "	
C.C. Lyford,	T. T.11. 1 T. C.
M.L. Caupou	
A. L. Callifoli	

# AGRICULTURE.

### REPORT OF MR. E. A. BARNARD,

Agent for Immigration and Colonization.

TO THE HONORABLE PIERRE GARNEAU,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

SIR.—During the twelve months just elapsed, I visited nearly all the parishes and missions of the North Shore from Quebec to Saguenay; on the South Shore from Levis to Gaspé, and from Rivière du Loup (en bas) to the frontier, on the other side of lake Temiscouata. I will give you, in that portion of my report, headed "Colonization," such of my observations on these localities as appear to me of public interest.

### AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES.

The agricultural conferences which I continued during the year, were more recherchie than ever. His Grace, the Archbishop of Quebec, and their Lordships the Bishops of this Province, thought them of sufficient importance to recommend them in a special manner to the clergy and faithful of their respective dioceses, and I was unable to comply with all the invitations that were received by me during the past year. In several places through which I passed a second time, I learnt with pleasure that several farmers had put into practice the advice that I had given them, and that, in many cases, their crops had in consequence increased one fourth and one third, without a noticeable increase in the expenditure. Such encouraging results must be admitted to be of a nature to open the eyes of our farming population and to cause a real progress to be made in agriculture.

### STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN THIS PROVINCE.

In my report for last year, I showed the deplorable condition of our system of Agriculture, and what were the efforts necessary to raise it. It is to be hoped that all true friends of the country, without distinction of political party, will agree to bring an efficient remedy to bear upon this unfortunate system, which impoverishes our Province year by year, and by which farmers, in general, hardly obtain one half of the revenue that the soil should give without being wasted. There could not be a more auspicious time than the present for the attempt; agricultural products sell well, labor is not so scarce as in the past, Canadians are returning to us in large numbers from the United States, work is failing in our towns and industrial centres; so that farmers and especially farmers' sons will not as in the past wish to emigrate. There is in fact no other work but Agriculture and Colonization that, for the time at least, promises constant and remunerative labor. The Legislature would render a signal service then by, at its next session, seeking out and taking measures to cause our system of Agriculture to progress and to colonize with profit, the public domain.

254

### PROGRESS.—CHEESE-FACTORIES.

A marked progress during the past few years is however to be noticed; and of all the improvements to be mentioned, the greatest and most complete is without contradiction, the establishment of numerous cheese factories. These, while giving a larger product to the farmer with less fatigue, give him more time to labor after his crops are sown (since he has less to do, his pastures and grass lands being larger). They also allow of his properly manuring his lands, on account of the quantities of manure produced by a larger number of better cared cattle. In the test cheese factories, in addition to the cheese, there is a certain quantity of butter of the first quality produced, by using the cream that the cheese could not absorb and which otherwise would be lost with the whey.

We cannot attach too much importance to the development of this industry, which should become national. It requires fewer hands, and is less risky, as the variablenes of the seasons hardly, if at all, affects it, and it permits of a notable improvement of the lands, at the same time causing them to yield three times the accustomed profit. Further, this industry renders the farmer independent of the rise or fall in spring corn, as he often finds it profitable to feed his cattle with every thing produced by the farm, both corn and hay. Nor can we fear either a surplus production, as we have the European markets which could absorb all our manufacture of cheese, even if it were increased an hundred fold. Cheese is a very healthy and economical article of food, whose use increases, in proportion to its facility of manufacture. In place of losing its value by being shipped across the sea, it is found that its value is increased in its transit. Further, as the freight is the same weight for weight as for grain, whilst the cheese is worth 10 to 15 times more, we have every thing to gain by exporting cheese, instead of grain.

### MEANS TO BE ADOPTED FOR THE PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

I sufficiently enlarged upon this question in my last report (See General Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, &c., for the year 1874.) I shall content myself with here recalling the most efficient.—Instruction in Agriculture, which should be spread in our country parts, not only by lectures, but also by the general distribution of elementary and illustrated treatises on agriculture; further, the development to give to our agricultural societies, so as to render them infinitely more useful, and through them to extend agricultural progress to our most distant parishes. And, so as to insure agricultural instruction to our rising generation, I suggested the usefulness of prizes to be given in all important schools, academies, colleges and convents, as well as large premiums for the encouragement of our Educational Establishments that distinguish themselves in this respect.

### COUNTRY ROADS.

I think it my duty again to draw the attention of the Legislature to the wretched and disgraceful state of the majority of our country roads. I have already shown how easy it would be to procure at least good winter roads, and at the same time, allowed myself to plead for macadamised roads, which in several parishes would pay themselves in one or two years by the extreme facility with which produce could be transported; without taking into account the micrease in value of the property: an increase which in many case greatly exceeds the cost of the road.

#### VARIOUS MATTERS.

Permit me to recall here the remarks made by me in my last report on the following subjects: "Working of our Agricultural Societies;" "County and Parish competitions for the best managed farms;" "Amendments proposed to the programme of the Council of Agriculture;" "Difficulties with respect to the judges;" "Plowing Societies;" "Distribution of grass seeds by Agricultural Societies;" "District Exhibitions." I took the trouble to go expressly to submit to the Council of Agriculture that part of your General Report of last year, in which these questions are treated and to give the Council any information that they might desire; but I am unaware if these matters have been taken into consideration.

#### DEFECT IN OUR AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION.

The Department of agriculture, as Mr. Lesage says in his report published by you last year, exerts little direct influence upon our agricultural organization. To the Council of Agriculture is reserved the direction of all movement in this matter. However the Council of Agriculture is itself, properly speaking, only the adviser of the Department of Agriculture. It is therefore this Department alone which bears the responsibility of the execution or inexecution of the suggestions made by the Council; all the more so, as the secretary of the Council is, by law, an employee in the Department of Agriculture, but however the latter exercises scarcely any control.

It is evident, that there is an important link missing in the administration of this Department, and I think I should add that Agriculture is suffering and has for a long time suffered seriously thereby. We may perhaps find the reason of this deplorable state of things, in the remarks made by the Superior of the Agricultural School of Ste. Anne, published in your report of last year, and which seems to be admitted on all hands: "That the grants, about a million dollars." allowed for the past twenty years to Agricultural Societies, have not produced a result proportionate to the amount of money absorbed; that the majority of farmers have hardly profited by it, and that the progress accomplished during this period of time, might have been achieved without the intervention of Agricultural Societes and without the grants distributed to them."

#### MY MANUAL ON AGRICULTURE.

An edition of this book, written at the request of the Honorable Mr. Archambault, formerly Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, of three thonsand copies was struckoff and distributed to each member of the Legislature, the Clergy, Councils of Agriculture and Public Instruction, and to the President and Secretary of all Agricultural Societies. The Honorable the Premier, and ministrof Public Instruction, was pleased to order twelve hundred copies for distribution as prizes in the various schools of this Province.

The Committee on Agriculture (session of 1874) and the Council of Agriculture, having approved of the work, requested you to be pleased to distribute one copy to each member of the Agricultural Societies, which would require another edition of 1200 copies, in addition to the large number that would no doubt be required after this distribution.

So as to comply with the wishes of the Committee on Agriculture, expressed at the last session of the Council of Agriculture, and of a large number of the most influential of those citizens, who occupy themselves with agriculture, I

prepared an edition, much more complete than the first with very numerous illustrations, so that the context might be understood even by the most illiterate, but I shall probably wait your decision as to the number of copies required for the Agricultural Societies, before undertaking the considerable expense of printing, which this new edition will necessitate.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ED. A. BARNARD.

Varennes, 1st October 1875.

# COLONIZATION.

# REPORT FROM MR. E. A. BARNARD,

Immigration and Colonization Agent.

To the Honorable Pierre Garneau,

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works,

Sir,—I studied as well as I could in passing, when delivering my agricultural lectures, the advantages and disadvantages offered to Colonization in the different parts of the country visited by me.

THE NORTH SHORE,—FROM QUEBEC TO SAGUENAY, (exclusively.)

If, on the one hand the climate is less favorable to grain culture in this region than in other districts, on account of the shortness of the fine season, still all grain sown in the spring ripens perfectly and the grass and pasture lands, once well established, are all the finer as the climate is more moist and less warm. To develop the resources of this territory and to colonize it, would require the adoption of the system of stock raising (elevages), and the manufacture of butter and sugar as the basis of culture and the growing only such grain as is indispensable for family use.

Unfortunately, our Canadian farmers, in general, do not practice this system very much, of which they do not recognize the importance, as they sow very little if any fodder plants, especially in pasture lands; they do not seem to have a liking for, or a confidence in any thing except the constant and almost exclusive production of grain. This is a fatal mistake, which unfortunately is repeated in all our centres of colonization and which very often explains the small degree of success achieved by so many settlers.

The government cannot therefore exert itself too much to destroy this prejudice and the system of routine which deprives our public domain of nearly all its value. In fact, the settler soon wears out the land, impoverishes instead of enriches himself and too often abandons his lot after having ruined it. These remarks, be it understood, apply not only to this part of the country but equally, and most unfortunately, to nearly all our centres of colonization opened by our compatriots of french origin.

The roads, made by the government in this district, are generally fine; however the hills are very numerous. I am under the impression that the line of road from St. Joachim to Bay St. Paul, might have been made, so as to avoid a considerable portion of these hills, by turning off from them and skirting their sides, instead of mounting up the hills to go down again almost immediately. This is unfortunately an error common to many colonization roads in this Province.

#### THE SAGUENAY.

I visited all the parishes and missions in the county of Chicoutimi and nearly all the centres of Colonization in this rich and vast territory. I was astonished at the beauty of the harvest and the excellence of the climate. On lake St. John, fall wheat generally succeeded well, especially in the shelter of the forests, and the spring wheat is magnificent. Harvest this year commenced on the 8th of August, and at that time there was a large quantity of barley down. In fact, of all portions of the Province, and I visited nearly the whole of it, none, in my opinion, offer more agricultural advantages than the Saguenay.

The great fault in its population, however, is depending almost exclusively upon the wheat crop, which, too often, is sown without interruption until the land refuses to produce. In general, there are too few cattle and very poor pastures, and clover is hardly if at all sown. However it grows admirably, as I saw at St. Jérôme and elsewhere, pastures in clover which would not yield to the best in the Province.

The settlers who first came to the Saguenay were nearly all very poor. They were for the most part obliged to work in the shantes, and here and there so as to gain a livelihood for their families; so that the cultivation of the land was neglected and the seed put in too late. Then came disastrous fires which destroyed nearly everything in their track: houses, out-houses, furniture, clothes, agricultural instruments, growing grain, &c., &c. Is it surprising under the circumstances, that in the Saguenay there were reverses and discouragements.

The roads are generally good and a credit to the governments which caused them to be built. There is still much to be done to finish a certain number of them, which seemed to me to be important, and among others, that which unites Hébertville to Alma and that from this Island to St. Jérôme. This latter road, although open, is hardly passable in its present condition.

I noticed with pleasure that no one seemed to object to the system of tolls established on a portion of the Kinogami road. In fact, by this means, a road of several leagues in length, upon which there are no habitations, has been kept up Would it not be advantageous if this system were adopted upon all our large colonization roads? This would be the means and the only one of insuring good roads for the settlers. There is great talk of the railroad to the Baguenay. It seems evident to me that a railroad, built and managed with all desirable economy, would do immense good, and that it would be paid for, in great part at least, by the enormous increase it would give to the value of the public domain, especially if there would be discovered on any large portion of its length, lands fit for cultivation. For to day the lands are sold with difficulty at twenty cents an acre, whilst all the good lands, at five leagues in depth from each side of the

proposed road, would attain by the construction of the road and very easily, a value of from one to four dollars per acre. In valuing at two millions of acres the good land on its length, the railroad will produce upon the value of the public domain a difference of about four millions of dollars. This will suffice to show the importance of the subject.

However, it seems to me that the railroad is not immediately indispensable to the prosperity of the Saguenay, and, that in strictness it could do without it for a long time. Chicoutimi is a good sea port and Grand Bay cannot be surpassed on this point. Vessels of the largest tonnage are every year laden there with cargoes that they convey to Europe and elsewhere. When the farmers will have produce for sale, over and above that necessary for local consumption, commerce will be able to find for this produce much more advantageous markets than those of this Province. In fact, for corn, butter, cheese and even beef, it is the european market which already absorbs the larger part of our surplus. The produce of the Saguenay, as soon as there will be a sufficient quantity to export, will be of greater value at Chicoutimi than at Montreal or Quebec, as it will then be at a sea-port more than 100 leagues nearer their final destination. The time is probaly not far distant, when the merchants of the Saguenay will import their own goods directly and export the produce of the Saguenay will import their own goods directly and export the produce of the Saguenay, and this greatly to the advantage of all concerned; for now every thing is sold at a very high rate. I have been assured that up to the present time, the produce of the Saguenay has never exceeded the consumption and that in an average year large quantities of flour and pork have to be imported.

This is explained by the fact of a large number of families being engaged solely in the manufacture of timber, and by the great number of new settlers, who, during the first years, cannot supply themselves. It will still be the same for a few years, especially if colonization takes a new start, as we have every reason to expect.

I gathered information from all quarters and I have reason to believe that which I obtained is correct. I am informed that there are immense stretches of country fit for colonization, all around lake St. John, many leagues in depth, upon the many rivers discharging into it. I am even assured that on the other side of the mountains bordering on the Saguenay, between St. Fulgence and Tadousac, the lands are generally fit for cultivation and that they might sustain a large population.

#### ABSENTEES.

One of the plagues of the Saguenay, and it exists also in nearly all centres of Colonization, is the large number of lands taken up by absentees or aban loned by their owners, without the Government having retaken possession. These absentees paralyse the efforts of the settlers, who can only obtain the work necessary between neighbors, for the most part through a suit at law, of which they have nearly always to pay the costs. Further, this abuse prevents work on the roads as the proprietors are not there to work on them; hence a very general negligence in this matter. We might also mention several other grave inconveniences which arise from the same cause.

The Government would render an immense service to the settlers, by taking some steps to have these thousands of properties returned to the public domain, from which they were detached under false pretences, and upon which the settlement conditions required by law have not been fulfilled.

259

#### LAKE TEMISCOUATA ROAD.

I went through the settlement bordering on this magnificent road from Rivière-du-Loup to the frontier. On the other side of St. Antoine, at a distance of eight miles from the river (going towards St. Henri), there is a large stretch of forest land, of almost sixteen miles, where the lands are very rocky. Next come the settlements of St. Honoré which for the most part are still poor. However, I saw some very fine grain this year and am convinced that there would be a good future for this parish notwithstanding its altitude, (it is on the height of land, about fourteen hundred feet above the level of the sea), if the inhabitants would only take to raising cattle and making butter and cheese.

St. Louis de Ha! Ha! will make a rich parish very soon. This mission, as well as the next parish of N. D. du Détour du Lac, are enchantingly situated and have an excellent climate, p otected as they are by a chain of montains that stretch from north to south and which traverse the whole of this region. The land there, is of good quality and the country on the whole reminds one of the finest parts of the Eastern Townships. If instead of wearing out these lands by several crops of grain in succession before stumping it, and even before ploughing it, the settlers would accustom themselves to sow down their cleared land when first sown, and if they would raise more cattle they would easily become rich. I counselled the establishement of cheese factories in these parts, and have every reason to believe that there will be one established at N. D. du Détour, early next spring.

A certain number of farmers, from the old parishes, would here find very cheap large properties, excellent in every respect, of which 60 or 80 arpents are ready to be stumped.

The environs of lake Temiscouata, for one league in depth, belong to a seigniory, but the government possesses further off splendid townships, timbered with maple and mixed hard wood. The few settlers established there have reported most favorably upon it.

It seems to me that there should be several parishes made in this neighborhood and that the Woodstock and Rivière-du-Loup railway will traverse it in the no distant future.

#### GASPE DISTRICT.

I travelled during the year, all the shore of the Gulf as far as Gaspé, and I every where gathered information as to the value of the lands in the interior.

The properties, that I noticed along the river, although very undulating for the most part, are nearly all fit for cultivation. Numerous small rivers between the mountains form valleys of great richness and of greater or less extent. Upon the river bank, grain ripens every where, but in the interior, frost is often complained of. However these are probably caused by the excessive humidity due to the large forests and will disappear as the clearings become larger. In every case, grass and hay grow with great vigor; and I never saw finer hay than is every where seen on the sides of the maritime road, often at a height of 1800 to 2000 feet. I am assured that, in rear of the chain of mountains bordering the river, there is a valley of excellent table land, of a depth varying from 4 to 7 leagues. In rear of la Magdeleine, at a distance of four leagues from the river, Mr. Vachon, whose industrial operations seem to me to be very important and most useful to the surrounding population, has made considerable clearances. As frost was to be feared for the wheat, the burnt land in the fall was sown with timothy

seed only. The next year yielded 125 bundles of hay per arpent. The second year these grass lands in the midst of stumps gave 250 bundles of hay per arpent. Clover would grow equally as well.

These facts, joined to the freshness of the atmosphere during the summer, prove that this immense tract of country is eminently fit for raising cattle and the manufacture of butter and cheese. If the settlers know how to take advantage of these circumstances, the day will come when the Gaspé district will be one of the most productive and richest, as it is naturally one of the finest portions of this Province.

We might say with some few exceptions that fishing is the sole industry of this vast territory. However, it appears well established that the fishery is diminishing more and more and the condition of the fishermen has become alarming; this year even, I am told that they are face to face with famine, as the fishery failed almost completely. For some years past a few fishermen farm a little, some have given themselves entirely to it and abandoned fishing. These latter are comparatively speaking well off and are perfectly satisfied with the return from the land. Unfortunately, their number is still very small; the fisherment do not like farming and only work at it unwillingly. I did my best to give them a liking for it and showed them that it was of the ulmost importance to them to give themselves more to it. I think that the government could not do too much to assure this result which would notably increase the well-being of the numerous population and give a greater value to the public domain in this immense territory of the Gaspé district.

#### HOW TO ENCOURAGE COLONIZATION.

I have spoken in my previous reports of the means which seem the most suited to advance the cause of Colonisation surely and rapidly. I will therefore content myself by observing here that the complete success, obtained by the Government at Chesham and Ditton by the means of wise advances made to settlers, proves that we cannot extend this system too widely, as long as the supervision is complete.

#### DEPOSITARIES OF SEED.

That which is most often wanting in new settlements, is good seed. The crop rarely suffices for the requirements of the family; the seed is put into the ground late and the early frosts often cause damage to the crop. So that in the spring had seed is obliged to be sown, and perhaps the farmers are obliged to hunt here and there for it and in the end to use what they can get; and they often consider themselves fortunate if they can sow any seed at all. The settler, seeing that he is without seed, and not having the means of procuring any, is discouraged and ceases to make any more choppings and to enlarge his ground. I have proof that in many cases the most courageous have been obliged to promise to give, and give one half of their crop, so as to secure the necessary seed for their new land. Great good would be done to the centres of Colonization, if the government would there place a depositary of choice seeds, which could be lent to the settler and for which the latter would be obliged to return in the fall, say two for one.

#### GRASS SEEDS.

But what is specially lacking, are grass seeds. The settler has none, he would have to travel long distances to get them and pay very dear for them, even at this price, he is not certain of the quality; he thinks therefore to make virtue of necessity and do without it altogether. He therefore sows his burnt lands in

grain, during three or four years, first with the hoe and later with the harrow; soon the land does not pay for the cost of cultivation and it is abandoned to make new, and after a few years the forest grows again. It is thus that after the hardest work, the fruit of his labor is lost and the farmer is ruined by ruining the land. It would be far otherwise if he had grass seeds to sow with the grain. From the very autumn, the land would be covered with a thick coating of verdure which would protect it from the frost; soon the roots of the trees, choked by the grass, will be used by it as a fertilizer and the land would be made, almost without any one working it, abundant crops of hay and later excellent pastures will have became a source of wealth to the farmer and after several years the stumps themselves will have disappeared without effort.

Let the government employ means to advance to the settler guaranted grass seed of which they have need; let them encourage them to grow it for themselves and Colonization will soon take a start that will become eminently profitable. Then the farmers of the old parishes will see a means of establishing their children and assuring them a prosperous future, on condition of their using a little industry and intelligence.

With the sums voted every year since 1868 to the Colonization Societies surprising results could have been obtained, for not only would this money have sufficed to establish all the necessary seed depositaries, but also to make many other judicious advances to the farmers, which would have been an immense advantage to them and infinitely more profitable to them than mere gifts.

# WHAT IS NECESSARY TO BE DONE.

In any case the present moment cannot be better occupied than by studying seriously and putting into immediate execution the most fit means for the development of Colonization. The emigration from our country parts to our towns and towards the United-States has been completely stayed, and heads of families are now asking where to establish their children. If we knew how to profit by this circumstance with wisdom and attention, Colonization may take a new flight equal to that of the best times of the Colony.

The whole nevertheless, humbly submitted,

ED. A. BARNARD, In migration and Colonization Agent.

Varennes, 13 October 1875.

# REPORT

OF

# Dr. J. M. TURCOT,

Appointed physician on the Metapedia road, and among the Acadian colonists, to take means to suppress the small-pox, broken out in these quarters, to vaccinate the people and take the necessary measures to prevent the propagation of the scourge.

To the Honorable Pierre Garneau, Minister of Agriculture and Public Works.

SIB,

According to instructions, received from your Departement, I went to the Metapedia road and among the Colony of the Acadians, in the months of June and July last, and have the honor to present you the following report.

As the newspapers have already made known, by publishing an extract from a letter addressed to the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, from the moment of my arrival on the Matapediac road, I had occasion to observe the terror that the first victims of the small-pox had given rise to, in the locality; some had abandoned their houses, others had reduced the houses to askes in which the scourge had been. I was most favorably received throughout the whole of this long route. Mr. J. J. McDonald, contractor, whom I before had the pleasure of knowing on the "Intercolonial" rail road, had already taken the precaution of announcing my coming in the different places and kindly placed at my disposal his travelling engines over that portion of the "Intercolonial" of which he is the contractor.

Every where, throughout the course of this road, the people hastened to be vaccinated and to use the preservatives offered by the government and the measures that I thought to be most judicious against this fearful epidemic, and every where, I heard the same expression of gratitude for the action of the government.

But, I cannot continue this report without deeming it my duty to mention the very cordial reception accorded to me in every settlement as the envoy of the government. It would take too much room to mention all the persons to whom I am thus indebted, and among whom I must especially mention Mr. Alex McDonald, another officer on the "Intercolonial" than whom no person could have been more obliging on the various trips that I was obliged to make on this first class road, so much admired by travellers; P. Grant, Esq., engineer in chief and Mrs. Grant have also a particular right to my most pleasant recollections of my trip to Metapedia, for their very marked hospitality and great kindness; Daniel Fraser, Esq., proprietor of the hotel, so well known to the lovers of salmon fishing, who every year come even from the United States to

263

pass some time in this favorite spot; Mr. Monat, guardian of the fisheries on the river Ristigouche, always so entertaining by his narratives, of his efforts to maintain his fish nursery; and many others also whose kindness rendered my sojourn in these places most agreable.

As to my expedition to the Colony of Acadians, I have the honor to submit to you the following remarks:

After having been pleased to present me with the annexed address which I have the honor to communicate to you, all these brave settlers, men, women and children came in groups on the following days to the different school houses in the settlement, which their worthy and zealous curé, the Revd. Abbé Th. Smith, had chosen as the places in which to meet me, and thus save time, so as to be vaccinated and receive the other preventive remedies so as to escape the scourge, of which they also had reason to fear the attacks.

But, as is expressed in their address they also suffer from another dangerous malady; the malady of the Bridge. In fact, they cannot make one step, either to get necessary provisions or to export their produce, without crossing the Metapedia river. As, during the high waters, they can only cross this river in a frail bark, which costs them twenty cents for each passage, which, caiculated by the number of settlers and in proportion to their many wants, would represent a certain amount of capital taken away every year from this poor population, still compelled to the hard labor of a new colony, without taking into account the loss of time and even danger of thus crossing deep and rapid waters

These considerations having been frequently pressed upon me by several settlers during the few days that I passed in their midst, and having heard them express their great desire that the Government would become convinced of the absolute necessity of this bridge, I think that it would be a breach of my duty if I did not also take the liberty of communicating their wishes to you. This bridge, they say, is not only necessary for the maintenance of the settlement, but they also consider it to be the chief means of insuring its development and attracting towards this region, a larger number of immigrants.

According to the registers for the year, 1874, the population of the Acadian Colony of St. Alexis de Matapediac, shows the following:

Total acadian families	130
Total number of souls	408
In addition thereto, the protestant population, forming a total	
of over	1,000
Communions	408
Married men	126
" Women	
Unmarried men and boys	248
Girls	227

This is a statement of the population which, in a few years, opened up the township of Metapedia, and increased its value by over thirty thousand dollars, as appears by the valuation roll. And, according to the opinion of competent persons of the locality, with a bridge, immigration would double and triple in a short time the number of souls.

This acadian population is admitted by the missionaries to be a very moral people. They have retained that primitive simplicity and morality which recalls former times. They are also distinguished by their spirit of union which renders them firm and determined as occasion requires.

They have reason to hope for an abundant harvest this year; I saw winter wheat, four feet high, on the 20th of July last. But a great part of the cleared lands still requires work men, and, if the settlement succeeds in having, a bridge a large number of acadian families from Prince Edward Island are desirous joining their friends, settled at St. Alexis, to continue the work of clearing this rich forest, already so fruitful in good results, owing to the fertility of the soil.

May I be also allowed to add, how much I am indebted to the Revd. abbé Th. Smith, who kindly offered me the hospitalities of his presbytery during my sojourn in this settlement, and was also good enough to accompany me in all the visits which I made, and furnished me with the information which I have the honor to communicate to you in my present report.

The whole humbly submited,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your humble and obediant Servant,

J. M. TURCOT.

Quebec, 5 August 1875.

## ADDRESS FROM THE ACADIAN COLONY

TO

# J. M. TURCOT, Esq., M. D.,

ON HIS VISIT TO

St. ALEXIS DE MATAPEDIAC.

SIR,

It is with pleasure that the Acadian Colony of St Alexis welcome, in your person, a delegate from the Government. We fully appreciate the kindness of the Honorable the Commissionner of Public Works, in this measure, and in his taking such a great care of our persons and preserving us from the terrible scourge, small pox. We sincerely thank the Honorable Mr. Garneau, and would request you, Sir, to communicate to him our expressions of gratitude. Be pleased also to inform him that our settlement suffers from a very dangerous malady; the malady of the *Bridge*, and that for this malady he is the *Physician par excellence*.

On the feast of St. Alexis, 18th July 1875.



# MUNICIPAL REPORTS.

## DEPARTMENT

OF

# AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Quebec, 24 September 1875.

P. J. Jolicogur, Esq.,
Assistant Provincial Secretary,
Quebec.

SIR,

The Honorable the Commissioner requests you to have the kindness to forward to him, within as short a delay as possible, the returns, which the Secretary Treasurer of every local Municipal Council is obliged, under articles 168 and 168 a of the Municipal Code, to transmit between the 1st and 31st of January of the year during which the valuation roll is made, and each year during the month of January, to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, with all the details required by the said articles of the Code. Under the terms of the article 168a of the said Code the Commissioner of this Department is obliged to annex, in the form of an appendix to his annual Report to the Legislature, a statement, compiled by counties, from the reports made under above cited articles 168 et 168 a, with a summary of these reports by counties. So that, to enable us to comply with the requirements of the Code, this Department must of necessity be placed in possession, as soon as possible, of the returns in question, at least of those which have been transmitted to you in conformity with the articles of the Code above mentioned.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. MOREAU,

Secretary.

# PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quebec, 27 September 1875.

SIR,

In conformity with your request, I have the honor to transmit you the Municipal Returns, forwarded to this Department, under the articles 168 and 168a of the Munipal Code.

You will observe that there are only twelve Municipalities that have complied with the law.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PH. J. JOLICOEUR,

Assistant-Secretary-

The Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Quebec.

# RETURN.

Required by act 36th, Victoria chapter 21, sect. 4, for the Municipality of the County of Rouville.

1. Name "The Corporation of the County of Rouville."	
2. Value of Corporation property	<b>\$</b> 7000.00
3. Debentures of the Corporation	
4. Amount of Capital due to the municipal loan fund	0.00
5. Amount of interest due on such loans	0.00
6. All other debts	<b>17</b> 50.00
7. Amount received from the Government under the Seignio- rial Act	
8. All other revenues, by taxes on local Corporations	6600.00
9. Interest paid on debentures	0.00
10. Expenditure for salaries and other expenses of municipal government	325.00
11. All other expenses	6450.00
riavilla (shof lian of the County of )	

Marieville, (chef-lieu of the County of Rouville,) this 30th January 1875.

G. BOMBARDIER,
Secretary-Treasurer, M. C. C. R.

Name of the Warden: Joseph Ambroise Archambault

# RETURN.

Required by article 168a of the Municipal Code, for the Municipality of the County of Montmorency No. 2.

1. Name of the Corporation: "County of Montmorency No. 2 2. Number of acres assessed
3. Total of rents of real estate
4. Total annual value, other than rents of real estate
5. Total actual value of real estate
6. Total taxable revenue
7. Total value of moveable property
8. Total annual value of moveable property
9. Total amount of assessed value of moveable and immovea-
bles
10. Total amount of takes imposed by municipal by-laws
11. Total amount of taxes imposed by County Council by laws
12. Total amount of taxes imposed by a provision County Coun-
cil
260

13. Total amount of taxes for the lunatic asylum or other provincial taxes.	
14. Total amount of all taxes as above	
15. Total amount of revenue collected or to be collected by asses-	
ments for municipal purposes	
16. Total amount of revenue from licenses	
17. Total amount of revenue from public works	
18. Total amount of revenue from shares in incorporated com-	
panies	
19. Total amount of revenue from all other sources	
20. Total expenditure of revenue from all sources	
21. Total expenditure for roads and bridges.	
22. Total expenditure for other public works and property	
23. Total expenditure on account of capital in any incorporated	
company	
24. Total expenditure for schools and education, except taxes of	
schools trustees.	
25. Total expenditure for the support of the poor or for charita-	
ble purposes	
26. Total expenditure on account of debentures or interest thereon	
27. Total expenditure for the administration of justice in all its	
branches	
28. Amount received from the government on account of the ad-	
ministration of Justice	
29. Total net expenditure for the administration of justice	
30. Total expenditure for salaries and expenses of municipal Go-	
vernment	<b>\$36.8f</b>
31. Total expenditure for all other purposes whatever	
32. Tatal expenditure of all kinds	64.25
33. Total amount of obligations secured by debentures	
34. Tatal amount of unsecured obligations of all kinds	
35. Total amount of obligations	
36. Total value of real estate possessed by the municipality	
37. Total value of the capital owned by the municipality in in-	
corporated companies	
38. Total value of the liabilities of the municipaliy	
39. Total amount of arrears of taxes	
40. Balance in the hands of the treasurer	
41. All other balances held by the municipality	

N. B. The columns from 2 to 9 represent the heads of the various columns in the assessment roll, and vary according to the form required by law for assessments rolls.

Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 of articles 168a of Municipal Code, put questions to which I reply by the road. "Nothing."

JOSEPH PREMONT, Secretary-Treasurer.

Ste. Famille, 9 January 1875.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 33 OF THE CONSOLIDATED STATUTES OF CANADA, SECTION 30 SUB-SECTION 3.

"And any person hereinbefore required to make any return by a particular day, who fails to make such return as required, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than twenty dollars, to be paid to the Receiver General for the use of the Province, which penalty may be sued for and recovered by the Crown in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

# RETURN.

In conformity with Article 168a of the Municipal Code, for the Municipality of the County of Napierville.

10. The name of the Corporation: "Corporation of the County of Na-	
pierville. "	
20. Value of the real estate possessed by the Corporation	\$4,000.00
30. Corporation debentures	•
40. Amount of capital due to the municipal loan fund	
50. Interest on such loan	
60. All other debts	121.00
70 Amount received from the Government under the Seigniorial Act	
80. All other revenue	188.73
90. Expenditure for salaries and other expenses of municipal govern-	
ment	50.00
10o. All other expenditure	12.50
Amor Ambawarazaninininininininininininininininininin	12.00

A. BARETTE,

Napierville, 25 January 1875.

Secretary-Treasurer, M.C.C.N.

# RETURN.

Required by the act to amend the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, 36th Vict., cap. 21, art. 168, for the Municipal Corporation of the Village of Napierville according the Valuation roll of 1873.

10. Name of the Corporation "Municipality of the Village of Na- pierville."	
20. Estimated value of taxable real estate	849,607.00
30. Estimated value of nontaxable real estate	
40. Estimated value of moveables declared taxable by article 710	
60. Number of arpents of land valued2885	•
110. All other sums collected	178.53
190. Expenditure for salaries and other expenses of municipal govern-	50.00
ment	50.00
200. All other expenses	94.61
210. Sumber of persons residing in the municipality736	
220. Number of horses88	
230. Number of sheep	
240. Number of pigs161	
250. Number of horned cattle	

A. BARETTE,

Napierville, this 26th of January 1875.

Sect.- Treas. M. C. V N.

# RETURN.

Required by Article 168 of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, for the Municipality of St. Joseph du Lac, County of Two Mountains and District of Terrebonne.

10. Name of the Corporation: "St. Joseph du Lac"	
20. Estimated value of taxable real estate	<b>\$87.695.00</b>
30. Estimated value of untaxed real estate. Answer: Not estimated	***************************************
and not entered on the valuation roll, the roll not having	
been made since 1872, and having been only revised this year.	
40. Estimated value of property declared taxable by article 710 of	
the said Code	
50. Number of persons paying taxes	220
60. Number of arpents of land valued	9,511
70. Rate in the dollar for assessments imposed for all purposes	1:11 of a cent
80. Value of property belonging to the Corporation	<b>\$</b> 86,862.00
80. Value of property belonging to the Corporation	*,
100. Amount of taxes collected during the year, including those for	
the County Council	79.02
110. All other sums collected	36.00
120. Amount of arrears of taxes	20.47
130. Amount of capital due municipal loan fundNone	
140. Amount of interest due on such loansNone	
150. All other debtsNone	
160. Amount raised by loan during the yearNone	
170. Amount received from the Government under the Seigniorial	
Act	
18o. Interest paid in debenturesNone	
19o. Expenditure for salaries and other expenses of municipal gov-	
ernment	118.50
200. All other expenditureNone	
21. Number of persons resident in the municipality. Not entered	
on the said roll	
220. Number of horsesNot entered on the said roll	
230. Number of sheepNot entered on the said roll.	
240. Number of pigs Not entered in the said roll.	
250. Number of horned cattleNot entered in the said roll.	

O. LECLAIR, Secretary-Treasurer of the said Council.

Office of the Municipal County of St. Joseph du Lac, 22 January 1875.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, COUNTY OF ARTHABASKA Local Municipality of the Parish of Ste. Clothilde de Horton.

# RETURN.

From the local municipality of the parish of Ste. Clothilde de Horton to the Auditor of Public Accounts for the Province of Quebec, required under article 168 of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec.

- 10. Corporation of the municipality of Ste. Clothilde de Horton, County of Arthabaska.
  - 20. No debt.

30. No interest due by the Corporation.

40. No property belonging to the Corporation.

50. Total value of taxable property in the municipality: ...... \$8,487.09 60. Amount of assessments & of a cent in the dollar, upon the taxable property in the municipality: \$112.20.

70. No other remark whatever.

## CAMILLE GÉLINAS,

Secretary Theasurer of the municipality of the parish of Ste. Clothilde de Horton.

To the Auditor of Public Accounts for the Province of Quebec, Ste. Clothilde de Horton, this 23 January 1875.

#### MUNICIPALITY OF INVERNESS.

Debts: \$108.06 and \$18,000 to the municipal loan fund.

Interest: None, except the interest upon the capital of the municipal loan.

Value of the property of the municipality. Not valued.

Value of the taxable property \$276,605.

Taxes per dollar: one tenth of a cent per dollar upon the real property.

W. H. LAMBLY,

Sec-Treas. of the Municipal Council of the Township of Inverness, County of Megantic.

Inverness, 25 January 1875.

# MUNICIPALITY OF THE PARISH OF STE. CATHERINE, COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

Ste. Catherine, 25 January 1875.

Our municipality is not in debt and consequently does not owe any interest, The value of the real property is \$151,276

The movable property is not valued.

The total amount of taxation is in the proportion of  $3\frac{1}{2}/100$ .

PATRICK WHITE.

Sec. Treasurer.

18

St. François, Beauce, 30 January 1875.

SIR,

With a view of conforming to the article 168a of the Municipality Code of the Province of Quebec; I have the honor, in my quality of Secretary-Treasurer, to inform you that the name of the Corporation of which I am the Secretary-Treasurer is the Municipality of the County of Beauce and that the Corporation has no other receipts and revenues that from municipal affairs in which it is concerned and that the expenditure is no other than that of the Secretary-Treasurer, which are paid by these receipts and revenues. No other item of the article in question concerns the Corporation.

# Your obedient servant,

E. BELANGER, Sec. Treas., M. C. C. B.

# BEEBE PLAIN, COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.—25 January 1875.

Sir,—In conformity with article 168 of the Municipality Code of the Province of Quebec, I have the honor to forward you the following return:

1. Name of the Municipality 2. Debt	
3. Interest	None.
4. Property 5. Amount of taxable property 6. Assessment in the dollar	<b>\$</b> 6.00 <b>.</b>
5. Amount of taxable property	<b>\$</b> 69,900.
6. Assessment in the dollar	45 cents.

# Very respectfully,

JOHN LARIMER, Sec.-Treasurer.

То	the Auditor of the Province of Quebec.		
1.	Municipality of Cranbourne West	County of	Dorchester.
ā	Estimated value of taxable real estate	\$387,000	2010110101
3.	do untaxed do	<b>v</b> 001,000.	•
4.	do real estate declared taxable by		
4.	antialo 710	•	
_	article 710		
5.	Number of persons paying taxes	120.	
6.	Number of arpents of land valued	34,000.	
7.	Rate in the dollar for taxes imposed for all purposes	•	
	whatever	3½ mills.	
8.	Value of property belonging of the Corporation	2	
9.	Debentures of the Corporation		
	Amount taxes collected during the year, including		
	that for the County Council	<b>\$150.00</b> .	
11.	All other sums collected		
12.	Amount of arrears of taxes	<b>\$150.00.</b>	
13.	Amount in capital due to the municipal loan fund.		
14.	Amount of interest due on these loans		
	All other debts		

274

16. Amount levied by way of loan during the year,	\$300.00.
17. Amount received from the Government order the Seigniorial Act	<b>\$</b> 65.86.
18. Interest paid on debentures	
nicipal government	<b>\$</b> 150.00.
20. All other expenditure	400.
22. Number of horses	80. 364.
24. Number of pigs	30. 200
20. Number of norned-catale	
	B. JONES,

Sec.-Treasurer.

Cranbourne, 22 January 1875.

# RETURN

Required under article 168 of the Municipal Code.

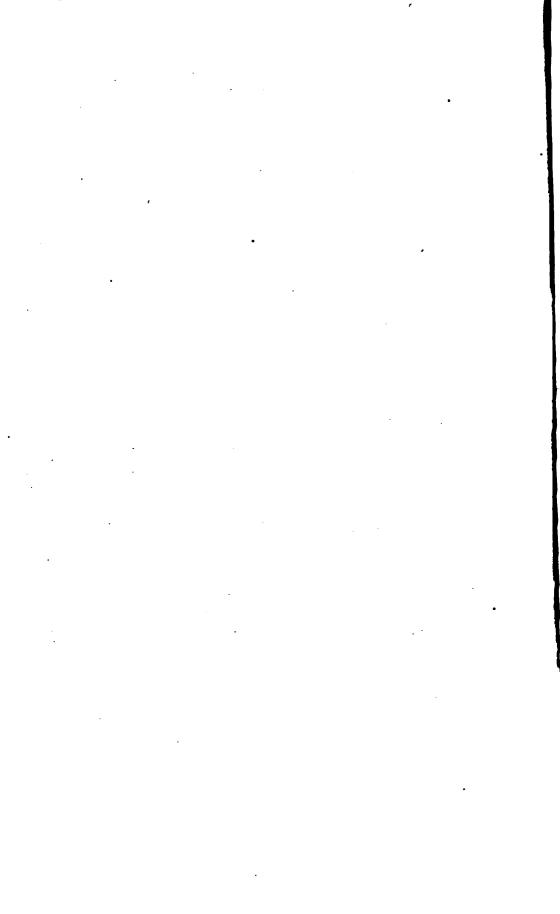
1. Name of Municipality	" Municipality Percé.' \$480.00.
3. Amount of interest due	
4. Do of the value of property belonging to the mu-	•
nicipality	<b>\$</b> 25.00.
5. Do of the value of property declared to be taxable	<b>\$175,385.00.</b>
6. Rate in the dollar for taxes imposed for all purposes—	
For school purposes	<b>\$</b> 500.00 <b>.</b>

The undersigned hereby certifies the foregoing statement to be correct.

W. FLYNN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Percé, 22 January 1875.

<sup>:</sup> The \$480,000 in which the manicipality appears to be indebted, is the interest arising from a ican made by the municipality to build a new Court House and Jail at Perc?.



# APPENDIX.

# COLONIZATION.

APPENDIX No. 1.—COLONIZATION SOCIETIES IN OPERATION, 30th JUNE 1875.

											_
	-75.	Grant.	s cts.	300 00			300 00	300 00 300 05 450 00	450 00 450 00		
	1874–75.	Subs- cription	s cts.	965 00 300 00			300 00	300 00 450 00 450 78	00 009	150 90	<del>-</del>
	-74.	Grant.	cts.	300 00		300 00	:	300 00 150 00	450 00	150 00	<u> </u>
	1873–74.	Subs- cription	e cts.	490 00 300 00		300 00		300 00 300 00 150 00	00 009	150 00	-
	-73.	Grant.	e cts.	300 00		215 00	100 00	300 00	100 00	150 00	
PTS.	1872–73.	Subs- cription	e cts.	520 00 300 05	300 00	215 00	156 75	312 00	00 00 00 00 00	150 00	<u>-</u>
RECEIPT	75.	Grant. c	s cts	420 00 300 00	150 00	300 00	150 00	300 00 150 00 150 00	300 00	150 00	150 00  -
æ	1871–72.	Subs- cription.	cts.	540 no 4	300 00	300 00	150 00	300 00	300 00		120 00
		Grant. cr	sto &	420 50 5 300 00 3	150 00 3	300 00	132 45 1	300 00 150 00 150 00 1	300 00 3	150 00 1	<del>-</del>
	1870–71.	Subs- cription	2 5 ••	541 00 4 300 00 3	300 00	300 00	132 45 1	300 0n 3 183 00 1 229 00 1	300 00	150 00 1	
		Grant. cri	e cts.	380 00 300 00	<u> </u>	101 00 3	150 00 1:	300 000 33 150 000 150 000 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	00 009		
	1869 - 70.	Subs- cription	cts.	460 00 38 30, 00 30		00	8	888 :	:8		
			•		1871	1869 101	1870 202	1869 1869 1869 1869 1874	1872 1869 900	1871	1871
Date of their formation.				November 1869 June 1869	April July	June	March	October 1 November 1 November 1 May	July October	_	April
·	Names of Societies.			Bagot, No. 1	No. 2. No. 3.	Bonaventure, No. 1	No. 2.	Dorchester, No. 1	Joliette, No. 1	No. 2	NO. 3
Names		<b>2</b> 78	Bagot, No. 1 Bellechasse,	::	Bonaventure	z	Dorchester,	Joliette, No. Kamouraska	: :	:	

COLONIZATION SOCIETIES IN OPERATION 30rn JUNE, 1875.—Continued.

			ľ				ŀ		
	æ.	SYSTEM	BM		FOLLOWED	ED.		]	•
	Clearances made by each society.	ciety.		Cloarances ma le on beha of subscrib	Ξ.	Grain, provi- sions given, etc.	provi- givon, c.	Grain, provi- Premiums sions given, given for etc. clearances.	BEMARKS
108 OI SOCIOITE	LOCALITY.	No. of fami- lies establish.	Numb. of lots worked upon.	Arpents clea- red.	Arpents sown.	No.of settlers aide 1.	Amount thus given.	Amount of premiums given.	
ot, No. 1	Bagot, No. 1 Township of Ditton	*		400	35	14	\$ cts	\$ cts.	This Colonization Society had 400 arpents cleared in the Townshin of Ditton and sent several settlers there The lots
									reserved are fertile and well situated and they no doubt will' be soon occupied by a floroushing colony, especially as thei colony of repatriated canadians are their neighbors.
echasse, No. 1.	GBellechasse, No. 1 Township of Buck-land and Mailloux.		•		:				No report. These two societies did nothing this year.
No. 2	No. 2 Township of Armagh.							<b>λ</b>	This society was dissolved during the year. This society took the place of society No. 1 whose name
aventure, No.								it took.	it took.
		2	2	30	i		i		giving more east communication to the settlers and thus
Dorchester, No 1 Langevin an	Langevin and Ware			i		21	200 00	2C0 00	grafty favored colonization. The society in addition to \$100 for seed gave \$60 for the converse of animals. \$40 for purchase of animals. \$40 for purchase of animals.
No. 2	No. 2 Langevin and Ware.	23	22	43	25	25	300 00	300 00	purchasing provisions and \$100 for buildings.  Did not work this year.  Society No. 3 of Dorchester contribute: in a large degree
	•				<u>.</u>				to the support of the settlers in the Townships of Langevin, and Ware, who were in a very precarious condition after the departure of the Trappist Fathers from Ste. Justine.
Hochelaga, No. 1			1						Act in concert with the general colonization Association, of Montreal.
nouraska, No.	Kamouraska, No. 1. Pohenegamooke	ო	55	006	285	က	10 48	10 48	Did nothing this year. The figures given in the columns gives the total results
No.	No. 2. Pohenegamooke	:	90	77	77	25	25 250 70	250 70	of the society since it formation.
.01									

									,
		-75.	Grant.	s cts.	300 00	171 93 172 50	300 00		600 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 300 00
		1874-75.	Subs- cription.	s cts.	300 00	193 83 195 00	317 35		600 00 150 '0 150 00 150 00 150 00 300 00
		-74.	Grant.	s cts.	150 00	255 00 171 93 150 00	300 00	216 00	150 00 150 00 150 00 187 50 250 00
ntinued.		1873-74.	Subs- cription.	s cts.	300 00	255 00 193 83 195 00	344 00	216 01	150 00 150 00 150 00 225 00 250 00
875.—Co		-73.	Grant.	S cts.	300 00	255 00 150 00 150 00	253 17	:	300 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 257 00 250 00
UNE 1	IPTS.	1872-73.	Subs- cription.	sto *	300 00	265 00 150 00 195 00	253 17		300 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 310 00 150 00 257 00 200 00
OPERATION, 30th JUNE 1875.—Continued	RECEIPT	-72.	Grant.	s cts.	300 <b>00</b> 150 00	255 00 150 00	168 50		300 00 150 00 150 00 265 00 150 00 130 00
ATION	, ,	1871-72.	Subs- cription	es cls.	300 00	255 00 150 00	168 50		300 00 130 00 150 00 265 00 150 00 150 00 130 00
		-71.	Grant.	\$ cts	300 00	255 00 150 00	581 12	:	303 00
LIES IN		1870-71.	Subs- cription.	st cts.	300 00 450 90	255 00 205 00	862 25		300 00
SOCIETIES		-70.	Grant.	s cls	300 00	172 50 172 50	363,55		
ONIZATION		1869-70.	Subs- cription.	e cts	300 00	190 00 205 00	427 10	:	
COLONIZ	9	of their			Feb'y 1870 March 1870 March 1871	October 1869 Nov. 1869 Jany 1870	v. 1869	pt. 1870	March 1871 August 1871 Nov. 1871 April 1871 October 1871 Jany 1872 Jany 1872
		٠	<b>=</b>	<u> </u>			Nov.	<u>8</u>	Marc Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov.
		Names of Societies.			No. 1 No. 2 No. 3	Montmagny, No. 1 No. 2	Montmorency, No. 1	Missisquoi, No. 1 Sept.	Montreal—West, No 1 March " No. 2 Augus " Contre, No. 1 April " Contre, No. 2 Octobe " No. 3 Jany " East, No. 1 Jony " No. 2 Jany
		Names		l	Lislet, No	Montmagr	Montmore	Missisquo	Montreal-

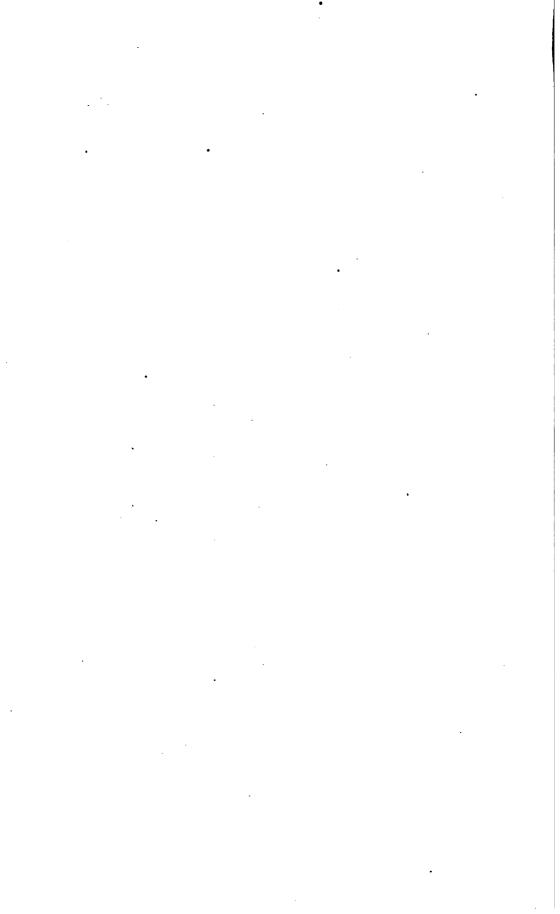
COLONIZATION SOCIETIES IN OPERATION, 30th JUNE 1875.—Continued.	•	W			This Society did nothing this year.	Work in concert with Society No. 2.	Did nothing this year.	No report.	op .		. ·	The association gave the settlers, the year, in prizes, &c., &c., the sum	
11:NE 187		Premiums for clearances.	Amount the sof. premiums given.	\$ cts.			•						
TION, 30th	D.	Grain, provisions given, &c.	Amount th s given.	\$ cts.		150 00 150 00				252 00			
PERA			No. of settlers aided.		:	30				=		99	
Z Z	FOLLOWE	Clearances made on behalf of Subscrib.	Arpents sown,			52	:	:				800	
SLIES	MFO	Clearances madeonbeha of Subscrib	Arpents cles- red.			52 27	673					977	=
SOCIE	STE		Numb, of lots			30						87	ຕ
TON	S Y	s society.	Numb. of fa- milies esta- blished.			30			:		:	99	
COLONIZA		Clearances male by each Society	Locality.		L'Islet, No. 1 Township of Arago	" of Garneau (Elgin road)." do	" of Patton	op "	To. of Rolette & Panet.	Montmorency, No. 1. A shuapmouchouan	Marston & Ditchfield		Chester & Sutton
		Nemes of Mocieties			L'Islet, No. 1	281	Montmagny, No. 1	" No. 2	" No. 3 To. of	Montmorency, No. 1.	ssisquof, No. 1 Mont'l W. No. 1.	sines fame sinoins C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C	8000 No. 2

э́а ,	v ictoria,	•	56	28810 <b>n</b>	ai Par	ers. (	No. 4.)		A. 1016
	·	-75.	Grant.	sto 💝	00 009		300 00	150 00	00 001
		1874–75.	Subs- cription	s cts.	00 006		300 00	150 00	00 001
		-74.	Grant.	S cts.	00 009	300 00	300 00	150 00	207 30
ntinued.		1873–74.	Subs- cription.	s cts.	1200 75	300 00	300 00	150 00	207 30
875.—Co		-73.	Grant.	e cts.	300 00	484 50	300 00	150 00	228 00 246 00 243 27
UNE 1	RECEIPTS	1872–73.	Subs- cription.	e cte.	1204 75	00 699	302 40	150 00	228 00 246 00 243 27
, 30th J	RECI	-72.	Grant.	es cts.	00 009		300 00	150 00	267 00
ATION		1871–73.	Subs- cription	\$ cts.	1350 00		325 00 150 00	150 00	267 00
I OPER		-71.	Grant.	e cts.	00 009		300 00	150 00	300 00
LIES IN		1870–71.	Subs- cription.	es cts.	1210 26		308 39	150 00	300 00 300 00
NIZATION SOCIETIES IN OPERATION, 30th JUNE 1875.—Continued.		-70.	Grant.	s cts.	00 009		383 10 150 00	120 00	300 00 300 00 477 43
ATION		1869-70.	Subs- cription.	s cts.	902 00		00 091	150 00	328 45 300 00 654 86
COLONIZ	Da'e of	their			ctober 1871	eb. 1872	May 1869 May 1870	eptem. 1870	(ay 1870 (ay 1870 une 1869
		Names of Societies.			Svicolet, No. 1 October	Ottawa, No. 1 Feb.	Portneuf, No. 1 May		Quebec—Centre, No. 1 May do —West, No. 1 May do —County, No. 1 June

				were	ive a	led in thavi- that	<del></del>	<del></del>		
	SA Q V RA Q			As customary the funds of the Society were distributed in the new parishes under the supervision of trustworthy persons.	No report. This Society did not receive grant this year.	The funds of the Society were expended in the construction of a flour mill in Chavigny, for the use of the settlors in that township and in Montauban.	No report.	Nothing done this year.	Nothing done this year.	•
	Premiums for Clearances.	Amount of premiums given.	\$ cts.	•						•
	Grain, provisions given, &c.	Amount thus given.	S cts.	1800 00		300 00			426 00	
WED	i	No.ofsettlers aided.				20 20		39	12	
FOLLOW	Clearances made on behalf of Subscrib.	Arpents sown.						250	:	_
×	Clean madeo of Su	Arpents clea- red.			:	45	:	250		
STE		Numb. of lots worked upon.					:	30		
8 Y	ss bociety.	Numb, of fa- milies esta- blished.				22	:	30	8	
	Clearances made by each Society	Locality.			Aumond	". No. 3 do Chavigny	do Chavigny	do Hampden	do Demeull' 8	_
	Signal Societies of the	values il coctottes.		Nicolet, No. 1	Ottawa, No. 1 Aumond	, No. 3	Quebec-C'tre, No. 1	" West, No. 1	" —(City,) No. 1	

						•	
		-75	Grant.	S cis.	280 25	1 0 00	
		1874-75	Subs- cription.	S cts.	280 25	100 00	
		-74	Grant.	& cls.	150 25	206 00	
ntinued.		1873-74	Subs- cription.	ets.	150 25		
375.—Co.	•	-73	Grant.	e cls.	300 00		300 00
ONIZATION SOCIETIES IN OPERATION, 30th JUNE 1875.—Continued.	PTS.	1872-73	Subs- cription.	cts.	300 00	<del></del>	
, 30th J	RECEIPTS	17-	Grant.	ets.	230 00	201 00	
ATION	•	1871-72	Subs- cription.	& cts.	230 00	201 00	
I OPER		112	Grant.	es cls.	300 00	253 00 100 50 150 00	8
LIES IN		1870-71	Suhs- cription.	s cts.	300 00	253 00 100 50 150 00	
SOCIE		-70	Grant.	♣ cts.	300 00	300 00 106 00 750 00	150 00
ATION		1869-70	Subs- cription.	S cts.	300 03		150
COLONIZ		their	iormation:		8 1870		
Ö	-		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	on P	Jan	Jan.
		Names of Societies.		-	Rimouski, No 1June	Temiscouata, No. 1 Jan.	Verchères, No. 1Jan.
				1	<b>284</b>	ž <b>č</b>	>

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# REPORT

UPON THE

# WORKS PERFORMED UPON COLONIZATION ROADS

FROM THE 1st JULY 1874 TO 30th JUNE 1875.

# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS,

Quebec, 30th June 1875.

To THE HONORABLE PIERRE GARNEAU,

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit to you, in tabular form, a report and succint statement of the works performed in the course of the present fiscal year upon the various Colonization Roads and Bridges in the Province.

The financial year 1874-75 was marked by real progress in coloniaing Crown Lands, and by an important increase in the population of the rural townships.

I am all the more pleased at being able to state this fortunate result, as for various well known reasons, we had no cause to expect it. The subsidy, placed at our disposal this year, was again smaller than in preceding years; the depression in the timber trade took away, in many localities, from a numerous class of settlers, their ordinary means of subsistance, whilst the high price of labor in the towns, during the latter part of the year 1874 especially, attracted the poor inhabitants of our country parts.

However, owing to the equitable division made by you of the grants for colonization purposes in the various counties of this Province, we were in a great measure able to prevent the emigration of our settlers to a foreign land, by assuring them remunerative labor and easy communications, and even by inducing a large number of families from the old parishes to settle in new townships; and where ever roads were opened, lots have been taken, and clearances were immediately commenced.

The necessity of building bridges over certain large rivers having been long felt as indispensible to the development of colonization, you deemed it expedient as much as possible to come to the aid of those municipalities interested in their erection, who were unable to support alone the expenses of their construction.

E. MOREAU,

Director of Colonization.

Detailed statement of the works performed on 1st class

	Detailed statement of the wo	1 1 2	JC110	Timed on 150 class
Counties.	Roads and Bridges.		Amount paid.	Conductors, Contractors, &c.
Chicoutimi &		\$	cts.	
	Bridge on the north side from Pointe des Monts to English Point. The grant was allowed on the re- presentations of the RR. PP. Oblats, of Betsiamis, so as to open a winter road and connect together the small settlements of that part of the Saguenay.	500	00	L. F. Fafard
	Road from the lake to Beaulieu, in the township of Bergeronnes. The conductor explored that part of the road situated between the Bas-de-Soie and Beaulieu rivers	93	85	Rieule Bouliane
	Road from Rivière aux Canards to Bay des Rochers.  —Continuation of Callières road. This portion is now opened as a winter road	382	25	J. Radford
	Road in the 6th range of Ashuapmouchouan.—5 lots were taken up and worked upon this year on the line of this road		.75	H Bélanger
	Road on the 4th range of Ashuapmouahouan.—4 lots were taken on this road and worked this year	499	96	do
	By-road from 1st to 3th range of Demeulles.—Conti- nuation	300	00	do
	Alma road.—Completed this year to its terminus: but there is still some work to be done to make it a first class road. A chapel was built this year at the Petite Décharge of the Island of Alma	1400	00	Chs. Drapeau
	Grandmont road or Trois Roches rapids road.—Continuation.—This road will be the main exit for the inhabitants of Grandmont township	798	00	R. Lindsay
	Belleau road.—Continuation	699	55	J. Deschênes
	Price road.—Continuation	300	00	N. Gravel
	Archambeault road.—Continuation	990	03	N. Boucher
	Bridge on the Ouiatchouanish river.—Repaired	150	00	Thomas Larouche
Chicoutimi	Lake St. John road.—Continued	4609	83	M. Vachon
Montmorency and Quebec.	do do Repairs and maintenance	185	50	J. P. Lachance

colonization roads during the fiscal year 1874 75.

=_==		<del></del>	<del></del>				===			<del></del> .,					
Whole distance covered by roads when completed.		as winter roads only.	۳,	for wheeled venicles.	Length of roals fascined	this year.		this year.		worked upon this year.	Bridges.	Length of roads to open or	to complete.	Probable cost.	
М. А.	М.	<b>A</b> .	M.	A.	M.	Α.	М.	Α,	М.	A.	Feets	M.	A.	\$	cts.
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2 14			ı			6			1		8		14	150	00
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4			1	10		18			1	10	105	2		2000	00
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			   				5	14		14				 	
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# DETAILED Statement of the works performed on 1st class

Counties,	Roads and Bridges.	7	Autouit paid.	Conductors, Contractors, etc.
			-4-	
Montmorency	Bacon bridge on the Ste. Anne river, between the parishes of Ste. Anne and St. Joachim. This bridge was built in 1825 by one François Cloutier, in virtue of a privilege according him by act of parliament. The rates of toll levied on this bridge, being a heavy burden upon the inhabitants settled to the East of the liver Ste. Anne and the settlers in the counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay, who could not reach Quebec without crossing this bridge, the Government thought it necessary to purchase it, as provided for in the act above mentioned, by paying to the proprietor M. Etienne Bacon, the full and complete value of the said bridge including toll gates, dependencies, approaches		00	Е. Васод
Charlevoix	Petite Rivière by road from the St. Lawrence to the Chemin des Caps	300	00	L. Tremblay
	Rivière Noire road in the township of Callieres; 19 lots were taken up in this road this year	400	00	D. Gauthier
	Callieres road.—Continuation.	500	00	E. Savard
	St. Urbain Road.—Repairs.—M. Gauthier was instructed to repair and rebuild some of the bridges in this road. Some portions of this road itself were also repaired	i	60	O. Gauthier
Quebec	Cotes des Grands Deserts — (See 3 class tables.)	9	87	E. Lajeunesse
	Jacques-Cartier Bridge in Valcartier.— (See 2nd class tables.) Of the 1822.00 opposite the municipality furnished \$1000 00.	1822	00	***************************************
Portheuf	Bernard By road between Pointe-aux-Trembles and Ste. Jeanne.—The overseer macadamized four arpents of this road. Those concerned supplied \$93.25.		25	N. Delisle
	By road from the 2nd to the 1st range of Descham- beault.—5 arpents were macadamized. · This road leads to St. Albans		93	A. Raymond
	By road from Grondines to St. Casimir.—The grant was expended in macadamizing the by road which serves as an outlet for the inhabitants of St. Casimir and St. Ubalde		00	A. Dolbec
	Ste. Catherines by road in St. Augustin.—20 arpents of this road were macadamized	100	00	M. Meunier
	290		•	17

colonization roads during the fiscal year 1875.—Continued.

Tetal extent of roads when completed.	1	as winter road only.		for wheeled vehicles.		this year.	1	this year.	Ĕ,	ed upon this year.	Bridges.	Length of road to open or	to complete.	Probable cost.	
M. A.	M.	A.	M	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Fts.	М.	A.	8	cts.
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3 6						,		5		5				••••••	
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ecodes I assag.							29	20		20					

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.		Amount part.	Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Portneuf (Continued.)	By road in the 4th range of Lachevrotière in Des- chambault	1 1		J. Savard
	By road from St Casimir to Grondines.—20 arpents were stoned	<b>3</b> 00	00	J. Rivard
	Hill leading to Jacques-Cartier bridge in les Ecureuils.—Repaired	50	00	A. Pagé
Champlain	St. Maurice road.—Continuation	199	23	J. V. Genest
	Road from Cote St. Pierre to the St. Maurice Forges.  —Continuation	600	00	N. Houle
	Carufel road.—Continuation	600	00	A. Buisson
	Ste. Flore road.—Continuation.—15 lots were taken by settlers who are to settle down early in the spring on these lots	<b>40</b> 0	<b>0</b> 0	A. Géiinas
	Road in the south shore les Chicots lakes.—10 persons settle i in this read during the year; of this number five were from the United-States	100	00	F. D. Cloutier
	Lejeune Road.—The opening out was begun this year. It leads to splendid land which will be settled as soon there is communication	194	25	S. Trudel
	Manitou road.—Begun this year	248	84	Jos. Massicotte
	Price road.—Continuation.—The lots along the road are taken up	269	77	E. Douville
	Dupuis road.—Begun this year. It traverses the Seigniory of Ste. Anne and ends in the Ste. Anne range in the Seigniory of Grondines	300	<b>0</b> 0	A. Germain
•	Road in the St. Ch. rles ranges Continuation	238	06	J. (). Frigon
	De la Magdeleine or Labarre road.—Continuation	196	50	D. Vivier
	Piles road.—Continuation on the banks of the St. Maurice			A. Bellemare
	Road from Tortue lake to Cote St. Pierre	51	50	H. Legendre,
	999			•
	7U7			

colonization Roads during the fiscal year 1874-75.—Continued.

Total extent of roads when	completed.	gth opened this year	as winter road only.  Longth opened this year.  Longth opened this year.  for wheeled vehicles.		r wheeled vehic!es.	Length of read fascined this year.			Length of road repaired this year.		ed upon this year.	Bridges.	Length of road to open or	to complete.	Probable cost.	
Ţor _	ŏ	2	ĕ; !	I'en	<u>ت</u>	Len	#	Len	# 	Total length of road work-	Brice		Len	ا ت		
М.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts.
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		••••	12	••••			•••••		<b>-•••</b>	••••	12	178		•••••		•••••
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18			•••••	1	6		9	*****		1	6	24	11	14		
13	******		6	•••••	16						16		12	6	4000	00
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Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	7	Amount para.	Conductors, Contractors, &c.
St. Manusca	Dead is Co. William Co. Co. Co. Co. Co. Co. Co. Co. Co. Co.	\$	cts.	·
St. Maurice	Road in St. Elie de Caxton.—Continuation.—15 colo- nists were established on this road	806	83	O. Bournival
•	Road from Hunterstown to St. Etienne.—Continuation	387	45	Chs. Gélinas
	Road in the 5th range of Shawenegan.—Continuation	800	00	A. Rousseau
Maskinongé	Road f. om St. Didace to St. Justine.—Continuation	400	<b>0</b> 0	D. Maigret
,	Ste. Ursule road.—Continuation	398	00	Louis Plante
	Road of the Discharge of Succocomi lake.—Conti-	400	00	Jos. Lambert
<b>Parthion and</b>	Road in the Haut de la Rivière-du-Loup	•••••	••••	do
Berthier and Joliette	Brassard road.—The new section from Mount Roberval to Pine lake, is not yet completed: it will be necessary to skirt mount Roberval to connect this section with the old road and this work is estimated at \$500.00. There are now 48 settlers on the Mantawa. So as to insure the maintenance of the Brassard road, the Government has now placed a toll gate upon it	2000	00	J. Laporte
Joliette	Road in the first range of the township of Joliette.—	400	00	Ephrem Aubin
Montcalm	N		98	A. H. Coutu
Terrebonne	Provost road.—Continuation.—12 new settlers established themselves during the year on this road along which the majority of the lots have been taken.	1999	40	Th. S. Provost
	Road from Brulé lake to SarrazinContinuation	611	53	do
	Road between Doncaster and Sie. Agathe.—Conti- nuation.—6 lots taken this year on this road: [1] settlers are already established in the neighbohood 55 families settled this year in Doncaster which has just been erected into a municipality		03	J. F. R. Arnauld

				•				
Total extent of roads when completed.	Longth opened this year as winter road only.	Length completed this year for wheeled vehicles.	Length of road fascined this year.					
М. А.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	м. А.	Feet.	м. а.	\$ cts.
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Counties.	Roads and Bridges.		Amount paid.	Conductors. Contractors, &c		
		*	cts.			
Terrebonne (Continued.)	Road between Ste. Agathe and Ste. Marguerite. — Continuation	503	22	P. Longpré .		
	Thousand Islands Road.—Continuation	500	00	Ls. Labelle	•••	
	Howard Road.—Continuation	699	78	V. Mathieu		
•	St. Hypolitte road.—Continuation	594	00	U. Thibodeau	u	
	Bridge over du Diable river.—Built under contract by Mr. T. Clouthier. This bridge is a large one and cost over \$700.00	500	00	G. Laviolette		
Argenteuil	Dalesville junction road	336	00	G. Hamilton.		
	McCallum road in the 11 range of Grenville	112	<b>0</b> 0	do .		
	Calumet road.—Is a part of the above road	56	00	do .		
	Wentworth road.—Continuation	84	00	do .		
	Road round Dubeau hill—part of Bellingham road.  —7 lots were taken upon tue road this year	335	95	do .		
	Sheritt road	33	<b>5</b> 5	do .	•••••	
	Road in the 4th range of Gore—is part of Sheritt	33	50	do .	••••••	
	Grenville road to the junction of lake Cook—part of Bellingham road	279	85	do	********	
	McNeil and Armstrong road	44	<b>0</b> 0	do .		
	Road in North West of Wentworth. The population in the north west of Wentworth, has now than doubled during the past 5 years	56	00	do	*********	
	Barrow bridge over North river at the head of the Petits Rapides.—This bridge is very large and cost \$2,800.00. It was built under contract under the control of the municipality interested, St. Jerusalem, by D. Dupras	1	08	do	,	
	Morin and Howard road —Continuation —10 settlers are established on this road	112	00	do -		
.,	Wa'ker road towards Red river	112	<b>0</b> 0	do .		
	906			L		

fotal extent of tonds when completed.	3	as winter road only.	Length completed this year		Length of road fascined this year.		Length of road repaired	<del> </del>	Total length of r ad work-	ed upon this y ar.	Bridges.	Lengih of road to open or		Probable cost	
M. A.	М.	A.	M.	A.	M.	Α.	M.	A.	М.	▲.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts.
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		14				•••••				1,4	60	•••••		100	00

Counti s.	Roads and Bridges.		Amount pard.	Conductors, Contractors, &c.		
Argenteuil,	McIntyre road	<b>\$</b>	cts.	G. Hamilton		
(Continued).	Lakefield and Bretonville road	279	75	do		
•	Dixon and Thousand Islands road	111	84	do		
	Hill in the 3rd range of Arundel on the Western section of the Bellingham road	43	87	do		
	Parker road in the 2nd range of Gore	56	00	do		
	Hicks' Hill road in the 3rd range of Gore	83	95	do		
:	Road on the division line between the 7th and 8th ranges of Arundel—portion of the Bellingham road.	100	00	do		
	Copeland Road	82	00	do		
	Milway road, in the 4th range of Harrington	112	00	do		
·	Road from au Diable river to Hucklebury falls—portion of the Bellingham road	276	00	do		
	West Gore road.—Continuation	112	00	do		
	Point aux Chênes and Calumet road.—No report	56	00	do		
Ottawa	Qésert and Gatineau road in Low—Deviation conti- nued	800	00	M. Doyle		
	Désert und Gatineau road in Wright—Deviation and repairs	1000	00	Joshua Ellard		
	Desert and Gatineau road in Bouchette—Deviation and repairs	500	00	Daniel Johnson		
,	Castor road,—in Aumond, 20 new settlers were this year established in Aumond	243	10	R. Déléage		
	Road in Kensington—All the lots are occupied on the line of this road	532	89	do		
	Road in range A. of Egan; 8 new settlers were estab- lished on this road during the year	295	00	do		
	Bois Francs road in Egan—15 new settlers were established on this road this year	331	11	do		

colonization road during the fiscal year 1874-75.—Continued.

Total extent of roads whon completed.	Length opened this year as winter road only.	Length completed this year for wheelo I vehicles.	Length of road fascined this year.	Length of road repaired this year.	Total length of road work- ed upon this year.	Bridges.	Length of road to open or to complete.	Probable cost.
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Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Ties and	amount part.	Contractors, Conductors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
()ttawa (L'onlinued.)	River du Lièvre road.—Commenced this year. Seve- ral canadian, french and italian families were established on this road —A church has been huilt at Wells at the proposed terminus of the road		00	F. Michel et B. H. Murray
	Road from the 7th to the 13th range of Templeton.	225	50	F. X. Bouvier
	Road from Montebello to Suffolk.—Continuation	400	00	Frs. <b>M</b> ajor
	Road from Ripon to Suffolk.—Grant allowed for completing the deviation made in the line by Mr. Levis the overseer.—The belgian colony is in the most flourishing condition and the future of the immigrants is assured.		60	E. Quesnel
Pontiac	Road from Clarendon to lake à Loutre	150	00	E. Heath
	Road from Clarendon centre to the rear of the town-ship.—Portion of above road	164	<b>0</b> 0	do
	Bridge over Sullivan's stream hetween the lake à la Truite road and the 3rd range of Sheen.—Repaired	65	00	J. Suilivan
	Road on Calumet Island	50	00	A. Bowie
	Litchfield, Thorne and Leslie road.—Continuation.— The grant was expended in cutting down a very steep hill	50	00	M. Kennedy
	Above road.—Eastern section	50	00	J. S. Murphy
	Litchfield and lake a la Loutre road.—Continuation	182	51	G. Palmer
	Culbute road in Allumettes Island.—No report	50	00	A. Raymond
	Road from Pontrefract to the east of the Coulonge.  -No report	50	<b>0</b> 0	N. McKay
	Chichester road.—No report	311	10	P. Burns
	Sheen road.—No report	100	00	E. Carlen
	Bridge over Coulonge river.—Repairs.—No. report	150	00	S. Bryson
	Front road in Waltham.—No report	114	75	J. Landon

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Total extent of roads when completed.	Length opened this year	as winter roads only.	Length coopleted this year for wheeled vehicles.				Longth of roals fascined this year		1			ed upon this year	Bridges.	Length of roads to open or	to complete.	Probable cost.	
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Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	bi - Di nuom	Amount paid.	Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Pontiac(Continued.)	Roads from Bryson upwards.—No report	1		J. Scott
	Trout Lake road.—No report	100	00	M. Meers
	Pontefract road to the west of the Coulonge river.— No report	50	00	J. Cobb
	Trout Lake road in Pontefract.—No report	50	00	X. Dolbach
	Road from the Boman Catholic Church in Onslow to	200	00	P. Dolan
	Bridge over a gulley between lots 24 and 25 in the 6th range of Clarendon.—No report	50	00	B. Robitaille
	Chapeau Bridge.—Repairs	125	00	W. J. Poupore
Compton	Bury and Megantic road.—Continuation.—20 lots were taken on this road this year, the majority by the colony of Franceville, established by french immigrants	900	00	L. Pope
	Bury and Megantic road.—The grant allowed was expended in making a very important deviation at Scotstown	1200	00	John Scott
	Otter Brook road.—Western Section.—All the lots in the neighborhood of this portion of the road were taken up this year		00	Donald Beaton
	()tter Brook road.—Eastern Section.—No report	348	95	J. B. McDonald
	Ditton and Chesham road.—Continuation.—A french colony in Ditton built a mill to grind potatoes into flour. When Mr. Bailey sent in his report the mill was not in operation. The Government has chosen Ditton, Chesham and Emberton to establish colonies under the Repatriation Act passed last session.		00	C. A. Bailey
	Hereford and Paquetteville road.—Continuation	250	00	F. Paquette
	Road between Clifton, Hereford and Bedford.—8 families returned this year from the United States, to establish themselves in St. Edwidge, in the township of Clifton	Ш	00	Jos. Courtemanche.

302

colonization roads during the fiscal year 1874-75.—Continued.

Total roads during the fiscal year 1074-15.—Communed.															
Total extent of reads when completed.	Length opened this year	as winter roads only.	Length completed this year	for wheeled vehic'es.	Length of roads fascined	this year.	Length of roads repaired	this year.	Total length of roads work-	ed upon this year.	Bridges.	Length of roads to open	or to complete.	Probable cost	1.
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Counties.	Roads and Bridges.		Amount paid.	Conductors, Contractors, ac.
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Compton (Continued.)	Winslow and Whitton road.—Continuation.—10 lots taken this year and 8 colonists settled on the road	i -		P. Brassard
Drummond & Arthabaska.	Ste. Helene de Chester road, or Chemin des Pointes de la Rivière Nicolet.—Several canadian families returned from the United States and settled in Chester	500	00	A. Larivière
	Grantham and Wickham road	5 <b>0</b> 0	00	P. Sylvestre
Megantic	Grand line road between Thetford and Leeds.— Continuation.—This road is now completed	.		L. G. Fournier
	Road in the first range of Thetford.—Portion of the above road	400	00	do
	Western section of the (1gden road	100	00	James Savage
	St. Pierre road.—From the 11th to the 15th range of Leeds	99	00	T. Scallon
	Ad-tock road.—Continuation.—The overseer made 1 mile of ditch and built several culverts	200	00	W. J. Ward
	Ireland and Wolfestown road.—Continuation		00	C. Bennett
•	Bridge on the Irvine road in Halifax, over the river Thames. — Those interested supplied the lumber required		00	S. Jamieson
	Ireland Chapel road	100	00	J. M. Bernier
Beauce	Langevin road in Linière.—Continuation.—18 lots taken upon this road; 2 settlers reside in the vicinity. The portion of the townships of Linière and Walford traversed by the Langevin road is covered with good lumber and well fitted for colonization	495	75	E. Paquette
	Gayhurst road.—Continuation.—13 lots were taken this year on the road and thirty settlers established in the neighborhood	350	00	L. Paradis
	Broughton centre road	200	00	B. C. Guy
	Road in the 8th and 9th ranges of Thetford.—Leads to the 9th and 10th ranges of Thetford where all the lots are taken up		93	do
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colonization roads during the fiscal year 1874.75.—Continued.

Total extent of roads when completed.	. Length opened this year	as winter roads only.	K Length completed this year	p for wheeled vehicles.	E Length of roads fascined	· this year:	K Length of roads repaired	p this year.	F Total length of roads work-	ed upon this year.	need Bridges.	K Length of roads to open or	w to complete.	Probable cost.	cts.
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Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	¥	Amount para.	Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Beauce (Continued.)			00	A. Buteau
	Road in the 2nd and 3rd ranges of Forsyth.—Conti- nuation.—88 arpents cleared this year on the length of this road; 3 resident stilers	150	00	H Desruisseaux
	Road in the 4th and 5th ranges of Forsyth,—from the Lambton road to the township of Dorset.—25 ar- pents cleared this year; 3 resident set:lers	250	00	H, Desruisseaux
	Road in the 5th range of Shenley, leading to the mu- nicipality of Aubert Gallion.—Continuation.—The population has doubled within the last six years	302	50	S. Lambert
•	Lambton high road and bridge over the river des	300	00	Chs. Gagnon
	Lamhton road in the first range of Price.—No report	200	00	Chs. Gagnon
Dorchester	Ste. Marguerite road leading to the Frampton road	150	00	John Brennan
•	Ste. Marguerite of Frampton road	150	00	Pierre Bégin
	New Scotland road in St. Malachie.—Continuation	149	98	John O'Farrell
	St. Jean concession road.—Continuation	149	95	P Turgeon
·	Road from Cranbourne line to Watford.—Continua-	149	75	Jean Vallière
	Standon road in St. Malachie Continuation	300	00	Henry Joynt
	Standon church bridge.—No report	300	00	B. Lapierre
	Road between the seigniory of St. François and Cran- bourne.—No report		00	P. Lessard
	Road in the 7th range of Frampton.—No report	200	00	M. Donohue
	Pont Larochelle.—No report	294	74	A. H. Larochelle
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Total extent of roads when	ted.	Length opened this year	as winter roads only.	Length completed this year	for wheeled vehicles.	Length of roads fascined	ır.	Length of roads repaired	ır. ·	Total length of roads work-	ed upon this year.		Length of roads to open	or to complete.	cost.	
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Counties.	Roads and Bridges.		Amount paid.	Conductors, Contractors, &c.
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Bellechasse	St. Jean-Baptiste road in Armagh.—Twenty four settlers established on this road	500	00	J. B. Boulanger
	Bridge over la Fourche du Pin river.—Rebuilt			do
	Mailloux road.—Continuation	1000	00	Pierre Drolet
Montmagny	Sirois road.—Continuation.—This road is very expensive to make, the land traversed by it being very rocky and in the lower parts difficult to drain	i :	00	Théophile Nicole
L'Islet	Arago road.—Continuation.—Twelve settlers are established along the line of this road	297	58	Edmond Pelletier
	Tache road.—Continuation	149	10	Louis Caron
	Bridge over Black river, between lots Nos. 20 and 21 in the 5th and 6th ranges of Casgrain.—Not yet finished	399	00	Fréd. Vaillancourt.
	Road in the township of Fournier.—Continuation.— Those interested contributed \$100.00 towards the work	150	00	Chs. Galerneau
Kamouraska.	Woodbridge road.—Continuation.—The Woodbridge road traverses lands of poor quality but leads to fertile lands in the township of Painchaud	499	74	J. Bte. Dionne
	St. Alexander and Taché road.—Continuation.—The overseer rebuilt two bridges	1500	00	Edmond Lévesque
Temiscouata.	Taché road.—Work was done this year in the town- ship of Hocquart. The portion worked on is fit for wheels, although up the road is only opened to a width of 12 feet	1	50	L. M. Lapointe
	Dégelé road.—Continuation. 7 settlers were esta- blished on the line of this road and a family reside further away than the road is opened	99	65	Ant. Dumont
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colonization roads during the fiscal year 1874-75.—Continued.

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Total extent of roads when	completed.	Length opened this year	as winter roads only.	Length completed this year	for wheeled vehicles.	Length of roads fascined	this year.	Length of roads repaired	this year.	Total length of roads work-	ed upon this year.	Bridges.	Length of roads to open	or to complete.	Probable cost.	-
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Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	A mount pand	AMOUNT PAIG.	Conductors, Conductors, &c.
Témiscouata (Continued.)	Road of the Colonization Society No. 1 of Témiscoua- to.—Commencing at the front line between the 6th and 7th range of Begon, between lots 3! and 32, and running towards the division line between 7th and 8th ranges is continued as far as Randot township. The Society has made large clearances in the 7th and 8th ranges of Begon and 8 settlers are established in the line of this road	\$ 300	ots.	N. Rioux
	By road from Ste. Françoise to the east of the tewn- ship of Begon.—Continuation. The lots are all taken along this by road as well as a great num- ber in its vicinity		00	do
	By road in the 7th and 8th ranges of Begon.—Con- tinuation. The lots are all taken; 100 arpents were cleared, and 8 settlers reside in their lots	150	00	da
	By road in range A. of Begon,—Continuation	<b>†5</b> 0	90	do
;	St. Honoré by road from the old lake Temiscouata road to the head of lake Temiscouata. 12 settlers took lots on the line of this road and made clearances		00 •	V. Laplante
	Rivière Bleue road —Continuation. Clearances were made on 25 lots and 2 settlers established on the line of this road		20	Paschal Lebel
•	Road to running the south west of the Témiscouate road.—Continuation	80	00	Bruno Dumais
	Cabano road.—Continuation.—8 families established themselves on this road this year	75	00	B. Tétu
•	By road of the church of St. Louis du Ha   Ha ! Continuation. This by road commences at the St. Louis church, traverses three miles of the sei- gniory, the township of Cabano and ends at the province line near the St. François by road, in New-Brunswick 5 settlers are es ablished in the line of this road		00	V. Marquis
	Begon road.—Continuation 180 settlers established themselves on the line of this road	150	00	T. P. Pelletier
	St. Modeste road.—Continuation	100	00	N. Miville
	Road in the 1st range of Begon.—Continuation	50	00	A. Bellavance

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Counties.	Roads and Bridges.		-Amount paid.	Conductors, Contractors, &c.
•		\$	cts.	
Témiscouata.	Viger road.—Continuation	50	00	G. Caron
•	Denonville road.—Continuation.—Nine settlers were established on the line of this road	100	00	E. Caron
	Road in the 7th range of Witworth.—Continuation	50	00	M. Levasseur
	Lebel by road between the two Temiscousta roads	92	00	J. L. Boutard
	Detour du Lac road.—Continuation.—All the lots in the vicinity are taken up; 8 colonists reside along the road	127	90	Pierre Cloutier
	Trois Roches road.—The overseer commenced the erection of a bridge on the Trois Pistoles river.  This bridge will be 112 feet long	299	<b>6</b> 6	A. Desgagnés
	Road in the 5th range of St. Modeste.—No report	25	00	Jos. April
	DeViger river road.—Continuation.—Is completed as far as the Taché road, but there is a bridge to build on the Senescoupe river	400	00	A. Mailloux
Rimouski	St. Denis-East by road.—Continuation	300	00	Frs. Turcotte
	St. Denis-West by road.—Continuation.—12 lots were taken up along the line of this road	250	00	Frs. Dionne
	Road leading to the above by road			do
	Post road from Matane to Cap Chatte.—Repairs	199	98	A. E. Rioux
	Church of St. Ulric by road.—Continuation.—20 lots taken this year; 150 settlers established in the vicinity of the road	400	00	Ant. St. Laurent
	Flouriau road.—Continuation.—6 settlers are established along the line of this road	250	00	D. Morrisette
	Chauveau road.—Continuation	249	37	J. B. Beaulieu
	Sandy Bay road.—Continuation.—Repairs	400	00.	Z. Lanouette
	Neigette road, from the front road of the seigniory to the front road of Neigette.—All the lots in the first range of Neigette are taken and 100 settlers esta- blished.	503	75	Z. Lavoie
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Total extent of roads when		Length opened this year	as winter roads only.	Length completed this year	for wheeled vehicles.	Length of roads fascined	1	Length of roads repaired		Total length of roads work-	ed upon this year.	Bridges.	Length of roads to open or		Probable cost.	
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Counties.	Roads and Bridges.		Amount paid.	Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Rimouski (Continued.)	Road in St. Mathieu	250	00	Théop. Lévesque
(communa.)	Fleuriau road.—Continuation.—11 lots taken this year and 7 settlers established in the line of this road	250	00	F. Corriveau
	St. Fabien by road.—Continuation.—10 lots taken this year on this road; 4 settlers established	500	00	O. Roy dit Desjar- dins
	Duquesne by road.—Continuation.—Those interested gave 84 days labor; a chapel was built this year in the 2nd range of Duquesne	240	60	Ls. Desj <b>ard</b> ins
	By road in St. Moïse from the Matapedia road to 1st range of Cabot.—In 1868 there were only 2 settlers in St. Moïse there are now 50 families	199	75	F. Audet
	Macpès by road.—Continuation.—No report	498	75	J. B. Martin
	McNider road, from the river to the Intercolonial R. R.—Exploration	129	50	L. H. Lebel
Gaspé	Maritime road —New level at Magdalen river	96	15	J. Fournier
	Maritime road.—Repairs from little Fox river to little Chlorydorme	82	37	J. B. Jalbert
	Maritime road.—From Grand Valle to Fregate point	50	00	M. Côté
	Maritime road.—Gros Måle hill	36	57	F. X. Thibault
	Road along Fox river.—Six lots were taken this year on this road	150	00	N. Bernier
	Anse au Griffon road.—Continuation. — Work was done in a marsh, which makes it very expensive	200	00	Chs. Lemieux
	Road to the west of Douglastown.—Continuation.— Work was performed by contract	62	50	John White
	Road on the south bank of the river St. John.—Balance of a contract entered into 1873-74	38	00	do
	Road in the second range of Cape DesRosiers.—Continuation	100	00	J. Smith
.	Newport Islets road 314	176	46	G. Grenier

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Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	- Cmount noid	Amount paid.	Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Gaspé (Continued.)		300	00	A. Lebreux
,	Bridge on the western arm of the river of Gaspé- south.—Built under contract. The municipality supplied the timber	<b>6</b> 8	00	J. Eden
	Bridge on Hunt's stream.—The works necessary to complete this bridge were given by contract to Nazaire Dupuis, of Pabos. Length of the bridge: 280 feet	200	00	J. McIsaac
	Bridge on West River.—The works to be completed were given by contract to Ed. Wall. Length of bridge: 288 feet.		36	do
	Bridge on North river.—Repairs executed under contract by Nazaire Dupuis	74	48	do
	Section of the Maritime Road from l'anse de la rivière à la Pierre to la Baie of Mont Louis river.—Balan- ce of a contract executed in 1873-74	400	00	Marcel Leclerc
•	Road from the 2nd to the 3rd range of Irishtown.— (See tables of the 3rd class)	78	50	
•	Road from the 2nd range commencing at the end of la Petite Rivière line.—(Sees table of the 3rd class).		80	
	Maritime road.—Repairs to a bridge over marsh, between the rivers Marthe and Marsouis and the Magdalen road to Fox River.		40	M. Leclerc
Bonaventure.	Road on the west side of Bonaventure river.—(See tables of the 2nd class)	99	77	A. Forest
	Road to Bonaventure bridge	40	70	N. Cavanaugh
	Road on Sheppard Island.—See tables of the second class)	65		A. Poirier
	Christie Sherar's roal	149	00	L. J. Riopel
	Totals\$	74350	65	•
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Total extent of roads when completed.	Length opened this year	1	Length completed this year	for wheeled vehicles.	Length of roads fascined	this year.	Length of roads repaired		Total length of roads work-		Bridges.	Length of roads to open	or to complete.	Probable cost.	
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Department of Agriculture and Public Works, Quebec, 30 June 1875.

E. MOREAU, Director of Colonization.

· Counties.	Roads and Bridges.		Amount paid.	Conductors, Contractors, ac.
		\$	cts.	
Saguenay	Alma bridge.—Repaired	6 <b>0</b> 0	00	D. Boulanger
Quebec	Jacques-Cartier bridge in Valcartier.—Works were continued and are not finished, but the contractor will finish the bridge in the course of the summer		00	A. Sewell
Portneuf	Jacques-Cartier bridge.—The building of this bridge was given under contract to F. Larue, for the sum of \$4,400.00. The works are not yet finished	2400	00	F. Larue
Berthier	St. Damien road.—Continuation		1	J. A. Ecrément
Berthier &	Brissette bridge over the Mastigouche river.—Built under contract. Local contribution \$144.00. Is not finished			A. Hamelin
0.0136146.10010	cut down by the conductors of the Brassard road, obstructed the bed of this river and prevented the driving of logs, and the Government had to have them removed	1 1	90	J. B. Dellause
Joliette	Rivière-Blanche road.—Local contribution \$30.00	99	80	O. Beaudry
	Bridge over Assomption river, at St. Come.—The construction of this bridge had been asked for by the settlers for some years past, and is of great use to them	399	74	J. B. Rocheleau
,	Roads and bridges in the Seigniory of Dautray.—	250	00	Joseph Manseau
	Roads and bridges in the township of Brandon.—	250	00	do 🕶
Two Moun- tains	McKenzie bridge over rivière du Nord.—Local con- tribution \$300.00; being for the cost of timber and other materrial required; the Government grant being expended for labor		00	James Murray
Nicolet	Road from Ste. Marie de Blandford to Ste. Gertrude.  —The lots on this road were taken up as soon as the works opening up the road were commenced	98	80	J. R. Lailèche
	Road in the 12th range of Maddington.—Continuation. —Local contribution \$89.00	300	00	P. de Villers
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F Total extent of roads when completed.	1	as winter roads only.	Length completed this year	for wheeled vehicles.	Length of roads fascined	this year.			Length of roads to open or to complete.						
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Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	, Figure James	Amount paid.	Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Nicolet (Continued.)	Slides and booms on the Nicolet river.—Continua- tion of works.—The Rev. Mr. Marquis collected over \$800.00 to this important work during the past few years	200	00	C. Marquis
	Bulstrode Grand Line road.—Continuation	300	00	N. Caron
	Road in the 11th range of Aston.—Continuation.— The overseer caused 28 arpents of ditching to be made.—The municipality supplied \$37.50	125	00	J. B. Comeau
	Belleville by-road.—Continuation	175	<b>0</b> 0	do
	Road in the 14th range of Wendover.—Repairs and improvements.—The parish of St. Léonard has doubled its population during the past four years		00	do
	Repairs to hills and bridges in the A. B. line road of the township of Aston	50	00	Z. Jentesse
•	Bridge over the Becancour river in St. Wencesias.— Built by the day by the municipality which furnished the stone and timber. This bridge is not finished.	1000	00	Le Maire de St. Woo- ceslas
Compton	Auckland and Clifton road. — Continuation. — Local contribution \$50.00.	50	00	Noé Failli
	Whitton and Megantic road.—Local contribution \$100.00.—Six families, returned from the United States, have established themselves in Marston	100	00	Wm, McLeod
	McAulay road.—Continuation.—Local contribution \$200.00	200	.00	M. B. McAuley
	Lingwick and Hampden road.—Local contribution \$100.00	200	00	A. Ross
	Ditton and Scottston.—Commences between the 4th and 5th ranges of Ditton, traverses the the 4th, 3rd, 2nd and 1st ranges, and stops at Scottston and Hampden.—Local contribution \$100.00		00	P. Gendreau
	Victoria road in Marston.—Local contribution \$50.00.	100	00	J. F. McIvor.
	Whitton road.—North-east section	184	00	N. Leonard
	do do —South-east do —Local contribu- tion \$75.00	75	00	do

Total extent of roads when completed.	Length opened this year as winter roads only.		for wheeled vehicles.			Bridges.			Probable cost.					
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Counties.	Roads and Bridges.		Amount pard.	Conductors. Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Compton (Continued.)	High Forest and Martinville road in Clifton.—Local contribution \$20.00	1		Joseph McKay
	Roads in the 10th and 11th ranges of Hereford.— Local contribution \$87.00	50	00	Blaise Come'te
	East Clifton and Randville roads	50	00	Mathew Hamilton
	St. Malo and Clifton road.—The overseer made one mile of ditching and rounded and ballasted the road in different places	150	00	H. B. Cairns
	Gould and Scottston road.—No report	100	00	D. McKae
Sherbrooke	Orford road.—Continuation.—Work was begun this spring and is not yet finished	299	00	W. M. Doherty
Drummond & Arthabaska.	Continuation of Acton road.—Local contribution \$25.00	100	00	John McCaig
	By-road between lots 12 and 13 in Warwick,—Local contribution \$225.00	250	00	Joseph Leclerc
	Watt's road in Kingsey township.—No report	200	. 00	James Atkinson
	Roads in Victoriaville.—Repairs to.—No report	250	00	J. B. Edge
Brome	Newport road in Potton.—Balance de 1873-74.— Local contribution \$100.00	100	00	C. C. Rollins
Stanstead	Barford and Hereford road. — Local contribution \$75.00	100	00	Chs. Ménard
	Barnston road and Frontier road.—Local contribution \$108 00	192	88	C. S. Buckland
	Roads in the township of Barford.—Repairs.—The money expended was taken from the balance from 1873-74.—Local contribution \$600.00	273	73	M. Child
Wolfe & Richmond	Road from North Ham to Wolfestown.—Continuation.—Work this year was in a swamp and the whole length made had to be fascined	200	00	L. N. Francœur
	Road from Wotton to North Ham.—Continuation	200	00	P. Blais

Total extent of roads when completed.	Length opened this year	·	Length completed this year		Length of road fascined	-[	Length of road remained	.	Total length of road work-	.	Bridges.	Length of mad to onen on	-		_
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Counti s.	Roads and Bridges.	4	Amount l'atu:	Conductors, Contractors, &c.
Wolfe and Richmond (Continued.)	Road from Stratford to weedon	\$ 200 150	}	Geo. Champoux
	Road from South Ham to Weedon.—Continuation.— No report	250	00	E. S. Darche
Lotbinière	L'Anse à Gilles road.—Continuation	500	00	B. Bernier
Megantic	Lawrence road.—Continuation	100	00	L. Murphy
	By-road in the 4th range of Nelson.—Balance of a grant for 1873-74	70	92	C. Lemieux
	Palmer Falls read.—Continuation.—Local contribution \$200.00. A bridge 190 feet in length was built upon this road	99	58	R. Suitor
	Hough bridge over the river à la TruiteBuilt under contract by Henri Amadon	200	00	J. McLean
	Road in the 4th range of Halifax.—Repaired			F. Bergeron
•	do in the 8th range of do do  do from the 8th to the 9th do do	80	00	Do
	do in the 9th to 10th do do			Do
	Several roads in Leeds.—Repaired.—The roads had been Lroken up by the spring freshets of 1874	399	75	J. McLean
	Mail road in Ste. Sophie	320	00	Pierre Leclere
Beauce	Roads between the 5th and 6th ranges of Watford	199	56	J. Rancour
	Bridge over Famine river.—Rebuilding.—The work is being done by the day and is not yet completed.	1000	00	Municip. St Georges
Bonaventure,	Bridges over the two branches of the Bonaventure river.—These very important bridges, which were begun in 1873, are completed and delivered for public traffic	2931	36	A. Poirier
	Approaches of the bridge over the east branch of the Bonaventure river.—Repaired	62	01	Do
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Counties.	Roads and Bridges.		Amount paid.	Conductors. Contractor , &c.
Bonaventure.	Road in Cavanagh and Arseneau Island	21288	00	A. Polrier

Department of Agriculture and Public Works.

Quebec, 30 June, 1875.

E. MOREAU,
Director of Colonization

#### DETAILED Statement of works performed on 3rd class

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	7,00	Amount Pala.	Contractors, Conductors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Chicoutini & Saguenay	Wharf at l'Anse St. Jean.—Grant was sufficient to cover cost of preparing wood and stone necessary for the construction of the wharf. The municipality supplied an equal sum to continue the work	300	00	F. Bolvin
	Otis roa i.—Continuation	300	00	P. Gagnon
	Road between the townships of Metabetchouan and Charlevoix.—Completed	400	00	G. Larouche
	Valin bridge.—Repaired	500	00	D. Tessier
Quebec	Côtes des Grands Déserts.—Balance of grant for 1873-74. The overseer finished two bridges and made some repairs.—(See table of the 1st class)	29	25	E. Lajeunesse
,	Mail road from Lake Beauport to Laval.—Repairs	30	50	A. Simmons
Joliette	St. Guillaume road in St. Jean de Matha.—Local con- tribution \$200.00 statute labor	376	25	U. Lippé
Montcalm	Road from the 6th range of Wexford to Lac des Iles.  —Continuation	96	53	A. Lépine
	Road from Wexford to Kilkenny.—Continuation.— Local contribution \$200.50	200	00	Frs. Thérien
Two-Moun-	Junction road between Coutu and Masson roads.— Continuation	196	20	J. Lachapelle
tains	St. Colomban and Thousand I-les roads —Local contribution \$100.00	200	00	M. J. Phelan
	Road from the river to Gagnon.—Local contribution \$400.00	750	00	do
•	Valleyfield road.—Local contribution \$50.00	100	00	do
Wolfe &	Montée Neuve road in St. Augustin.—Local contri- bution \$283.00. The works were done by contract under the supervision of the municipal council of St. Augustin.		00	J. B. Ouellet
Richmond	Road from Wotton to Tingwick.—Local contribution \$15 00	2,00	00	M. Phœnix
	Road from the 6th to the 15th range of Wotton.— Local contribution \$100.00	200	00	T. Tétreau

colonization roads during the fiscal year 1874-75.—Continued.

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#### DETAILED Statement of the works performed on 3nd class

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Counties.	Roads and Bridges.		Am out paid.	Conductors, Contractors, etc.
Wolfe & Richmond (Continued.)	Road from St. Camille to Win Isor.—Local contribution \$75.00	1 1	cts. 00	J. Z. C. Miquelon
	Road between the 5th and 6th ranges of Windsor.— Local contribution \$36,00	88	14	S. Labrecque
	River Nicolet Poin s road.—Continuation	100	00	L. Gosselin
	Road from Brompton to Melbourne.—Local contribution \$75.00,	150	00	Wm. Greenly
	Varbleton and river St. Francis road.—No report	100	00	O. W. Côté
	Road crossing lot No. 11 in the 7th and 8th ranges of Shipton.—Local contribution \$24.00	50	00	Jos. Gale
Rimouski	Matane road to the Intercolonial railway.—Conti- nuation.—Local contribution \$100.00. There are still 9 miles to open to reach the terminus. 18 settlers have been established in the vicinity of this road. The overseer recommends that the 14 miles already opened be finished before the rest of the road be opened out as a winter road		00	Alex. Fraser
Gaspé	Ste Anne des Monts road.—Continuation.—There are as yet no settlers on this road	200	00	L. Sasseville
,	Comieu road.—Continuation.—There are considera- ble clearances on this road and some people have settled up on it	197	35	Ls. Roy
	Road to the west of Little Pabos river.—Continuation. —10 settlers are established on this road	149	00	F. X. Télu
	Road in the second concession of Petite Rivière	144	20	J. Baker
	Montée road in l'Anse du Cap	199	95	C. Baker
	Mountain road in Irishton.—Commenced this year	243	12	J. Gorman
	River road to the west of Barachois of Malbaie. — Commenced this year	300	<b>0</b> 0	N. Thibault
	Cap Chat by road	200	00	J. Perrée
	Dartmouth river road.—Continuation	169	00	D. Philips
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colonization roads during the fiscal year 1874 75.

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Whole distance covored by roads when completed.	Length opened this year		Length completed this year	for wheeled vehicles.		this year.	Length of roads repaired	this year.	L	worked upon this year.	Bridges.	Length of roads to openor	to complete.	Probable cost.	
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#### DETAILED Statement of works performed on 3rd class

Counties.	- Roads an l Bri lges.		Ameunt paid.	Conductors. Contractors, &^.
		\$	cts.	
Gaspé (Continued.)	Ste. Adelaide de Pab s road — Continued.—No re-	200	<b>0</b> 0	W.n. Sutton
	Proposed bridge over river St. John.—A preliminary inspection of the site was made by Mr. Painchaud			A. Painchaud
Bonavent ire.	Road on the west bank of Bonaventure river —C mpleted with the exception of a few guards to be put up	540	49	N. Cavanaugh
	Road on the east bank of the Bonaventure river	414	41	A. Forest
	Bridge built on tressels on the laland between the principal bridge and the third branch of the Bonaventure river.—Local contribution \$300.00	53	93	A. Poirier
	Road on Sheppard Island, Bonaventure river.—Some gravel has to be carted to make this road fit for wheels		07	Do
	Road on Kavanagh and Arseneau Island. — Some gravel must be carted to complete this road	263	17	Do
	Roal in 3rd Islan 1, B maventure river	209	16	Do
	Bridge on the 3rd branch of the Bonaventure river			Do
	Totals	9723	49	
	N B.—In the majority of cases in which the local contribution is not established, the parties interested have furnished their share in the work, as required by law, by accepting reduced wages.			

Department of Agriculture and Public Works.

Quebec, 30 June, 1875.

colonization Roads during the fiscal year 1874-75.—Continued.

Total extent of roads when completed.	Length opened this year	as winter road only.	Length opened this year	for wheeled vehicles.	Length of read fascined	this year.	Length of road repaired	this year.	Total length of road work-	ed upon this year.	Bridges.	Length of road to open or	to complete.	Probable cost.	
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E. MOREAU,
Director of Colonization.

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#### SPECIAL REPORT

OF

### MR. E. MOREAU,

DIRECTOR OF COLONIZATION,

TIPON A

#### VISIT OF INSPECTION TO THE COUNTY OF BEAUCE.

#### THE FRANCO CANADIAN SETTLEMENT IN METGERMETTE.

On the 10th September last, I visited Metgermette north, where Mr. Vannier has planted the beginning of a french colony, with the hope of extending it to the neighboring townships of Watford and Metgermette south, Risborough and others. Leaving St. George, at the South Eastern extremity of the county of Beauce, and the last parish both canonically and civilly erected, I took the St. Antoine and Watford colonization road, which joins the county of Beauce to that of Dorchester and crosses the township of Watford till it reaches the township of Langevin. I found the portion of this road traversed by me, in good order, very well fitted for travel and pretty well kept. The lands on each side had been taken up, and a good number of lots are already occupied, and upon the rest, the clearances exacted by law have been made. Everywhere, the crops looked well.

About three miles below the place where the Little Abenakis falls into the Grand Abenakis, in the township of Watford. I left the St. Antoine road and took the new road opened by Mr. Vannier in a south eastern direction.

This route is 83 miles in length, from the St. Antoine concession or St. Nicholas to the Vannier settlement.

Mr. Chicoyne who was specially sent to visit the Colony, said in his report dated the 4th December 1874. "Upon this road, the trees have been pulled up "a breadth of 22 feet, besides which an opening has been cut down ten feet on "each side, giving to the road a width of 42 feet; to complete it, a few stones "and roots have still to be removed, and ditches to be made. The bridge which "is to cross the Abenaqui river, about the centre of this road, is already contract—"ed for, and is to be constructed on the model of that built near the mill."

Since Mr. Chicoyne's visit, a solid bridge has been build on la Petite Abénakis; about thirty men are now at work, completing the road which Mr. Vannier expects to make fit for carriages, by this fall if the season is favorable.

I observed that this route, with hardly any deviations, passes through a smooth country of easy traffic. The water course from the *Grande Abénakis* which it skirts through a long distance, is floatable, with good banks, and thus offers real advantages to the settlers.

From the Watford road to Little Abenakis, the forest is of second growth, easily rooted up. The original forest was burnt down about twenty years ago, and the half rotten trunks are lying on the ground, covering it with a fruitful coating. The young trees, straight, very tall and very close together, testify to the richness of the soil in which they grow.

This road will be also of great utility for colonizing the ranges in the township of Watford which it traverses, where there are still a great nany lots to be conceded and whose value is thus increased.

As Metgermette is neared, by the size of the trees, one knows that the virgin forest is being reached.

At a distance of about a mile from the colony, I noticed in places, some rocks and hills of small elevation which could be easily avoided by deviating a little from the actual line of road.

After traversing through nine miles of bad road in which the trees only have been removed, and over which we often had to go on foot, the eye resis with satisfaction upon the Metgermette settlement, upon the fine lake that bathes its feet and the hills of graceful outline that environ it.

#### I will again cite Mr. Chicoyne's report:

"This company of which Mr. Vannier is manager has, for one of its objects. the colonization of certain townships in Beauce and in Dorchester, by french immigrants. It began its operations in November 1873, on the borders of lake Abenaqui. It had to open up from the first a road through the forest, to the spot selected for the site of its first village, and it made use for such purpose, of an old sugar bush road, opening up also a new road over a mile in length. The first work which followed was the construction of a bridge on the Abenaqui river; this bridge, abut 60 feet long, is 16 feet wide in its rarrowest part, and rests on two abutments in cedar wood squared and dove-tailed in; the paving is made of squared spruce timber. Immediately below this bridge is a saw-mill, a building three stories high, 60 feet long and 40 wide, solidly constructed out of timbers a foot square. The furnishings are complete: two setts of gang saws, of 12 saws each, are put in motion by a large water wheel; the other saws, and the rest of the machinery, are worked by a turbine wheel, 65 horse power."

"This mill is situated at the mouth of the Abenaqui, the waters of which supply the necessary power. At the discharge of the lake, a dam has been constructed, which raises the water four feet and has much increased the water power; consequently turning the whole lake into an immense reservoir, from which the necessary water is taken as needed."

"The discharge of the lake forms what is called the Abenaqui river, which. at the end of 12 miles, falls into the Famine river; this in its turn, falls into the Chaudière river; it is through these various streams that the company intends floating down its timber and lumber as far as Quebec, to be there shipped to France.

"Besides the mill, the company has constructed various buildings, numbering 14 in all, some being used as shanties for the laborers, others as carpenters and black smith's shops, stores, &c. One of these constructions is used as a stable, containing 14 large stalls to which a granary is attached. The largest of these buildings measures 32 feet by 30, and the smallest 16 by 20 feet. There are seven houses built. One, near an oven, is used as a bakery; the others are occupied by families. Two of these houses measure 16 feet by 20, and the others 20 feet by 24; five more houses are being built, besides an ice house 26 feet by 18.

"The forest trees in the township of Metgermette appeared to me very fine and of varied kinds. White spruce and birch prevail; in certain spots there are beautiful cedar groves of excellent sound wood. Above the head of Abernaqui lake on the United-States frontier there are beautiful maple sugaries, in which over 60 persons are employed every spring in sugar making.

"This spot appeared to me quite suited to colonization. Besides the main "Abenaqui lake, there are three other lakes called: small Abenaqui, St. John, and "Little St. John. The two latter fall into the St. John's river, which here forms "the boundary line. These sheets of water are bordered by heights of land well "suited for agricultural purposes. These lands, which can be easily drained, can not fail to offer great inducements to settlers. The main Abenaqui lake, of a "pleasant oval form, is 32 acres in length and 17 in width; its average depth is "15 feet. It is on the left bank that the proposed village is marked; it will be "admirably situated.

"Five streets come down to the lake; the centre one, on which the church will be constructed, as well as the school, and work shops, will be 100 feet wide. "Already, about 6 arpents in length have been opened up on this line, and of the aboved mentioned width. The other streets will be 60 feet wide. One of them, which borders on the lake, is already opened for a length of 18 acres. According to the plan proposed, a house is to be constructed at every acre, to which a garden of two superficial acres is to be attached."

Since Mr. Chicoyne's visit several other buildings have been put up, among others a very fine looking house, on the borders of the lake, which Mr. Vannier reserves for his family and a provisional house of refuge, solidly, but at the same time elegantly, built, measuring 256 feet in length and capable of easily lodging and sheltering easily 20 familes.

The superficies of land cleared is 450 acres. Mr. Vannier sowed 38 bushels of oats and 52 of potatoes this year, which promise a most abundant harvest. He also experimented in sowing several kinds of corn, samples of which he had brought from France and Belgium. He hopes to acclimatize also the colza and other oil plants, with which he has experimented. Until there are better means of transport these products, of relative large value as they are of small volume, may benefit the settlement. Mr. LeBreton, a colonist of french origin, successfully cultivates all the seed and grass plants suitable to our climate.

By next spring, not less than 450 arpents, now cleared, of which the lumber has been piled and burnt, will be under cultivation, which will increase the present agricultural yield ten fold.

Colonization, from the point of view of the interest of our country, has greatly profited by the enterprise attempted by the Franco Canadian Company. I cannot exactly give the figures of the expenditure in the colony; I think I can value it at least at fifty thousand dollars (50,000.00.) This large sum of money

came from France to be expended amongst us, principally among the inhabitants of the frontier, who, beeng wood choppers, finding good wages at hand, abandoned the american lumber establishments, to the great advantage of their temporal and spiritual concerns.

Mr. Vannier employed, on an average, fifty men, sometimes more, sometimes less. At the time of my visit Mr. Vannier had only twenty men in his employ, the harvest detaining the majority of the workmen at home, they being all (habitants) farmers of the neighboring parishes. I have since learnt that there are more than fifty men engaged to work at clearing the lands and on the road of which I have spoken.

Mr. Vannier found within the radius of his clearance and on the road, that he is opening up at his expense, about 11,000 logs of tamarac, white and black spruce and pine, of good quality, which he will be able to float down next spring.

The number of settlers is very small, about a dozen of french origin and twenty or so Canadians, at which we must not be surprised: the bad roads and the hardships to be met in the work of clearing. would require so much courage and endurance.

A good many french and canadian families are however only waiting for the winter roads, which are much more easily travelled over, to go and settle in the colony.

Mr. Vannier is energetically carrying on his work. The settlements of Scottstown and Ditton or de la Patrie founded, with the exception of a few changes, according to the prospectus published in L'Opinion Publique, in December 1873, and where success is so very apparent, give him every hope of good results. In addition to this, the early passage of the Kennebec railway, either at Metgermette or at a short distance from it, giving him means of transport for his hard wood, will confirm the partners in his conclusions as to the large profits to be realized either at Quebec or in European markets.

From the Metgermette settlement, I went by a sugary road as far as the river St. John on the frontier of Maine, a distance of about five miles. On this whole length of road, the soil appeared to me to be very rich, although slightly broken. The trees, especially the birch and cedar, frequently measure from three to four feet in diameter at the base. This portion of the township to the south east of lake Abenakis, is the region of maple groves. From the height is seen, as far as eye can reach, a sea of verdure, whose every wave is a maple with a large and heavy head, undulating in the breeze, with the long and prolonged murmur, which breaks so agreably upon the ear of a Canadian.

I hesitate not in saying that this portion of the township is the most advantageous for agriculture. In the bottoms cedars abound and every where they are flue, straight, large and strong. A black mould mixed with grey sand promises fine crops and fertile grass lands.

Settlers in Maine are eagerly awaiting the opening up of a road of communication with Mr. Vannier's settlement.

This notice would be incomplete if I were not to follow it by a very well written article that appeared in La Minerve of the 11th of January last "on french capital in Canada," in which are contained excellent remarks concerning the establishment at Metgermette, and on the probable chances of success offered to the public.

#### "FRENCH CAPITAL IN CANADA"

- "Our readers have for a long time been cognizant of the undertaking of the franco-canadian forest company, which for several years past, has been opening up in this Province certain portions of our forests, in the Counties of Beauce and Dorchester. This enterprise, under the management of Mr. Vannier, a french manufacturer of known talent and enterprise, has already achieved marvellous results. Large and very important works have been carried on in this region, so rich and well fitted for trade in timber, and the saw mills, established by the company, work marvellously. The Government of Quebec, which always actively endeavors to encourage colonization and the clearing of our forests, favored and assisted, as much as in their power, the work of Mr. Vannier's company, sustained by french capitalists. The territory now worked upon by him was conceded to him on favorable terms. Those who have visited the Beauce valley, that privileged country, in which are found the finest forests in Canada, know that the success of the undertaking has surpassed general expectation.
- "The change operated in this fine forest region in such a short time is really marvellous, and the description given in a french paper, which is reproduced a little further on, is by no means exaggerated: on the contrary, it is a success, and we can only hope that this example will be imitated. We have resources which only require intelligent working to enrich both those who undertake it and the province itself. We, in this one province of Quebec, have a territory as large as France, which is covered for the most part with virgin forest and furnishing timber for building of the richest and most valuable kind."
- "Mr. Vannier's enterprise has served to make our country known to France in this respect. The Beauce company has just placed in the Paris market, 2,000, additional shares of stock, which, no doubt will be promptly taken up. The success that has attended the operations of this company up to the present, and the truly extraordinary advantages offered to the forest industry in this province, guarantee before hand the success of this issue. The interests and progress of our country are not the only reasons that make us wish to see this enterprise favored by french capitalists. We earnestly wish to see our commercial industrial and financial relations with France, much more extended and french capital here rivalling that of England."
- "Canada is a well situated country, presenting all the guarantees that are not found in other regions of the american continent. The checks and losses that industrial companies and even certain governments of America have occasioned European capitalists during these later years, have, with good reason, made the latter distrustful and have discouraged foreign loans. Canada, unknown to many in France, and the rest of Europe, should not suffer from the dishonesty or extravagance of its neighbors, with whom it would be unjust to confound it. It should be judged by its past and by its resources that have been well appreciated by all who have visited it. For this reason we think that the following reflection of the Courrier des Etats-Unis, accompanying the circular of the franco-canadian company soliciting new shares a little hazardous."
- "It is always a serious matter to place french capital in a foreign loan, and our compatriots are warned not to venture it without proper information. We do not know whether the operations in question have a sufficiently firm basis to inspire confidence, we content ourselves at present with hoping that the savings, accumulated by hard work, will not become the prey of speculators."
- "The Courrier is in a position to be well aware of what should be said on this point and not to confound us with the United-States or Honduras: the one

with its railroads to the moon and the other with its fraudulent official loans; and we are surprised at seeing it giving vent, on the subject of the Beauce project, to suspicions which will have all the more force in France, as they come from a source that will be thought to be well versed in the matter. We do not wish to become surety for the future success of the operations of the Vannier company; but what we will assert without fear is that this success is assured, if the future will be equal to the past, and that the forest industry of Canada only requires to be well managed to give the most satisfactory results."

- "As far as moral guarantees are concerned, Canada can rival the best countries in Europe. Our people are honest, and hate fraudulent industries so much carried on in the United-States; and our government has a credit and a respectability which are unblemished; these are strong guarantees to persons interested in undertakings protected by it. French capitalists have nothing to fear here. The example of english capitalists, who have had for more than a century the monopoly of our financial market, and who have always found it a good one, should be sufficient to reassure the most timid in this respect."
- "This is the manner in which a Paris journal announces the issue of the new stock in the Vannier company."
- "The franco-canadian company, an unincorporated company established under a deed passed before Mr. Duplan, notary at Paris, issued, from the 5 to the 10 December, 2000 shares of stock of 500 francs each."
- "This company is established for the opening up and colonization of 129,000 hectares of public forest land, granted by the Government of the Province of Quebec (patent dated 23 October.")
- "The advantage of a forest is that it always remains virgin until the most advanced period of time; it is only in the vegetable world that the virgin increases in value by becoming older."
- "Canada (need I say it) is it not one of those regions of fancy, that have been sometimes used to gull the public. The treaties with Canada are made in the name of the Queen of England, and are in consequence, certainly serious."
- "The forests of the franco canadian company are situated in the counties of Beauce, Dorchester and Rimouski."
  - "The land was taken possesion of, by the first of November 1873."
- "Large works and buildings, such as damming a lake, canal, bridges, drains large saw-mill on a fall of five metres high, moved by a turbine of 65 horse-power; houses for the overseer and settler's stores, to the number of over forty tenements, a road of 14 kilometres in length by 12 metres in width, timber cut down, clearings made, sowing, &c., having cost about 300,000 francs, have been executed and performed in this concession, which from this out will give returns."
- "The various kinds of timber, to the number of over twenty useful sorts, which fill these forests are those most used in house and ship building, such as larch, white and red spruce, oak, elm, ash, maple cedar, beech, walnut, &c."

The expenditure and receipts are estimated at:

 Total expenditure
 6,550,000 fr.

 Total receipts
 11,350,000 fr.

- "After the first eight years, there will remain only ten instalments to pay in four years, altogether about 200,000 francs. The settlement and colonization duties as well as the buildings required by law, will be completed, there will be nothing further to be done but to carry on the works, which at the rate of a million francs of expenditure per annum, will yield at least two millions, leaving one million of actual profit, but by calculating only for one million per annum the net profit of 50 years, the term of the company's charter, will come to be 46,800,000 francs."
- "In the above work and calculations the expenditure was intentionally exaggerated and the receipts placed at the lowest figures, so as not to create any deception."
- "Now, it is well known that the wooded countries of Europe are rapidly losing their finest trees, and this to such an extent as to engage the serious attention of political economists:—That North America is thinking of taking precautions against the too rapid cutting away of its forests, which are converted into arable lands; that it takes 150 years to produce a tree fit for commerce, and that not one tenth part of those every year destroyed are replaced, that from henceforth the price of timber must go an increasing, and that, commencing at a low figure the revenue of the franco-canadian company must advance to a more increased figure."
- " Hence a future that can be estimated and the assured success of the franco-Canadian Company."
- "A new element of prosperity will shortly be added by the passage through the company's land of the Levis and Kennebec railroad, now open for one third of its length and which is to be completed in 1876."
- "It is to pass at from 2 to 3 kilometers from the Metgermette settlement, with which it will be promptly connected, and will necessarily increase ten fold the value of the lands."
- "The telegraph is to be extended to the offices of the Company at Metgermette."
- "The board of management of the franco-canadian Company is composed as follows:
- "Messrs. Eugene Mahru (of Cherbourg), president of the Northern timber syndicate in France, by french ports; Fournier, civil engenier, ex-pupil of the polytechnic school; Peyrusse, general secretary of the Charentes railway; E. Uzic, of the farm of Guz & Co. (of Bordeaux.)"

Several persons of high standing,—Mr. Larochelle member for Dorchester, Mr. Dulac, member for Beauce, who both very closely watch over the interests of their respective counties, Messrs. A. N. Montpetit, Charles Baillargé, Benj. Globensky of Quebec, and Messrs. Bussière, Moisan and the two Messrs. Proulx, of St. George, all having a lively interest in the colonization of the country and in the working of our forest industries, had accompanied me to Metgermette. They returned enchanted with the richness of the soil and the abundance of its industrial and commercial resources. The very cordial reception given us by Mr. Vannier the manager of the settlement, gave additional zest to this good impre-sion.

On returning, the inhabitants gave us a sort of an ovation. Mr. Dulac prepared the agreable surprise of the inauguration of a splendid bridge over

the "Famine river." A large number of citizens of the parish of St. George and its neighborhood, being collected at this place, the Mayor, Mr. Jean Morin and Mr. A. Paquet, were pleased to present me with the following address:

. To E. MOREAU, Eso.,

Secretary and Director of Colonization in the Department of Agriculture and Public Works.

SIR,

We learnt with very great pleasure that the government had delegated you to visit our remote settlement, to estimate the value of the colonization works executed in this county, and the application of the sums voted by parliament to assist us. We are happy to thank you on the Famine Bridge, which attests the generosity of the present government.

We were obliged to build it with economy but made it solid and strong, thus fulfilling the two ends that were in view: first that of meeting the necessities of colonization and secondly that of recalling to the memory of several generations the gratitude due to the government.

Your interest in Colonization has made you personally known to us here: we have already been for a long time under obligations to you, for your great kindness shown us in many occasions.

Please accept this address of to day as an evidence of our thankfulness to the Government and at the same time of our esteem and affection for you.

JEAN MORIN, Mayor.

A. PAQUET, Secretary, St. G. M. C.

St. George, Beauce, 9 September 1875.

I replied to this address in very few words endeavoring to lay great stress on the merits of the Government, who have deeply at heart the interests of colonization and the safety and protection of the settlers. I said a few words also of Mr. Dulac, whose zeal, labor, energy and ability, greatly contributed to the erection of this bridge, which is of fine and solid construction, and is so useful, not to say indispensable to a large majority of the inhabitants of the neighboring townships.

Thence, we were invited to the houses of several citizens and friends who received us with the utmost generosity and kindness.

On the whole, our excursion to Metgermette and St. George, will be classed as among our most pleasent recollections.

#### COLONIZATION ROADS IN BEAUCE.

We left St. George, taking the direction towards Lambton on the splendid lake St. Francis; after traversing a very rolling country, offering most charming and varied scenery, we reached Lambton, where we were very well received,

and the good curé of the place, with several of the most distinguished citizens of the locality received us with that exquisite cordiality which is the natural adjunct of the education of this people, eminently french in their tone and hospitality.

In traversing this country, that promises to be so rich in the future and will soon attain a degree of prosperity, but seldam experienced through the opening up of new means of communication and the construction of railroads, connecting the most distant points with centres of activity in the vicinity of markets, we visited a few roads which the government of Quebec, with marked solicitude for this fine region of country, has, during the past few years, opened up and completed in different portions of the Country of Beauce, which greatly contribute to the development of colonization and the settlement of the land in this magnificent valley of the Chaudière.

Hereunder will be found a descriptive table of the various colonization works in course of execution in Beauce, upon which I was enabled to gather along the road exact information as to their situation and length.

#### FIRST CLASS ROADS.

#### BROUGHTON ROAD.

CONDUCTOR: REVD. B. C. GUY.

Amount expended: \$194.00.

This road commences at the Grand Line between Thetford and Broughton which it traverses betwen lots Nos. 16 and 17. Its present length is 8 miles. It is of great importance, as it opens up fine land for colonization and is of use to the settlers in Broughton and Tring and especially Thetford. It will be the main outlet for a numerous population to the Levis and Kennebec railway.

Mr. Guy, with the grant of this year, widened this road by 13 feet for a distance of 30 arpents. He estimates at \$2,800.00 the amount necessary to complete the opening of the road and to finish it throughout.

#### ROADS IN THE 4TH AND 5TH RANGES OF NORTH SHENLEY.

CONDUCTOR: SYLVAIN LAMBERT.

Amount expended: \$355.51.

This road begins at the Grand Line of Shenley, and traverses that township betwen the 4th and 5th ranges, and ends in the Seigniory of Aubert-Gallion; its length will be 4 miles and 20 arpents.

The conductor finished this year 24 arpents fit for wheels, fascined 5 arpents and buildt 5 bridges and culverts measuring in all 37 feet of bridging. There are 29 arpents of winter road to finish, for which the conductor asks \$450.00. The population of St. Henry of Shenley increased by 75 souls in one year.

#### PRICE ROAD.

CONDUCTOR: CHAS. GAGNON.

Amount expended: \$207.35.

This road commences at Savage River, traverses the township of Price and ends at the discharge of Lake St. Francis. It will be 20 miles in length. One mile of Road was cleared up, levelled, and smoothed, and the conductor fascined a length of one hundred feet.

Those interested contributed towards the work a total of \$25.00. There are 5 miles to open and one mile to finish: the conductor estimates the cost of the work at \$2450.00.

10 lots were taken on this road this year. Colonization seems to make but little progress in Price, if we take into consideration the fact that the population has only increased one fourth during seven years.

I am of opinion, says Mr. Gagnon, that if the government would assist new settlers, before six months we would not have less than 60 settlers upon this road.

#### AYLMER ROAD IN THE TOWNSHIP OF DORSET.

CONDUCTOR: REVD. C. HALLÉ.

Amount expended: \$100.00.

This road commences in the 3rd range of Aylmer, near the Church, traverses 6 ranges in Aylmer, and finishes in the townships of Dorset; its length will be 6 miles. 7 arpents of a carriage road were completed this year. There are 4 miles to open up, and about 10 arpents to complete; probable cost; \$1,800.00.

#### JERSEY AND LAKE MEGANTIC ROAD.

CONDUCTOR: W. E. MUNKELL.

Amount paid: \$96.80.

This road commences at St. George, traverses Jersey, Marston, Risborough and Spalding, and will end at lake Megantic. Opened over a length of 161 miles this year. The conductor made 22½ arpents of winter road during this season. There remain 28 miles to open, which will cost on an average of \$400 per mile. There are a great many water powers on the line of road, and several saw and flour mills are in operation. The soil of this region is generally good and the settlers are fairly prosperous.

#### GAYHURST MAIN ROAD.

CONDUCTOR: LOUIS PARADIS.

Amount paid: \$150.00.

This road commences in the 10th range of Gayburst, between Gayburst and Aylmer, and traverses the ten ranges of Gayhurst and ends at the Chaudière river at the entry of the township of Spalding. It was all open as a winter road. Nine arpents were worked upon this year, that is to say, 4 arpents cleared up and 344

levelled and 5 arpents completed, fit for wheels. A bridge over Drolet river, of 22 feet of bridging with buttresses filled with stones on each side, cost \$180.00.

There are 13 miles and nine arpents to complete, the cost of which is estimated by the conductor at \$425.00 a mile. The population increases very rapidly in Aylmer and Gayhurst, but this increase would be more considerable in Gayhurst if the road were completed.

#### SECOND CLASS ROADS.

#### ROAD IN THE 8TH RANGE OF AYLMER.

CONDUCTOR: HUBERT LANGLOIS.

Amount paid: \$100.00.

This road begins at the *Grand Line* road of Lambton, crosses Aylmer and continues as far as the Chaudière river; its length will be from 13 to 14 miles. 21 arpents were completed this year. There are 8 miles of road to complete. The soil on the line of road is considered very good.

#### ROAD IN THE 2ND AND 3RD BANGES OF FORSYTH.

CONDUCTOR: REVD. H. DESRUISSEAU.

Amount paid: \$200.00.

This road commences at the Lambton road and ends in the township of Dorset; its length is 3 miles and 22 arpents. The length worked upon this year is 21 arpents completed fit for wheels;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  arpents fascined and 2 small culverts built, measuring in all 6 feet of bridge work. 30 arpents still remain to complete.

The population of St. Evariste has been increased by 89 souls during the past year, and colonization progresses rapidly.

The local contribution towards the above works, was \$61.20.

#### BRIDGE OVER SAVAGE RIVER.—LAMBTON MAIN ROAD.

CONDUCTOR: CHS. GAGNON.

This bridge was repaired. Mr. Gagnon raised it 18 inches, and straight ened up and filled the piers with stones, and had stones carted to pile in front of the piers up to the height of the highest water. Further, a double carriage way was placed in the centre of the bridge for the passage of horses and the guards repaired.

The municipality supplied: \$25.00.

#### THIRD CLASS ROADS.

#### BRIDGE ON THE LAMBTON MAIN BOAD.

CONDUCTOR: OLIVIER RODRIGUE

Amount paid: \$100.00.

This bridge is built over the river known as the "South west Branch" in the 8th range of Tring, and measures 120 feet of bridging. The municipality of St. Ephrem de Tring contributed \$210.00 towards the work.

#### GAYHURST ROAD.

CONDUCTOR: MARC AUDRY.

Amount paid: \$50.00.

This road commences at the Dallaire road and traverses the 5th and 6th ranges of Gayhurst: its length will be one mile: 10 arpents were completed this year as a carriage road. The local contribution was \$100.00. There remains 1½ arpents to complete, and the probable cost of the works will be \$115.00. The Gayhurst population increased by nearly 60 families during 3 years.

#### WATFORD ROAD.

CONDUCTOR: JÉROME RANCOUR.

Amount paid: \$99.80.

This road commences at the Seigniory of Rigaud-Vaudreuil and traverses the whole of Watford. Its length will be 15 miles; 9 miles are now fit for wheeled vehicles: 11 arpents were completed this year.

Watford has only just been opened up for colonization; and, as the lands are good, there is every reason to believe that colonization will there make rapid progress.

E. MOREAU.

Director of Colonization,

Quebec, September 1875.

## IMMIGRATION.

#### REPORT OF MR. J. THOM.

To the Honorable Pierre Garneau, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

Sir.

I have the honor to submit my immigration report for the year ending the thirtieth of June last, in which time, two thousand, five hundred and ninety five immigrants reported at this agency, they were of a better class than usual, and the majority will be likely to remain with us.

Of said arrivals, six hundred came to join friends, who had emigrated previously or were induced to come, through the medium of encouraging accounts given by acquaintances resident here, and this, joined to the fact that very few indeed have been forwarded by the Home agents, with the express view of obtaining employment on arrival, indicates that a steady flow of immigration has set in, which, if cultivated, and upon the resumption of better times in business, will have a tendency to a material increase.

When compared with the numbers arrived and placed during the previous year a considerable diminution will appear, but this is owing to the general depression in business, prevalent every where, and cannot be said to be indicative of a disposition to abandon immigration to Canada, but is solely attributable to the cause mentioned.

The anexed schedule shows, that those who arrived, have been distributed generally over the Province, to thirty five different points, the City of Montreal, absorbing the greatest number, and in succession, Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec, Compton and Stanstead.

Amongst the subjoined list of trades, were, as will be seen, two hundred and eighty nine farmers, two hundred and seventeen common laborers, ninety six domestic servants, seventy five carpenters and joiners, thirty one railway engineers, workmen and stokers, seventeen blacksmiths, thirty six mechanics, nineteen miners, thirty five masons, and stone cutters, and a promiscuous number of other tradesmen, whose advent cannot fail to be appreciated.

I find as a general thing that most applications for farm laborers and domestic servants, are made early in the spring, and it therefore follows that, the agents abroad dispatching them, should be instructed to forward a reasonable supply by the first steamers.

A large number of the classes mentioned would find immediate employment at remunerative wages, upon arrival; either in Quebec, Montreal, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Compton, Stanstead, or Mississquoi, from which points, our principal applications come.

A fair proportion of mechanics and tradesmen arrive amongst the general immigrants, but parties requiring special help, should follow the example of the Tolley manufacturing Company of Coaticooke, and the Meat Company of Sherbrooke, in having them sent out to order.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES THOM,

South Quebec, June 31st 1875.

Immigration Agent for Quebec-

SCHEDULE of number of Immigrants arrived and located in the Province of Quebec, from the first day of July, 1874, to the 30th June 1875.

Nationalities.			Destin	MATIONS.	
England Ausria Belzium Canada Denmark France Finland Germiny Holland Hungary Ireland Italy Malta Poland Russia Scotland Spain Sweden Switzerland Total	2 45 5 2 618 1 50 4 1 278 252 1 1 12 418 1 38 48	Argenteuil	6 15 32 1 3 95 2 4 3 4 5 3 30 15	Montreal Ottawa Portneuf. Pontiac Quebec Richmond Rimouski Sherbrooke Shefford Stanstead St. Hyacinthe St. Johns. Soulanges. Terrebonne. Three-Rivers. Vaudreuil	140 125 6 300 8 83

#### TRADES.

in makers	2	Draughtsman	1	Miners	1
Fillers	19	Distillers and Brewers	10	Marble cutters	i
Barbers	5	Druggists	2	Moulders	
Bakers	18	Drapers	3	Millers	١.
Bricklayers	2	Gilders	2	Organists	ŀ
Brushmakers	3	Servants	96	Grooms	١.
Breachers	1	Grocers	8	Painters	. ;
ewellers, Watch makers	17	Upholsterers	6	Plumbers	
Wheelrights	2	Blacksmiths	17	Photographers	
Ti kers	3	Fonders	1	Plasterers	
Carpenters and Joiners	75	Tinsmiths.	18	Polishers	
arvers	2	Wool spinners	3	Paviors	
eachmen	5	Engravers	ĭ	Sculptors	
Ropemakers	1	Teachers	15	Locksmiths	1
Carriers	2	Printers	3	Sawyers	
hairmakers	i	Civil Engineers	ĭ	Saddlers	
oachmakers	6	Cotton printers	i	Soapmakers	
Zarmakers	3	Engineers R. R	• 1	Coopers	
Cirders		Workmen and Stokers	31	Wire workers	
Cele and Dook keeping	43	Gardeners		Dyers	
Hatters	5	Laborers	217	Paper makers	
Catonianan	2	Lithographers	~';	Tanners	
Confectioners	7	Masons and Stone cutters.	37	Weavers	
Coppersmiths	:	Seamstresses and Milliners	iil	Tailors	
k man	289	Mechanics		Basketmakers	
Farmers	409	Cibinetmakers			
Coks	20	Butchers	17	Footmen Sailmakers	

JAMES THOM,

Immigration Agent for Quebec.

#### REPORT OF MR. B. IBBOTSON.

Province of Quebec. Immigration Office, January, 30th 1875.

To the Honorable P. Garneau Commissioner of Agriculture, P. Q.

SIR.

I have the honor to submit to you a few remarks on the result of the past year's immigration to the Province of Quebec.

There has been more than the usual number of immigrants, and I feel satisfied in saying, that the Department has been successful in placing the greater number satisfactorily, though, in many cases, with much difficulty, and consequently additional expense. From a somewhat lengthy residence in this Province, I would, on this occasion, venture to make the following observations as your agent; and the number of immigrants, which have passed through my hands during the course of the year, and my knowledge of Canada, I submit most respectfully as follows:

Canada affords an increasingly large field for immigrants, and daily invites to her shores, good able-bodied men that are sure to do well. The bona fide agricultural laborer, the man who can follow the plough, yoke cattle and till the ground, there is a wide field for him and an increasing call yearly. The mechanic, carpenter, mason, general blacksmith and domestic servant, let them all come, they are welcome, and wages are good; and the strong hearty laborer we have room for him, and the farmer, with a little cattle, to start with, will do well, and with economy and industry attain a position of competency. Thousands of acres of rich and productive land are waiting for his teams, to yield bountifully, and the department is anxious to give him every facility and encouragement in procuring land. Of female labor there is a great want, for the dairy maid and the ordinary maid servant, both in the town and in the country, there is a great demand, which cannot be supplied. This class of labor cannot be too much encouraged; but professional men, clerks, school-masters, book-keepers and such like ought to be discouraged, as already the supply here exceeds the demand; it is my misfortune to witness great suffering among this class, and assisting and alleviating them, causes considerable outlay to the department.

Allow me again, Sir, to impress on foreign agents the necessity of making careful selection of the labor coming from abroad. I am led to make these observations from the large number of southern Italians, coming to this country; men accustomed to the growth of the vine, and an agriculture perfectly unsuited to this country, moreover speaking no language but their own, even when eligible as good laborers, they are unable to make themselves understood, and coming from a southern climate, their sufferings are great and, but for the aid afforded by the Department, their sufferings would be severe, this labor should be discouraged except under special circumstances.

I have recently visited the following Townships, St. John, Farnham, Cowansville, Durham, Abercorn, Sweetsburgh, Mansonville etc., to learn their wants.

and ascertain for myself, the amount of labor, and the kind demanded, that I might feel confident in sending the many applicants, from time to time, and know exactly where to place them at once, without a chance of their speedy return to this agency, which has frequently occurred, and is a source of great expense to the Department.

This agency, Sir, has, from time to time, received, provided for, and found occupation for many Immigrants returning from Ontario and the United-States. I may add that every attention was shown to all parties on their arrival and departure, by the different Railway Companies and their officials, and every accommodation afforded, that was necessary to their comfort on their way to their destination.

In conclusion, I may say the class of labor, I have referred to, should be liherally encouraged by the Department, with an assurance of benefit to the Country and the Immigrants themselves.

The following is a summary of the number of arrivals, their Country and vocations.

#### NATIONALITIES.

Africans	2 12 43 7 63 4	Scotch French Hollanders Hungarians	146 543 17 2 275 243 2	Poles	5 2 5 48
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#### OCCUPATIONS.

rofessional	50	Teachers	25	Miners	51
Bakers	20	Dentists	2	Painters	20
Blacksmiths	21	Drapers	6	Moulders	6
Boiler-makers	6	Founders	5	Photographers	2
Book-binders	5	Dyers	2	Farmers	350
Brassfinishers	5	Carpenters	12	Fitters	8
Brewers	8	Jewellers	5	Dress-makers	45
Brick-layers	20	Joiners	30	Gardeners	27
Butchers	15	Laborers	397	Engineers	15
abinet-makers	8	Locksmiths	5	Plumbers	3
Clerks	172	Masons	35	Polishers	3
arriage-makers	5	Machinists	40	Saddlers	8
Coach-men	25	Merchants		Sailmakers	
Grooms	31	Millers	4	Sawyers	
Servants	120	Milliners	50	Firemen	7
Shoemakers	35	Cooks		Draftsmen	
None-cutters	28	Coopers		Furriers	3
Tanners	6	Engravers		Guilders	1

#### DESTINATIONS.

Arthabaska		Coaticooke	2	Côteau Landing	3
Buckingham	3	Côte St. Luc	4	Compton	6
Three-Rivers	4	Cowansville	13	Côte des Neiges	4
Dellinton	3	Danville	6	Côte St. Laurent	3
Granby	2	Isle-Perrault	1	Joliette	4
Knowlton	5	Lachine	85	Lake Megantic	15
Lacolle	3	Lancaster	6	Laprairie	4
Longueuil	9	Long-Point		North Georgetown	3
River Beaudet	6	Quebec,	16	Philipsburgh	ų
Rivière des Prairies		Roxton Pond	1	Sault-aux-Récollets	5
Sherbrooke	18	Sweetsburgh	7	116.0000 1.000 1.0000 1.0000 1	24
Stanstead	1	St. Antoine		St. Catherines	8
St. Johns	6	St. Hyacinthe		St. Hilaire	6
St. Joseph	1	St. Lamberts			5.5
St. Lin	1	St. Louis de Gonzague	2	St. Marc	I
Abbottsford		St. Remi		St. Rose	3
Ste. Thérèse	6	St. Vincent-de-Paul	5	Upton	3
Vaudreuil	3 (	Waterloo	22	West-Shefford	3
Petite Côte	6	Long-Point	8	Mile-End	10
Hochelaga		Huntington	3	Chateauguay	6
Beauharnois	8	St. Philipps	3	Sorel	7
Varennes	6				

And a number remaining in Montreal and the vicinity.

The cost to the Department for the past year, ending may 31st 1875, has been for the boarding of Immigrants three thousand and eighty two dollars (3082.00.)

I beg to Sir, submit the above remarks for your consideration.

B. IBBOTSON.

Agent

### REPORT OF MR. WILLS, AGENT AT OTTAWA.

#### GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

Ottawa, 26th January 1876.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency during the past season, together with the various tables of figures connected there with.

The total number of European Immigrants who arrived here were as follows:

		Vid St. Lawrence	Vid UStates.	Total.
11 14 11	England	195 122 58 109	294 129 33 32 61 3	637 324 155 90 170 6

To the above may be added, returned from the United-States.

#### CUSTOMS RETURNS.

•	Number of souls.	Value of Effects.	
Port of Bytown or Ottawa  "Brockville "Prescott "Cornwall "Morrisburg	1436 218 362 104 697	\$ 16158 10313 11127 3217 4307	cts. 00 00 00 00
	2189	\$45124	′ 00

#### RECAPITULATION.

Arrivals	from Europefrom United-States	1,382 2,189
	Total arrivals	3,571

During the year, temporary relief was granted to 1,126 souls equal to 990 adults, actually needing it, at a cost of \$2.25 per adult.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Natives of England	107 52 37 122	154 103 18 19 14 1	184 38 13 19 11 1	567 248 83 75 153 4

A large number of immigrants were also sent to various parts of my agency from Quebec and Montreal, but being included in the arrivals of those agencies. I did not think it advisable to add them here.

The immigrants that came direct to me were disposed of in the following order, viz; Montreal, 118; Quebec, 16; Co. Ottawa, 73; Co. Pontiac, 22; Co. Argenteuil, 40; Halifax, 4; City of Ottawa, 608; Toronto, 61; Kingston, 37; Cobourg, 1; Prescott, 21; Brockville, 5; N. W. Territory, 7; Co. Carleton, 125; Co. Lanark, 28; Leeds and Grenville, 24; Dundas, 1; Renfrew, 104; Russell, 72; Co. Prescott, 15.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

W. J. WILLS.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Immigration &c., &c., Quebec.

#### REPORT OF Mr. JOHN H. O'NEIL,

SPECIAL AGENT FOR QUEBEC

## IN GREAT-BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Quebec.

SIR.

Pursuant to the determination of the Government of the Province of Quebec to join the organization proposed by the Dominion Government to centralize for Emigration purposes the European Agencies of Canada, I was directed, by the Department of Agriculture and Public Works, in March last, to transfer the agency for the Quebec Government to the Canada Buildings, King Street, Westminster. I did so, and, since that date, occupy a very good office, placed at my disposal by the agent general for Canada, who, in this regard, as in all my relations with him, has evinced a willingness to further the ends of my mission, thus exhibiting the interest he takes, in what relates to Canadian affairs.

My reports, for the past three years, so fully set forth, the means followed by me, in bringing the Province under the notice of the intending emigrant, and the Public, and deal so amply with the particular and general considerations involved in the question of Emigration, that I may be permitted, in this regard, for the sake of not repeating myself, to refer to theses reports.

#### THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

And yet one can scarcely make you acquainted with his labours, without reverting to the resources of the Province, and the Legislature, which tends so much to their development. The opening of the country, by means of colonization roads, and the wisdom displayed in the vigorous Railway policy of Quebec, were facts, to the circulation of which, I gave much attention. I thought, thereby as I fairly could, to fix in the mind of the agriculturalist, that everywhere throughout the Province, there existed means of communication, to the important centres within it, with Canada, and with the Republic adjoining. The laborer, mechanic, and capitalist, also saw his advantage in our active community. I felt I could address them as confidently as any class. The cheapness of living too was a subject that I brought forward prominently, so that those who live on stated incomes in Europe, might find it to their advantage to settle in Quebec, where, besides living more cheaply than they possibly could here, they might save money and receive for their surplus, a larger interest, than is obtained in Europe.

As on all occasions I labored to remove the erroneous impressions, which existed, as to our climate; I pointed out the manner in which land could be purchased, a cleared farm, a partially cleared one, cheap Government land, or a free grant, and in this connection, I brought forth, as strongly as I could the terms of the aid granted by Cap. 3, Vic. 38. This law was pronounced, by all who receiv-

ed it in connection with the mode of dealing followed by Quebec, in matters of emigration, as being the nearest approach to a thoroughly practical and fair system of emigration. In its connection with our land system, agricutural societies, and our homestead law, the aid furnished to emigrants, by the act above recited, has an importance, which, you will see at a glance, when I tell you that it was interpreted as it was meant, to make *Emigration and Colonization* go hand in hand.

The premium offered by Cap. 4, 38 Vic. for the cultivation of the Beet-root, is another matter, which brought forth many compliments on our enlightened action, with reference to the development of Quebec. The report of the Department, which I took occasion to explain every where, containing as it did, most important reports, relative to subjects of vital importance to intending emigrants, created the most favorable impression in the mind of those who read and examined it. All that I have related, as having been done, not only commended attention for its thoroughness, but convinced those whom I addressed, on the subject of the earnestness of Quebec, in its dealings with those who might chose to select our province as their future home. I attach the greatest importance to the conviction of the earnest desire on the part of the Government, which remains in the mind of those who consulted me about Quebec as a field for emigration.

#### EMIGRATION.

I shall now call your attention to emigration, more particularly, and I could well wish, it had been larger during this and last year, than it has been. I visited many parts of England, though I found many inquiries made, there were not many who made a move. Why this is, I cannot say: as I remarked last year the emigration for the two years previous to 1872 was not in British but in Foreing emigration. As far as British emigration, proper, is concerned, it has not decreased, all things considered, to the extent represented, by a comparison with the previous years, but is more variously directed than heretofore. As the accompanying tables will show, you can scarcely imagine the competition which exists, but I will safely assert, that considering our population, we have had our fair share of emigrants.

Years.	To the North American Colonies.	United-States.	Australia and New-Zealand.	Other places.	Total.
1870	35295	196075	17065	8505	256940
1871	32671	198843	12227	8694	252435
1872	32205	233747	15876	13385	295213
1873	37208	253073	26428	13903	310612
1874	25450	148161	53958	13445	241014

There are many who find their way to us, via the United-States who escape the satistician. Still there has been a decrease, and a volume would not suffice to explain opinions as to the cause of this decrease. Certainly there has been no want of action on the part of agents, and I venture to say, it is a fact generally admitted, that there are no more active or intelligent agents in England than the Representatives of the Provincial and Dominion Governments.

In this connection I may state, that the next years, in an increasing ratio, will bring us a class of emigrants, whom we have not had in any great number before. I mean tenant farmers. All of them have some capital, and a great many inquiries, for months past, have come from this class. The Agricultural laborers' emigration will partake less of the character of a movement in the

future than hitherto; as the legislature is busy, settling that question agitated by them every year, emigration will more and more assume the feature of a voluntary movement on the part of the people.

I confess I have always fancied that he is the best settler in a new country, who goes there after deliberation and the full assurance, with the facts before him, that he possesses the qualities requisite in the new field. The rule followed by me, has been to place every possible scrap of information before the intending emigrant concerning Quebec, because I wished to enable the intending emigrant to calculate his capacities, to take advantage of the opportunities which the new field offers to him, before he committed himself to it.

Emigration is not an escape, a man only leaves one field of exertion for another.

And when I have placed all the resources of Quebec before the intending emigrant, and shown the advance of our internal products, in proportion to our territorial development, as may be seen by comparing the years 1851, 1861 and 1871, I fancy I have helped him to come to right conclusions in the proper purposes of emigration.

I herewith annex quarterly returns of emigration for the quarter ending 31st March and quarter ending 30th June.

Return of emigration from Ports in the United-Kingdom, for the quarter ended 31st March 1875.

PORT OF DEPARTURE.		DES	TINATIONS	•	
	United States.	British North. America	Australian Colonies	All other places.	Total.
LiverpoolLondon Plymouth	11 <b>068</b> 328	325	431 3962 1091	380 694 195	12202 4984 1286
Total England	11396	325	5484	1269	18474
Glasgow and Greenock, being total from Scotland	1046	19	315	37	1417
CorkLondonderry	2137 638	8	304	•••••	2449 638
Total Ireland	2775	8 ·	304		3087
Grand total	15217	352	6103	1306	22978

Table showing the origin of the emigrants comprised in the above enumeration.

DESTINATION,	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreign- ers.	Not distin- guished	Total.
United-States	7275 319 3696 955	988 19 656 106	4154 8 1612 55 5829	2691 139 101 2931	109 6 89 204	15217 352 6103 1366 22978

Return of emigration from Ports in the United Kingdom at which there are Government emigration officers, for the quarter ended 30th June 1875.

PORT OF DEPARTURE.	DESTINATIONS.						
	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other places.	Total.		
LiverpoolLondonPlymouth	31258 909	6950 65	166 5788 1479	447 625 90	3884 7387 1569		
Total England	32167	7015	7433	1162	47797		
Glasgow and Greenock, being total from Scotland	3663	1047	1263	50	6023		
CorkLondonderry	9827 1427	31 489	399		9757 1916		
Total Ireland	10754	520	399		11673		
Grand total	46584	8582	9095	1212	65473		

Table showing the origin of the emigrants comprised in the above enumeration.

DESTINATIONS.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreign- ers.	Not distin- guished.	Total.
United-States	15200 4470 5290 757	5511 1047 1496 130	17080 531 2138 88 19837	11341 2534 161 136	452 7 101 560	46584 8582 9095 1212 65473

You will observe a very great falling off to Canada, and though it does not appear in these tables, I fancy you will find, that during the past few months, the Mennonnites, for Manitoba, were the largest numbers who went to Canada; of the emigrants who went to Quebec, the bulk left for the Eastern Townships, Montreal and the Ottawa District; and although we cannot have much more than half the number we had last year, it must be remembered the numbers did not leave for Canada. And besides, Ontario competes, disadvantageously for Quebec, in the matter of assisted passages.

Practically the assisted passages, for agricultural laborers, and domestic servants is £4.5.0. The Dominion grant is £1.0.0 there is an additional grant of £1.0.0 which reduces the passage to £2.5.0. Then comes the Ontario bonus of £1.4.0, which makes a total assistance of £3.4.8, and reduces the passage to Ontario to £1.0.4. A great many of these, assisted in this way, must have found their way west of Toronto. But compare the numbers and expenses, and you will find we

have done well, as well as could be, considering the limited number who emigrated. And I am far from recommending the bonus system here, as applied by Ontario, as it will have to be abandoned in the end. There is such a thing as over assistance in the mere matter of passage money, a reasonable assistance for men with families, and aid to him to settle in the country when he reaches there is the true and sound theory.

Letters were handed to me concerning Danish emigration in June last, which I transmitted to the Department. The letters were handed as well, to the various provincial agents, and by these transmitted to their proper quarters. A gentlemen from Algiers also wrote to the Canada agency, but wrote, as will be stated to the Department at Quebec. I have had inquiries concerning our Agricultural Colleges.

I have also had various gentlemen, call on me in relation to the purchase of uncultivated land in Quebee, and one gentleman, of very considerable wealth, left for Quebec in July, to visit the localities for himself.

I have given him letters to the Department and to all whom I thought would further his mission.

In this connection, I will take the liberty of noticing a circumstance which is destined to make Canada, and particularly Quebec, attractive to the best class of agriculturists in Great Britain and Ireland. The appearance here of gentlemen from Canada who pay the very highest prices for the best cattle, and the importation of cattle into this market from Canada. Some few years back, this trade was commenced but this year has attracted considerable attention. In writing to the Liverpool Daily Post in September, 1873, I ventured to remark "that the Agricultural development of the colonies, may be made to cheapen the price of food at home." Even then canadian cattle was finding its way over to this country but for the last six weeks, I am now writing in September, there has been a noticeable stir. I have been spoken to by gentlemen, who think it advisable to create a company and have a large Depot Farm at Liverpool, and buy, sell or give advances, on shipments of cattle from Canada.

I do not suppose the following figures bear pressingly upon the matter of nome food, just yet, but the agricultural returns from the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, shows that the live stock in Great Britain, on the 25th June, in the present year was as follows: cattle 6,012,605, this is  $\frac{1}{8}$  010 less than in 1874. Sheep 29,165,278 being a diminution of  $\frac{2}{8}$  010 as compared with last year; and pigs 192,062 or 8 per cent less than 1874.

This diminution, compared with the fact, that the higher wages paid the working classes, creates a larger demand for meat food, is not without value, in relation to a trade, which must prove a great source of wealth to Quebec, and a great attraction to agriculturists to settle there.

My relations with the agent general for Canada were all that could be desired, and the cordial relations, which existed between the agents for the Provinces is what I cannot too highly prize, or too favorably dwell upon.

I cannot tell you, sir, in conclusion, how much your enlightened action in the matter of immigration has helped to place Quebec, fairly and prominently before the Public. The measures completed under your tenure of office, are, to my mind, the just complement of the work begun, and the consolidation of a system as practical and perfect as any system of Emigration can be.

Here I would also pay a tribute to the Deputy Commissioner, S. LeSage, Esquire, whose pen so vividly brought to light the salient points of our institutions and resources in the pamphlet, for which I hope a republication. This gentleman has, throughout, rendered me most invaluable assistance, as have the chief clerks of the Department, with whom I have had intercourse or dealings.

I have heard on all sides, the administration at South Quebec highly spoken of, and beg to record the fact.

Again in thanking you for your many acts of kindness to me in the furtherance of my mission, and for your enlightened zeal, in the work of opening the county, by means of public works and colonization, I beg respectfully to submit to you this my report.

JOHN H. O'NEILL.



# REPATRIATION.

### REPORT OF MR. F. GAGNON.

To the Honorable Pierre Garneau,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Quebec, P. O.

SIR.

I submit you my report on the patriotic mission with which you honored me.

Repatriation had been asked for, for some years by our emigrant country men, and finally roused the patriotism of our national element in the parliament of Quebec.

The grand celebration of the 24th June 1874, at Montreal, in which nearly 10,000 Canadians from the United States took part, gave impetus to the repatriation movement.

It is not an exaggeration to fix the number of canadian mechanics and farmers who have returned since the 24th June 1874 at 2,000.

These persons for the most port, already possessed property in the Province of which they now are making use.

The Canadian in the United States is attached to the Province of Quebec.

With the exception of a few hundred persons, who dream only of machinery and who swear only by liberty, equality and fraternity, who, in a word are Canadians no longer except in name, if they have not translated that too into english, persons without principles or influence, all our fellow country men in the United States, entertain the hope of some day returning to their native land.

They thus noted with pleasure the passing of the Repatriation act, of which you were the patriotic promoter.

They would have desired more but they are satisfied with what we offer to them.

The numerous petitions transmitted to you by Mr. Ferd. Houde of the Foyer Canadien have given you to understand that canadians in the United States approve of the Repatriation Act and were well satisfied with it.

According to your wishes, I visited the majority of the principal centres of the Canadian population, so as to ascertain the views of our emigrated country men upon the subject of repatriation and to give clear and detailed explanations thereof.

I found that a large number had misunderstood the meaning of the law, having believed in the reports of two or three papers which had increased or diminished the advantages offered.

I gave the necessary explanations and distributed pamphlets; especially that one entitled: "La colonisation dans les cantons de l'Est," which is appreciated by all who need it.

Emigrated Canadians are, in general, favorable to repatriation.

364

Those who, for reasons of a personal nature, are opposed to the measure, approve however of the method with which the government has commenced repatriation.

Canadian missionaries, whilst not countenencing repatriation openly, approve of the steps taken so far; only two or three priests have pronounced against this patriotic measure.

I every where met great  $\epsilon$  agerness to understand the offers of your government

From what I saw and heard, there is a strong repatriation movement in preparation for the fall, if there are lots roughly cleared out, and houses ready.

The late spring, the lots not even partly cleared, the reception house not built, the uncertainty of the information up to the month of April last, were the occasion of several who desired to return this spring, postponing it until next fall.

From the 15th March 1875, the date of my appointment to office, up to the 30th of June 1875, I gave one hundred and eleven certificates or recommendations for admission to the Colony.

I choose, as much as possible, sober, honest, industrious and saving men, and those who possess a certain amount of capital.

Several among them have not yet reached, but will visit the Colony in October.

I replied to more than 800 letters, requiring information and gave explanations in my office, to more than 200 persons who came from the towns and villages of Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Connecticut to meet me.

I visited the towns of Concord, Fisherville, Nashua and Dover in New-Hampshire, Biddeford, Lewiston, Saco in Maine, Fitchburg, North Adams, Pittsfield in Massachusetts, Woonsocket in Rhode Island, and a dozen other villages in which the Canadian population is not so dense as the above mentioned centres.

I obtained exact information with regard to other important centres that I could not visit, information which allows me to base my calculations with some certainty.

Having entered into communication with the railroad companies leading to Sherbrooke, to obtain a reduced rate of fare for our settlers, the Passumpsic company, the Boston, Barré and Gardner companies, sent in the same tenders; \$7.00 for adults, from nearly all points in New-England, and \$3.50 for children under 7 years of age. The ordinary fare is from \$9.50 to \$10.00.

I requested the Passumpsic company to come to an understanding with the rival line, and before ten days a contract with both lines will be in operation for the benefit of the colonists.

Such, Sir, is a summary of my work for the past three months.

I will only notice in passing the services rendered to the cause by "Le Travailleur," seconded by Le Foyer Canadien, which was one of the first to favor the movement and encourage it; whilst other journals either for political or personal

ends fought against the movement, "Le Travailleur" did not cease from encouraging it and publishing useful information, which influenced more than one colonist to tempt fortune by settling in our townships.

I must not either forget the precious services rendered to colonization by the two french papers published in Sherbooke: "Le Pionnier" and "Le Progrès."

The letters full of poetry and patriotism of Mr. P. U. Vaillant, founder of Vaillantbourg, the valuable services, activity, devotion and disinterestedness of the excellent colonization agent, Mr. J. A. Chicoyne, the godfather of *La Patrie*, have greatly contributed to our permanent success.

The interest that your Department shows in this corner of the earth, which has the name of *La Patrie*, also further encouraged these settlers, and has a very good effect here.

The visit of the Bishop of Sherbrooke, and of your active assistant S. LeSage, esq., to the heart of the colony—visits of which I published details in "Le Travailleur"—had also a very good effect and will contribute to inspire great confidence to those who intend to return to their native country.

After having given an account of my labor, allow me, Sir, to make several suggestions, which in my view, if put into practice would greatly favor the success the scheme.

As I know, in opposition to the opinion of certain papers and petitions, that the government is sinere in its efforts at repatriation, and that the Commissioner of agriculture does every thing in his power to make it succeed, and further, that at present the most exceptional condition of trade in the United States forces the questions upon the serious consideration of our emigrated country men, I permit myself to make these few suggestion.

The present is eminently a favorable time for repatriation.

Work is scarce in many places, and where there is work wages are small.

Discouragement consequently follows accompaned with wise and mature reflections.

During prosperous time the health and education of the children, shut up in factories, were little thought of; they brought in large sums of money to the household, but once let there be a stoppage and a reduction of salaries and the expenses for the family mainteance continue the same, then when coolly and quietly looking at matters, it is considered that it is better to have a family household and establish the children round one; let us profit by this state of things.

To successfully carry on the repatriation scheme, a large grant must be procured.

It is to be hoped that the new Legislative Assembly, seeing the success of our initiatory steps, will vote a considerable sum in favor of the movement.

The New England States and the State of New-York, contain a population of more than 350,000 french canadians; the repatriation agent, so as to bring the enterprise to a successful termination, would require a sub-agent under his immediate orders, so as to organize colonies and direct them to a given point.

Of those who have visited the townships, several have returned and give as a reason for their not remaining, the dearness of the provisions.

Would it be impossible to have in the centre of the colony a store, under the control of the resident agent, in which provisions, if not at cost price, would be sold at reduced rates.

As many colonists bury themselves in the woods without any money whatever and are without the means necessary to procure cattle or required for clearing purposes, could not the government have in the centre of the colony a few animals and agricultural instruments at the disposal of poor colonists?

Could not the government establish or cause to be established in the heart of the townships, a potash and pearlash manufactory, to which the colonists could sell the ashes from their clearances?

I think that these different suggestions, if carried into practice, would result satisfactorily.

The government, that father of the people, while endeavoring to attract wealthy colonists to its lands, should not leave aside poor, but honest, sober and industrious canadians.

It is a service rendered to that numerous class of our nationality, even only to repatriate them.

The fall and winter now approaching, threaten misery to a large number of our emigrant fellow country men.

Will the government of Quebec do nothing for them?

We have learned to depend upon the patriotism of this government, we expect from it, acts of devotion, and from you, Sir, the exercise of your great influence on your colleagues, to bring to a happy termination the patriotic movement which you so well inaugurated.

The whole respectfully submitted.

FERD. GAGNON,
Repatriation agent.

Worcester, (Mass.,) 1st July 1875.

### REPORT FROM MR. J. A. CHICOYNE.

TO THE HONORABLE P. GARNEAU.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Quebec.

SIR.

Allow me to explain to you in few words the result of my operations as colonization agent under the Act of 38 Vict., Cap. 3.

I propose submitting a more detailed report, to you on the meeting of the local parliament at Quebec.

On the 13th April last, I arrived here with the first instalment of colonists, who were desirous of establishing themselves under the new act. From that date until now, 80 families have been established in the counties of Ditton and Chesham. This figure although in appearance slight, is however in reality very satisfactory, when all the difficulties to be surmounted are taken into consideration. The spring was exceptionally late, cold and rainy, and consequently the roads, especially new ones, were almost impassable up to the beginning of June last. Besides the obstacles arising from bad roads and the inclemency of the temperature, we had to bear all the inconveniences occasioned by putting a new system into practice, without, so to speak, previous preparation or organization.

We are enabled now to work under greater advantages in every respect, and the organization which has been considerable, is now bearing some fruit. The erection of a new bridge on the rivière aux Saumons, the repair of the highway leading from here to the centre of the township of Chesham, the establishment at the latter place of a receiving home, the opening of two large roads, leading from that home to the rear ranges, these are, amongst others, the measures which conduce to the welfare of this enterprise. At this time the flood of visitors increases steadily, and there is on an average one lot a day taken up. I do not hesitate in saying that we will have, in the month of October next, at least 150 families established. This number ought to be considered satisfactory for a first campaign.

I think, Sir, that it is better for the time not to commence the clearances on lots in advance and not to have the houses built on these lots. The majority of settlers who come to us, would rather clear their own four acres and build their houses themselves; in addition to making some money out of it, they have the satisfaction of doing the work according to their liking, especially as far as the houses are concerned. Several other reasons, which could not be well understood, unless when on the spot, strongly support my opinion.

Next fall and winter will be the time, according to my view, for commencing the clearances on a certain number of these lots. We would then have the means of assuring work to those of our settlers who would require it, and of thus preventing the bad consequences of a reaction that might well arrive on the approach of the dull season; without counting that we might even assure work to the poor colonists of neighboring localities, whose privations are sometimes great every year.

368

In the fall, four acres would be needed, say upon 200 lots to which a by-road or by-roads could give access; during the winter the large trees could be cut down and made ready for burning early next spring. On each lot the timber fit for building purposes could be squared, the winter snow roads could be made use of for drawing timber to be sawn, shingles and other materials. As soon as the first fine weather in May comes round, the timber cut down, should be burnt and cleared up, the houses could be built in a short time and we would be ready to receive 200 families, and offer them land ready for seed.

I think, Sir, that it would be advisable to prepare as soon as possible the plan of operations for theseason of 1876, so as to insure beforehand all possible success. The most important part of this preparatory work is, without doubt, the opening up of those new roads, which we might think absolutely necessary for next spring. Good means of communication being, in my opinion, the chief and most indispensable conditions of progress for every new colony.

The whole humbly submitted.

J. A. CHICOYNE.

La Patrie, 1st July 1875.

#### GENERAL CENSUS of the population of

	·					
No. in Order.	Names and Surnames.	Canadians from the United Sta- tes.	Inhabitants of the province.	Europeans.	Last domicile.	Settled under the Act 38 Vict., cap. 3.
123456789011123145161789021223456789011213145161789022234567890312334567389441424445447849	Simard, Joseph Ratelle, Maxime Irwin, William William, James Labonne, Georges Labonne, Georges Labonne, Georges (senior) Lebeau, Julien Bréard, Joseph Robidoux, Joseph Robidoux, Joseph Bernier, Cyrille Beaudry, Léon Ilving, Arch Lavallée, Elie Boucher, Borromée Gobeille, Eugène Dupuy, Jean-Baptiste Guillebault, Eugène Beaudry, Jean-Baptiste Cardinal, Augustin LeBel, Thomas Godreau, Damase Lachance, Théophile Gobeille, Nil Vallée, Théophile Chouinard, J Lacas, Pierre Gobeille, Etienne Lafleur, Antoine Beaudry, Isaie Lamothe, François Genot, Gilbert Chauvin, Benjamin Dawes, Anthony Pelchat, Etienne Chauvin, Antoine Hansen, Christian Holé, Johnson Larose, Xavier Roy, Jacques Roy, Joseph Henry, Modeste Daniel, John Carrière, Jean Hearn, Arthur Bell, Francis			French	New Bedford, Mass Baltic, Conn.  do Saint-Aimé, P. Q Methot's Mills, P. Q Taftville, Conn. Scotland  do Saguenay Kamouraska Greenville, N. H Taftville, Conn. Ottawagon, Conn Saguenay  do do do From the United States Sherbrooke Ocomville, Conn Taftville, Conn Taftville, Conn Taftville, Conn London Leke St. Francis Fall River, Mass Hoff Solor do do do Cohoes, N. Y. Taftville, Conn do St Jean de Maurienne London Cookshire, P. Q London Glasgow	
50 51 52	Morel, Joseph		1		Lake St. John Saguenay New-Brunswick	l t

the Township of Ditton taken 30th October 1875.

	_		=		····		
Old settlers.			_	No. of the Range	Acres cleared.	Buildings.	RBMARKS.*
	Marr'd	5148747879964043964058699259703888464788573740774733 36	10 9, 10 7 8 4 6 14 8 13 8 7 10, 11 19 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 2 3 4		5 6 5 6 10 15 0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1-22	Purchaser of a property partly cleared.  do do do do do do do do do do do do do d
			ı	١ ١	l	371	I

#### GENERAL CENSUS of the population of the

No. in Order.	Names and Surnames.	Canadians from the United Sta- tes.	Inhabitants of the Province.	Europeans.	Last domicile.	Settled under the Act 38 Viet., c.p. 3.
53 54 55	Morel, Louis		1	***************************************	Lake St. John Quebecdo	1
56 57 58	Forget, Louis	1			Concord, N. Hdo	1
59 60	Morin, Joseph Smith, William		1 1	******	Saguenay	1
61 62 63	Binet, Moïse	1	1	•••••	Southbridge, Mass St. Paul, Minnesota Cookshire, P. Q	1
64 65 66	Morin, Joseph	1		French	St. Paul, Minnesota Concord, N. H	1
67 68 69	Gendreau, Alfred		1 1		Cookshire, P. U	
70 71 72	Weston, Luther Hénuzé, François		1	Belgian	London	*******
73 74	Weston, Wilson Paradis, Jean Paradis, Télesphore	1			Wooncoket D I	1
75 76 77	Paradis, Télesphore		******	*************	AA OOHROWER IS I	1
78 79 80	Paradis, Ovide Paradis, T. Ovide Corbeille, Benoni	1	1	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Arthabaska, P. Qdo	1
81 82 83	Paradis, Ovide	i	1	***************************************	Lake St. Francis Worcester, Mass St. Ange, Ham North	1
84 85 86	Boulet, Honoré Fortier, Achille Fortier, Joseph		1 1 1	**************	do	1
87 88 89	Fortier, Joseph Cowan, Joseph Boulet, Napoléon Fontaine, Joseph	1	1	********************	Troyes Shenley, P. Q	1
90 91 92	Fontaine, Joseph Côté, Joseph Boulet, Thomas Boulet, Thomas, (père)	í	1	***************************************	Chicago, Illinois Shenley, P. Q	1
93 94 95	Chouinard, Georges	1		English	Salem, Mass Worcester	i
96 97	Craigg, Thomas			do	do	*******
98 99 100	Smith, James Lintott, William		•••••	do	do	
101 102 103	Bowen, Henry Evesne, John Renault, Régis		1		Wincenton	**********
104	Renault, Armidor	17	24	11	Dayville, N. Y	32
1	l l	ı	372	. 1	•	
			012	ı		

Township of Ditton, taken 30th October 1875.—Continued.

								_
Old se tlers.	Married or single.	Members of the family.	No. of the Lot.	No. of the Range.	Acres cleared.	Buildings.	REMARKS.	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Unm'd do Wid'w Marr'd do do do do do do do do do do do Unm'd do Unm'd Wid Unm'd Marr'd do Unm'd Marr'd do Unm'd Marr'd do Unm'd Marr'd do Unm'd Marr'd do Unm'd Marr'd do Unm'd Marr'd do Unm'd Marr'd do Unm'd Marr'd do Unm'd Marr'd do Unm'd Marr'd do Unm'd Marr'd do Unm'd Marr'd do Unm'd Marr'd do Unm'd do Unm'd do Unm'd do Unm'd do Unm'd do Unm'd do Unm'd do	1112434197284346653191131014251151313514182735852421	20 18 17 16 15 15 16 24, 25 26, 27 26 27 27 28 30 35, 36, 37 38 38, 39, 49 42 43 43 43 44 45 46 47 47 46 48 49 50 51 34 37, 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 39 30 30 31 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	3333322454555 45556766777666777688778887888444	44 44 44 44 44 44 44 50 12 25 20 10 10 150 157 58 9 6 5 5 5 5 2 4 4 4 9 8 7 12 10 4 6 4 4 3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2	Purchaser of a property partly cleared.  do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	Village of La Patrie.

#### GENERAL CENSUS of the population of the

No. in Order.	Names and surnames.	Canadians from the United Sta-	Inhabitants of the province.	Europeans.	Last domicile.	Settled under the Act 38 Vict., cap. 3.
105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117	Cloutier, Archange	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	French	do do do do do Troy, N. Y.  La Pointe-aux-Trembles Lafitte, (Tarne et Garonne. Cohoes, N. Y.	1
121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137	Dionne, Bruneau L'heureux, Charles. Laliberté, Joseph Laliberté, Napolèon Lapierre, Armidas. Hanoix, Hubert Côté, Joseph Côté, Louis Păquet, Charles. Brousseau, J. B. Dubreuil, Joseph Vallère, Pierre Leclaire, Louis Brousseau, Gabriël Bregier, Eugène Julien, J. B. Goudreau, Félix Rivard, Louis Poulin, François Hotiarx, Auguste	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Belgian French  French		1
	Totals		57	29		87

Township of Ditton, takeh 30th October 1875.—Continued.

	Old settlers.	Married or single.	Memb rs of the family.	No. of the Lot.	No. of the Range	Acres cleared.	Buildings.	REMARKS.
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Marr'd do	9 10 3 3 2	30 31 32 33 34 35 41 36 37 39 40 33 34 36 37 35 40 34 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 46 45 46 45 48 57 48 57 48 57 48 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58	33333332223344444545454555544444546	44555555555555555555555555555555555555	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Recently arrived.  Lives with his mother  Blacksmith and saw mill.  Agent for a starch factory.  Late agent of the colonization society No. 1 of Bagot.
****	54		734			1,390	167	

J. A. CHICOYNE,

Agent of Colonization.

La Patrie, 30 October 1875.

### GENERAL CENSUS of the population of

No. in order.	Names and Surnames.	Canadians from the United States.	Inhabitants of the province.	Europeans.	Last domicile.	Settled under the Act 38 Vic., cap. 3,	
. 1	Vaillant, P. U	1			North Scituate, R. I		
2	Roberge, Alexis	1			Townsend, Mass	1	••••
3	Roberge, Joseph	1		******	do,	1	•••••
4 5	Roberge, Alexis	••••••	ľ	Relgian	Charleroi		
6	Hillson. Alfred			Beigian	0.0		••••
7	Larochelle, Jacques Bousquet, Eusèbe Paillet, Auguste	1	******		Fall River, Mass	. )	••••
8 -	Bousquet, Eusèbe	•••••	1		Roxton, P. Q	1	
9	Guilbert, Joseph		***** *****	do do	***************************************	1	
iil	Debese, Laurent	*********		do			
12	Debèse, Laurent Demers, Joseph Manceau, Calixte Bourk, Ephraîm Bergeron, Joseph Mercier, Pierre Brodeur, Séraphin Roberge, Jos., père. Savoie, Isaïe. Augé, Eloi Augé, Eloi Augé, Thomas. Goulet, Isidore Beaudouin, Gratia. Robidas, Philibert. Roussain, Pierre.	••••••	1		Coaticooke	1	
13	Manceau, Calixte	1			Pelham Center, N. H	1	••••••
14	Bourk, Ephraim	•••••	1	******	Sherbrooke	1	
16	Bergeron Joseph nère	•••••			do	i	
17	Mercier, Pierre	******	i		do	1	
18	Brodeur, Seraphin	••••••	1	•••••	Roxton	1	•••••
19	Roberge, Jos., père	1 1	•••••	•••••	lownsend, Mass	1	
20 21	Augé Eloi	1	4	******	Montreel	;	
22	Augé, Thomas	1			Toledo	i	
23	Goulet, Isidore	1	******	*******	Lewiston, Maine	1	••••••
24	Beaudouin, Gratia	1			Portland, Maine	1	••••
25 26	Robidas, Philibert	••••••	1 1	***************************************	Bideford, Maine	1	
27	Roussain, Pierre		1		Lake St. Francis	ì	••••••
28	Terrieu, François, père		l i	*****	do	1	•••••
29	Terrien, François Terrieu, François, père Fortier, Philadelphe		1	*************	do :	!	•••••
30	Blais, Clovis		1	•••••	Somerset	1	
31 32	Pagguin Joseph	1			do	i	
33	Blais, Clovis	i			Oakdale, Mass	1	•• ••••
34	Terrien, François	1			West Boylston, Mass	1	
35	Boulanger, Auguste	*** . * . * *	1	•••••	Lambion	1	
36 37	Turcotte Joseph	1	1	******	Somerset	i	
38	Codère, Paul	1	İ		Worcester, Mass	1	•
39	Benoit Louis	1			Boston, Mass	1	•••••
40	Dubrule, Louis Pepin, Jean	,	1		WCf011- Ag16	•	
41 42	Pepin, Jean	••••••	1 1		do		*******
43	Pepin, Narcisse	1	1		Bideford, Maine		
44	Cardran, Joseph Blais, François		1	•••••	Somerset	1	••••
45	Blais, Joseph		1		do	1	**** ***
46 47	Germain, Joseph Verrier, Joseph	1			Burlington, Vt Chicago, Illinois		
48	Verrier, Siméon				(10	i i	******
49	Cloutier, Régis	1			Worcester, Mass	1	••••••
50	Desnaud, Cyrille	1			do	1 1	•••••
51 52	Tetreault, Joseph	1			Slatersville, R. I	1	
52	Pomarlau, Jean	1			Penkoi, manic	<u> </u>	
	1	26	21	5		51	•••••
		İ	1			I	

the Township of Chesham, taken 30th October 1875.

		•		·			
	çle.	6		ge.			
	Married or single	Members of the family.	No. of the Lot.	No. of the Range	ģ.		
Old settlers.	80	Jo	, I	R	Acres cleared	,	
£	<u> </u>	٤.	1 25	he	je.	Buildings.	REMARKS.
٦	🛅	be ily	يّ	Ž		din.	•
÷	Ŀ	E E		اۃ	Ę.	ij	
Ē	X	Me	ž	ž	Ac	Bu	·
			12, 13, 14		4.5	2	Saw mill on No. 12.
!	Marr'd	4	4	6	15 4	-	Saw mini on No. 12.
	do	4.	21	6	4	*********	
	do	3	3, 17	ı 4	2		
	Unm'd	2	3'3	6	Ã.	1	
	do	ī	4	6	4		
	Marr'd	8	1, 2	6	15	1	
	do	5	6	2	2	1	<u>.</u>
	do	4	2:5	6	!		Information incomplete owing to the tempora
	Unm'd	1	27	6	1	•••••	ry absence of the settlers.
	do	1	25	6	1	•••••	
	Marr'd Unm'd	8 1	26 11	5 4	3	•••••	
	Marr'd	9	19	4	4	••. •••••	
	Unm'd	1				**********	ls
	Marr'd	2					Have not chosen lots as yet.
	do	4					]
	Unma'd	1	7	. 3	3		
	Marr'd	6	24	5	4		
	do	4	<b>1</b> , 18	4	8	1	
	do	9	16	4	2	1	
	Unm'd	1	11	5	4	•••••	
	Marr'd do	2 3	19 18	3	4		Guardian of the Immigration Home.
******	do	9	<b>3</b> , 18	4	4	•	Guardian of the immigration mome.
	do .	2 5	19	i	5		•
	do	3	1, 17	4	2	1	
	Wid	2	8	4	1		
	Unm'd	1	₹, 18°	6	6	1	
	do	1	18	1	4	1	<b>.</b>
••••	Marr'd	3	15	6	2	1	Blacksmith.
••••	do	4	15	4	4		
••••	do	13 12	14	2 2	4 4	1	
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Unm'd	1	21	1	1		
	Marr'd	6	15	3	1		
**** *****	do	3	17	1	4		
	do	3	27	5	4	1	•
	do	3	28	5	1	1	·
	do	10	11	1	2		
, ••••••	do	3	10	1	2	••••••	
****	Unm'd	1	9	1	2	••••• ·	
	Marr'd Unm'd	2 1	12	1	2	••••••	1,
••••••			******	••••••			} Have not chosen lots.
	Wid	9	21	3	4	1	,
********	Marr'd	5	8	2	3	<b></b>	
****	Unm'd	Ĭ	5	4	4	1	
	Marr'd	3	7	2	2		
	do	7	1 8 1	2 3 2	2		
*****	do	10	5 22, 33		1	•••••	
····· ·····	' do -	7	22, 33	4	4	•••••	
	,	942	j i				
Ţ	Ī	207		_	164	17	
	1		•	• •	1	977	I
						377	

## GENERAL CENSUS of the population of

No. in Order.	Names and Surnames.	Canadians from the United Sta- tes.	Inhabitants of the province.	Europeans.	Last domicile.	Settled under the Act 38 Vict., cap. 3.	
1	Simard, Joseph	1	******		Biddeford, Maine	1	*******
2 3	Ratelle, Maxime		4	*************	Salem, Mass	1	********
4	Win, William	*******	1	******	Durban P O		•••••
5	Labonne Georges	1			Reltic Conn		• ••••••
6	Simard, Joseph	i			do		• •••••
7	Labonne, Georges (senior)	1			do	*****	• •••••
8	Lebeau, Julien	1			New Bedford, Mass	t	
9	Breard, Joseph	1			Baltic, Conn		•
10	Robidoux, Joseph	]. 1	•••••		do		• •••••
•••	Choquet, Joseph Bernier, Cyrille		1	•••••	Saint-Aime, P. Q		•••••
12 13	Bernier, Cyrille		1		Tetralle Conn	'	•••••
14	Beaudry, Léon		************	Scotch	Scotland	******	* *******
15	Levellée Elie			300001	Montreal	1	* ********
16	Boucher, Borromée		i		10	l i	
17	Gobeille, Rugène		i		Saguenay	1	•••••
18	Dupuy, Jean-Baptiste		1		Kamouraska	1	*******
19	Guillebault, Eugène	1			Greenville, N. H	1	
20	Beaudry, Jean-Baptiste	1			Taftville, Conn	1	
21	Cardinal, Augustin	1		·····	Ottawagon, Conn	1	•••••
22	LeBel, Thomas	••••••	!	••••••	Saguenay	1	*******
23	Godreau, Damase		1	•••••	00		********
24 25	Cohoille Nil	*******	1	***************************************	do	1 ;	
26	Vallée Théophile	•••••		Franch	From the United States	İ	
27	Itving, Arch Lavallée, Elie Boucher, Borromée Gobeille, Rugène Dupuy, Jean-Baptiste Guillebault, Eugène Beaudry, Jean-Baptiste Cardinal, Augustin LeBel, Thomas Godreau, Damase Lachance, Théophile Vallée, Théophile Vallée, Théophile Chouinard, J		1		Sherbrooke		
28	Chouring Reniamin	1			Ocomville, Conn	1	******
29	Gobeille, Etienne	1		<b> </b>	Nextville, Conn		,,
30	Lafleur, Antoine	1			Taftville, Conn		
31	Beaudry, Isaïe	1 1			do		
32	Lamothe, François	1			Williamville, Conn		• •••••
33 34	Chauvin, Benjamin	1			Fall River, Mass		
35	Dawes, Anthony						
36	Pelchat. Etienne		1	ranginsii	Lake St. Francis	1	
37	Pelchat, Etienne Chauvin, Antoine Hansen, Hans	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Fall River, Mas	1	******
38	Hansen, Hans			Norwegian	Hoff Solor		
39	Hansen, Hans Hansen, Christian Olson, Christian Holé, Johnson Larose, Xavier Roy, Jacques Roy, Joseph Henry, Modeste			do	do		
40	Olson, Christian			do	do		
41	Holé, Johnson	******		do	do		
42	Larose, Xavier	1	ļ •••••		Cohoes, N. Y	1	*****
43 44	Roy, Jacques	;			do do	******	• ••••••
45	Henry Modeste	·	• •••••	Franch	St Jeen de Maurienne	1	
46	Daniel, John			English	London	l	
47	Carrière, Jean		1				•••••
48	Hearn, Arthur.				London		
49	Bell, Francis				Glasgow		
50	Morel, Joseph				Lake St. John		•••••
51	Gagnier, François				Saguenay		******
52	Ward, Edouard		•••••	English	New-Brunswick	1	44111
		23	. 17	12		25	
		~	' ''	٠٠ ا		"	********
	••	•	370	<b>`</b>	•	•	
			• 1 (	•	•		

the Township of Chesham, taken 30th October 1875.

_								
3	Old settlers.	Married or single.	Members of the family.	No. of the Lot.	No. of the Range.	Acres cleared.	Buildings.	REMARKS.
	1	Marr'd	1	12, 13, 14	6	15	2	Saw mill on No. 12.
		do	4	4	4	4		
	••••	do	4.	21	6	4		
•••••••	••••	do h'Unmu	3 2	3, 17	4 6	2		
	'''	do	i	4	6	4	1	
***********		Marr'd	8	1, 2	6	15	1	
		do	5	6	2	2	1	ļ.
***********		do	4	24	6	1		Information incomplete owing to the temporal ry absence of the settlers.
•••••••	1	Unm'd	1	27	6	1		ry absence of the settlers.
	٠	, do 🚎	1	25	6	1	<b></b>	
***********		Marr'd	8 1	26	5	3		·
**********		Unm'd Marr'd	9	11	4	1 4	•••••••	
***************************************		Unm'd	ı	15	•	. *	***********	ls
		Marr'd	2					Have not chosen lots as yet.
	j	do	4		*******			
		Jam'd	1	7	. 3	3		<b>,</b>
	3	Marr'd	6	24	5	4		
•••••		do	4	<b>1</b> , 18	4	8	!	
•••••	··· ,	do Jnm'd	9 1	16	<b>4</b> 5	2	1	
		Marr'd	2	19	3	4	*********	
**************		do	3	18	3	1 4	" i	Guardian of the Immigration Home.
		do	3 2	<b>1</b> , 18	4	<b>4</b>		
********	!	do .	5	19	1	5		-
		do	3	1, 17	4	2	1	•
•••••••		Wid	2	8	4	1		
•••••	۰۰۰ ۱	Jnm'd do	1	₹, 18°	6	6	!	
•••••••		darr'd	1 3	18 15	1 6	4 2	1	Blacksmith.
***************************************		do	4	15	4	Ã	•	Diacksimich.
		do	13	14	2	4	1	
************		do	12	13	2	4		
	٠ ٢	Jam'd	1	21	1	1		
•••••	د	larr'd	6	15	3		•••••	
••••••	•••	do -	3 3	17 27	1	4		
••••••		do	3	28	5 5	4	1 1	· ·
************		do	10	11	1	2		
		do	3	10	i	2		_
		ի'ասու	1	9	1	2		· ·
******		farr'd	2	12	1	2		
••••••	٠ ١	Jnm'd	1		••••••		•••••	} Have not chosen lots.
••••••	••• ~	do Vid	1	9:				) may o not choose total
·····	···  <b>`</b>	larr'd	9 5	ا4 و	3 2 4	4 3	1	
	î	Jnm'd	1	5	Ã	4	1	•
*********	là	larr'd	3	7	2	2		
***********		do[	7	8	2 3 2	2 2		
		do	10	5		1		•
	•	do -	7	21 8 5 7 8 5 22, 33	4	4		
	-	!	207	ì	1			
1	1	1	401	l	_	164	17	
	ı	,	•		•	'	377	
							311	

#### GENERAL CENSUS of the population of the

Morel, Louis	No. in Order.	Names and Surnames.	Canadians from the United Sta- tes.	Inhabitants of the Province.	Europeans.	Last domicile.	Settled under the Act 38 Vict., cup. 3.
Chevairer, Edmond	ž		3 - 1	15 5 15 5	Egn		88
Saguenay	54 55	1/11	1			A 1	1
Gen/reau, Alfred   1	58 59	Ménard, Jacques	t 1	1	******	do	1 1
Gen/reau, Alfred   1	61 62 63	Lescot, EugèneBinet, Moïse	1	1	***************************************	Southbridge, Mass St. Paul, Minnesota Cookshire, P. Q St. Paul, Minnesota	1
Weston, Luther	65 66 67	Gendresu Alfred		1		Waterloo, P. Q	*****
Paradis, T. Ovide	69 70 71	Hénuré François	•••••	1	Polgian	Cookshire	······ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Paradis, T. Ovide	74 75	Paradis, Jean Paradis, Télesphore Chouinard, Jacob Langlois, Xavier	1 1 1	1		Woonsoket, R. I	1 1 1
St. Ange, Ham North   1	78 79 80						1
Fortier, Joseph	82 83 84	Picotte, Joseph Langlois, Octave Boulet, Honoré	1	1 1	************************	St. Ange, Ham North Shenley, P. Q	1 1 1
Sheller, Thomas, (père)	86 87 88	Cowan, Joseph Boulet. Napoléon	1	1		Troyes	1
Harwood, Juliano.	90 91 92	Boulet, Thomas		1 1		IShanlay P. D	1
97   Snell, Martha	94 95 96	Price, Edouard Craigg, Thomas	********	*** **********	English do do	iverpool	
102 Evesne, John 1 Island-Brook 103 Renault, Régis 5 St. Valerien 5	98 99 100	Smith, James Lintott, William Painter, Thomas	********	*******	do do do	do	***********
	101 102 103	Bowen, Henry Evesne, John Renault, Régis		1	****************	Island-Brook	
17 24 11 32 .	.		17	24	11		32

Township of Ditton, taken 30th October 1875.—Continued.

Signature   Sign								
do	 Old se tlers.	Married or single.	ο <b>ί</b>	No. of the Lot.	No. of the Range.	Acres cleared.	Buildings.	REMARKS.
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	do do Wid'w Marr'd do do do do do do do do do do do do Marr'd do Unm'd Marr'd Unm'd Marr'd Unm'd Marr'd Unm'd Marr'd Unm'd Marr'd Unm'd Marr'd Unm'd Marr'd Unm'd Wid Marr'd Unm'd Wid Wid Wid Wid Wid Wid Wid	112434197284346653191131014251151313514182735852421	18 17 16 15 15 16 24, 25 26, 27 27 27 27 28 30 35, 36, 37 37, 38, 39, 40 42 42 43 51 52 44 45 45 46 47 46 48 49 50 50 51 34 37, 38 38, 33 37, 38 37,	33332245455 455567667667766677768877888788 66,	444444450225010 100150555244454987120464306555524445544987120464306555524445544987127	1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d

#### GENERAL CENSUS of the population of the

							=
No. in Order.	Names and surnames.	Canadians from the United Sta-	Inhabitants of the province.	Europeans.	Last domicile.	Settled under the Act 38 Vict., cap. 3.	
105	[] Cloutier, Archange	1	1	 	  Cohoes, N. Y	1 .	
106	Girouard, Joseph	l i				i i	*******
107	Ducharme, Pierre	l i			do	l i	
108	Larraux, Amédée	l i			do	i	********
109	Clement, Joseph	l ī					******
110	Couture, Anselme				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	******
111	Perrault, Antoine			!		1	********
112	Saintonge, Louis				do	.] 1	*******
113	Giard, Etienne	1			do	.j 1	•••••
114	Généreux Benoit	1			do	J 1	•••••
115	Vincent, F. X	1					••••••
116	Lebeau, Louis	1				1	••••
117	Delille, Théophile		' 1			1	••••••
118	l'aché, Jean			French	Lafitte, (Tarne et Garonne.	1 1	•••••
119	Larraux, Godefroi		······		Cohoes, N. Y	1 1	*******
120	Couturier, Louis		1		Pointe-Levis	!	•••••
121	Dionne, Bruneau		!		Saguenay	1 1	••••••
122	L'heureux, Charles			••••••	Quebec	1 :	•••••
123	Laliberté, Joseph		1 1			! !	•••••
124 125	Laliberté, Napoléon			***************************************			••••••
126	Lapierre, Armidas Hanoix, Hubert		, .	Dolois	Stukeley	! !	~
127	Côté, Joseph			DeiRight	Charleroi Stukeley, P. Q	! !	••••••
128	Côté, Louis		l i	******			•••••
129	Paquet, Charles			French	doLille, (Nord)	;	••••••
130	Brousseau, J. B				St. Simon	<b>'</b>	•••••••
131	Dubreuil, Joseph				Ste. Rosalie		********
132	Vallière, Pierre		l i		St. Guillaume		••••
133	Leclaire, Louis		l i		Drummondville		••••••
134	Brousseau, Gabriël		1		St. Simon		
135	Bregier, Eugène			French	Vezelay, (Meurthe)		********
136		*******		do	Monetier, Hautes Alpes	1 1	
137	Goudreau, Félix	1			Manchester, N. Y		********
138	Rivard, Louis		1	*************	St. Guillaume	٦	********
139	Poulin, François		1	****** * ******	St. Liboire		
140	Hotiarx, Auguste	•••••			Mesnil	1	********
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Township	Ωf	Ditton	takah	30th	October	1875	Continued
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Old settlers.	Married or single.	Membrs of the family.	No. of the Lot.	No. of the Range	Acres cleared.	Buildings.	REMARKS.
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5	-	734			1,390	167	Bagot

J. A. CHICOYNE,

Agent of Colonization.

La Patrie, 30 October 1875.



# PUBLIC WORKS.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS,

QUEBEC, 3 July, 1875.

TO THE HONORABLE PIERRE GARNEAU,

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works,

I have the honor to submit to you in tabular form my annual report on the Public Works and Buildings,

under the control of this Department.

Sir,

The library having been considerably enlarged it will be necessary to insure to a greater amount and the premiurs to pay will be higher nexty year. This sum was paid for watchmen, ft-REMARKS. remen and gas. cts. repairs. JanomA burd cts. 56 Amount paid for heating & lighting. cts. Amount paid forw. removing snow. iunowy cts. 8 ins**afan**ce. Tol biag 1unour 2606 cts. ground rent. Amount paid 4144 8 cts. rent, taxes & pred JunomA 8 nen. 3385 paid Junomy Parliament House ...... PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN GENERAL.

384

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This sum was paid for the renewal of the greater portion of the gas pipes and putting up new burners, also for the ordinary repairs of maintenance peinting, glazing, joiner work, roofing, &c. &c.	For placing an iron gate in front or the building and for several repairs for maintenence.	This sum was paid for maintenance repairs to building and office furniture.	The plumber work was repaired and the caloric engines, the walls were ngwly painted.	Ft purchase of fruit of houses, additions to furniture and the ordinary expenses for maintenance to house and dependencies.	Repairs to glazing and wainscoting, relaying floors and making seats for gallories.	This building is dilapidated and ruingus and in a dangerous condition for passers by. In its present unoccupied condition any evil disposed person might set fire to it, which might spread to the neighbourg properties, and for this reason I consider the consider the consider that the consider the consider that the consider that the consider the consider that the consider that the consider the consider that the consider the consider that the consider that the consider the consider the consider that the consider that the consider that the consider the consider the consider that the consider that the consider the consider the consider that the consider the consider the consider that the consider the consider that the consider the consider that the consider the consider that the consider that the consider the consider that the consider the consider that the consider the consider the consider that the consider the consider that the consider the consideration that the consideratio	soon as possible.
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#### GENERAL CENSUS of the population of the

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No. in Order.	Names and Surnames.	Canadians from the United Sta-	Inhabitants of the province.	Europeans.	Last domicile.	Stiled under the Act 38 Vict., cap. 3.	
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Township of Emberton, taken 30th October 1875.

old settlers.	Married or single.	Membres of the family.	No. of the Lot.	No. of the Range.	Acres cleared.	Buildings.	REMARKS.
1	Marr'd do Unm'd do Wid Unm'd do Marr'd Unm'd do Marr'd Unm'd do Marr'd Marr'd Marr'd do Marr'd do do do do do do	1	57 55 55 51 50 48 47 36 33 32 36 31 32 32 25 20 19 21 17 38	1111111111122222222221	22232222111113223715213112	1, 1	Heretofore an employee of the colonization society No. 1 of St. Hyacinthe.

J. A. CHICOYNE,

Colonization Agent.

La Patrie, 30 October 1875.



## PUBLIC WORKS.

QUEBEC, 3 July, 1875.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS,

This sum was paid for watchmen, fi-

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remen and gas.

TO THE HONORABLE PIERRE GARNEAU,

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works,

enlarged it will be necessary to in-sure to a greater amount and the premius to pay will be higher nextyen. The library having been considerably I have the honor to submit to you in tabular form my annual report on the Public Works and Buildings, REMARKS. cts. repairs. 1unowy burg cts. Amount paid for heating & lighting. cts. removing snow. unowy cts. 8 insufance. Amount paid for 3606 cts. ground rent. Amount paid under the control of this Department. cts. 8 Tent, taxes & JunomA cts. 8 tuel. psid 3385 unomy Parliament House ...... Public Buildings in SIR,

384

This sum was paid for the renewal of the greater portion of the gas pipes and putting up new burners, also for the ordinary repairs of maintenance painting, glazing, joiner work, roofing, &c. &c.	For placing an iron gate in front or the building and for several repairs for maintenance.	This sum was paid for maintenance repairs to building and office furni- ture.	The plumber work was repaired and the caloric engines, the walls were ngwly painted.	For renewing fences, purchase of fruit trees, repairing root houses, additions to furniture and the ordinary expenses for maintenance to house and dependencies.	Repairs to glazing and wainscoting, relaying floors and making scats for galleries.	<u> </u>	der that it should be demolished as soon as possible.
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•	Government House	Queen's Printers Office Workman House, Mont-	realSpencer Wood	McGill Normal School,	Dollog Office Marters	Jesuit Barracks	C'Property on the corner of Claude & Notre Dame gireels, Montreal

					The old military bakery in Sie. Annestreet, Quebec, was converted into a school for the use of the Leroy eyertem and the sum opposite was expended to render the building fit for the purpose.	This sum was paid on account of the contract price for the work necessary to change the military stores on the Anne street into a registry office.	Only small repairs were made to roofs and spouts.	The two large flights of steps at entrance were entirely renewed and several small repairs necessary for	the maintenance of the Pullding and furniture were executed.  This sum was paid for putting up doubte windows for winter and blinds for summer.	Several pigeon hole boxes were made, some new furniture and the gallery repaire 1.
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NAMES OF BUILDINGS.	Repairs.	.i	New Buildings.	, gr	REMARKS.
	•	cts.	65	cts	
Quedec Gaol.—Continued.					As I had the honor to report last year it has become absolutely necessary to build the left wing of the building so as to lodge the women and classify the prisoners as desired by the inspectors. It would be advantageous also to heat the building with hot water apparatus, as well for economy in fuel as for the handiness and safety of the plan.
Sherbrooke Gaol	101	25			This sum was paid for rebuilding smoke stack and flues for chimnies that would not draw.
Co. Three Rivers Gaol	1186	16			This sum was paid in account of contract price of raising the enclosure walls and building wood, sheds and closets.
Aylmer Court House and Gael					Nothing was paid this year. But the Sheriff received orders to have the exterior walls of the building repaired and pointed as also the enclosure walls.
Kamouraska Court House and Gaol	155	92		:	Several cells of the Gaol were turned into vaults for the Office of the Prothonotary, and there were purchased for the same office, tables, pigeon holes and other furniture requisite.
Magdalen Islands Court House and Gaol		•	•		No repairs this year, but several will be necessary next year for the main-tenance of this building.
New Carlisle Court House and Gaol	88	51			The roofs were repaired and window blinds purchased. The basement of this building being too unhealthy for the Jailer's residence it is necessary to build a wing to the Court House for this purpose. The enclosure walls should also be raised to prevent the escape of prisoners.
Percé Court Kouse and Gaol	5 5	88			The roofs were repaired and it was necessary to purchase carpets and furniture for the Judges' chambers and stipendiary Magistrate's room.

39	Vic	toria	<b>.</b>		İ	Sessional	Pap	ers. (N	0. 4.	) .		F	1. 1875.
No repairs this year. The building is in good order.	The roofs were repaired and the windows and the gateway in the wall of the Jail renewed.	Bells were put up from the Judge's chambers to the various offices and the roofs and fences were repaired.	This sum was paid for renewing kitchen floor and making side walks.	Repairs to spouts, and drains, and bells were placed in the judges' chambers and the various offices.	This building is in good order. No repairs.	Considerable repairs have become necessary to put the building in good order. The enclosure wall damaged by frost must be repaired and also the wood shed.  The furniture in the Court room must this year be changed at the request of the barristers.	The kitchen flooring was renewed and the drains and spouts repaired.	The furniture of the Court room was changed at the request of the barrister and general repairs were made to the roof, joiner and plumber work and glazing. The joiner work will be painted next spring.	The canal for draining the enclosure wall has been completed.	Tenders have been called for and a contract will soon be entered into for the building of safety vaults for the archives,	The building is in good order. No repairs were made this year.	The Sheriff has been authorized to have the most necessary repairs done for a sum of \$400.00	The restoration commenced last year was completed.  A safety vault was built for the archives of the Court, the old one not being fire-proof.
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Arthabaska Court House and Gaol	Beauharnois Court House and Gaol	Chicoutimi Court House and Gaol	Joliette Court House and Gaol	Malbaie Court House and Gaol	Montmagny Court House and Gaol,	Beauce Court House and Gaol	Schimouski Court House and Gaol	Richelieu Court House and Gaol	Terrebonne Court House and Gaol		Iberville Court Hause and Gaol	St. Hyacinth Court House and Gaol	Bedford Court House and Gaol

39 Victoria.

REPAIRS and new buildings for Gaols and Court Houses.—Continued.	
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NAMES OF BUILDINGS. Rep				
	Repairs.	New Buildings.	. 50 50	REMARKS.
•• 	es.	•	cts.	
Bedford Court House and Gaol.—Continued	:	:	i	The introduction of water works for drinking water into the building is pro-
Good Shepherd's House, Fullum street, Mon- treal, (temporary Female Prison)	21 50		•	Slight repairs were made to the roof.
Female Prison, Montreal.	:	30762	20	The central building and the left and rear wing of this building are construct-
				And up to the height of the cornice and the cornice has been partly laid and up to the height of the cornice and the cornice has been partly laid particular, the sinking of the stone walls became alarming, and experts were appointed to report conjointly with me upon the causes of this sinking and the means to be taken to remedy it and prevent the ruin of the building. These Experts reported that the cause of the damage was the building. These Experts reported that the cause of the damage was the want of drainage of the property and that the soil when soaked with the spring waters is very easily penctrated. Orders were given immediately after our visit to drain the land and to demolish and rebuild the gable wall of the rear wing which was greatly damaged. We hope that these measures will prevent the substincts which has taken place and allow the building to be finished without any risk.  The mason work is sufficiently advanced and there are enough of materials prepared to allow us to hope that the portion of the building now underconstruction will be closed in before the frost in the fall and completely finished by the first of May next.  Fenders will shortly he called for the erection and filling up of a hot water heating apparatus to heat the whole building.

#### PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Bridge on the River St. Maurice at Three Rivers.	This bridge being dangerous had been closed.  It was necessary to demolish the superstructure and that portion of the piers above low water unfit to be used in the reconstruction. \$225.15
Bridge on the Jacques Cartier, between Cap Santé and Les Ecureuils	were spent in these demolitions.  The reconstruction of the superstructure of this bridge, is complete.
Bridge on the Jacques Cartier, at Valcartier	The construction of this bridge has been completed and the works necessary to protect the piers and abutments from the action of the currents in the spring also completed.
Public Buildings	The construction of the new Public buildings has not been commenced. I must remark that the buildings, presently occupied by the various departments, offer no security against fire and that the very important maps and documents of our departments are continually exposed to the danger of fire.

The whole humbly submitted.

P. GAUVREAU, I. D. P. W.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

BEFORT OF MR. S. LESAGE, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONER, UPON :-PAGES. Agriculture ..... Sugar-Beets.... Immigration...... Repetriation..... 13 Colonization Roads...... 17 Public Works ...... Report of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, including..... 21 THE ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, UPON:-Agricultural schools..... 99 22 Agricultural Societies. 23 The Legislative grant for the encouragement of Agriculture...... 24 25 27 Drainage. Book of Points..... Agricultural Journal ...... 28 Collection of Seed, &c., for Philadelphia, ...... 28 Resolutions of the Council...... 29 The minutes and proceedings of the Council..... Statements of Receipts and Expenditure of Agricultural Societies, with remarks ...... 48 Statement of Accounts of the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture...... 180 Report of the Special Committee upon the Agricultural Schools of Ste. Anne & l'Assomption. 207 Report of the Agricultural School of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere..... Report of the Agricultural School of l'Assomption ...... 216 Mr. Fust's report on the St. Francis Agricultural School at Richmond...... Annual report of the Agricultural School at St. Francis...... 225 Report of the Council of Arts & Manufactures..... Annual report of the Montreal Veterinary College...... 234 Inaugural address of Mr. McEachran before the Veterinary Medical Society...... Programme of the Veterinary College for Session of 1875-76...... 246 Rules and Regulations of the Veterinary Medical Society of Montreal...... 251 REPORT OF MR. E. A. BARNARD, UPON:-Agricultural Conferences..... 254 State of Agriculture in this Province....... Cheese factories..... 255 Means to be adopted to advance Agriculture.....

Country Roads.......

255

	=
Various matters	256
Defects in our Agricultural organization	256
His Agricultural Manual	256
Colonization	257
North shore—from Quebec to Saguenay	257
Saguenay	258
Absentees	259
Lake Temiscouata Road	260
Gaspé District	260
How to encourage Colonization	261
Seed depositories	261
	. 261
What ought to be done	262
Report of Dr. M. Turcot on his visit to Matapedia and the Canadian settlers to suppress the small pox, vaccinate the people, &c	<b>26</b> 3
Municipal reports, under the authority of the Municipal Code	268
APPENDIX.	
COLONIZATION.	
Report of Mr. E. Moreau, Director of Colonization on the Colonization Societies in operation	
• up to the 30th June 1875	278
Report of Mr. E. Moreau, Director of Colonization including	287
Detailed Statement of the Work performed upon roads of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class	288
Report of Mr. E.Moreau upon the Franco-Canadian colony at Metgermette	335
Report of Mr. E. Moreau upon Colonization Roads in the County of Beauce	342
IMMIGRATION,	
Report of Mr. James Thom, agent at Levis	348
Report of Mr. B. Ibbotson, agent at Montreal	350
Report of Mr. W. J. Wills, agent at Ottawa	353
Report of Mr. J. H. O'Neil, agent at London	355
REPATRIATION.	
Report of Mr. F. Gagnon, agent at Worcester, (Mass. U. S.)	364
Report of Mr. J. A. Chicoyne, agent at "La Patrie" (Ditton, &c.)	
Feneral census of the population of the Township of Ditton	
General census of the population of the Township of Chesham	
General census of the population of the Township of Emberton 38	
PUBLIC WORKS.	
REPORT OF MR. P. GAUVREAU, ENGINEER IN CHIEF, UPON THE :-	
Parliament House	384
Fovernment House,	385
Office of the Queen's Printer	385
Workman House, Montreal	385
	,385
AcGill Normal School, Montreal	385
Police Office; Montreal	885
esuit Barracks	385
	385
394	

LeRoy School,	Quebe	3	,	386
New Registry C	Mice, Ç	uebec		386
Laval Normal S	chool,	Quebec		386
Caron House, (C	Office of	the Prov	vincial Secretary and the Department of Public Instruction )	386
McGreevy hous	e, (Cro	wn Land	5)	386
Hébert liouse, (	Treasu	ry)		- 386
Court House at	Montre	al	***************************************	387
Old Court Hous	e at Qı	1ebec		387
Temporary Cou	rt Hous	se at Que	bec	387
Court House at	Sherbi	ooke		387
Court House at	Three	Rivers	······································	387
Montreal Gaol.	••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		387
Quebec Gaol	•••••			7-88
Sherbrooke Gao	ıl		***************************************	388
Three Rivers G	aol			388
Aylmer Court	House	and Ga	ol	388
Kamouraska	"	"		388
Magdalen Islan	ds"	"		388
New Carlisle	"	44	<b>*</b> ******** **************************	388
Perce	+4	44	M   100-2000	388
Arthabaska	**	"		389
Beauharnois	46	46		389
Chicoutimi	"	4.6	M 10000000 100000 10000000 100000 100000 1000000	389
Joliette	44	16	· ······· • · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	389
Malbaie	44	"	**************************************	389
Montmagny	44	•	······································	389
Beauce	"	"		389
Rimouski	66	44	# 10010000 10010 1	389
Richelieu	"	46	***************************************	389
Terrebonne	• 6	46	M	389
Iberville	41	44	<b>*</b>	389
St. Hyacinth	44	46	**************************************	389
Bedford	• •	"		
	house.	Fullum :	street, Montreal, (Temporary Gaol for women)	390
•			***************************************	390
			r at Three Rivers	391
•			River, between Cap Santé and les Ecureuils	391
•	-		River, at Valcartier	391
-	_			391
- ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	~			~~.





## No. 4.

Reports Statement of the literary and Charitable Institutions and Hospitals.

(Not printed.)

## No. 5.

Municipal Returns of the Province of Quebec for the year 1874.

(Not printed.)

### No. 6.

Judicial Statistics of the Province of Quebec for the year 1874.

(Not printed.)

## No. 7.

#### RETURN

To an Address of the 10th instant, for a copy of the Commission of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the facts and circumstances connected with the "Quebec Fire Loan," together with all the proceedings of the Commission, the evidence and exhibits laid before it, the Report of the Commissioners, the Orders in Council respecting such Commission and the Report of the Commissioners, not including, however, the papers constituting No. 18 of the Documents of the last Session.

(Not printed.)

## No. 8.

### RETURN

To an Address, dated the thirteenth day of February last, for:—1. Copy of the Commission under the title of Seigniory, dated 26th May, 1694, by the Count de Frontenac to Charles Nicholas D'Amour, Sieur de Louviers, of the extent of one league around the Lake Metapequia (or Metapedia;) 2. Copy of all the correspondence with the Government respecting the said Seigniory and its occupancy by a certain person named Bartholomew d'Hartford, in Connecticut.

(Not printed.)

### No. 9.

#### RETURN

To an Address, dated the 12th instant, for copies of all petitions which may have been presented to him or referred to him by the Government of Canada on the subject of an Act passed in the last session of the Legislature of this Province, intituled: « An Act to divide the registration division of Montreal into three registration divisions, » and all correspondence on the subject of the said Act.

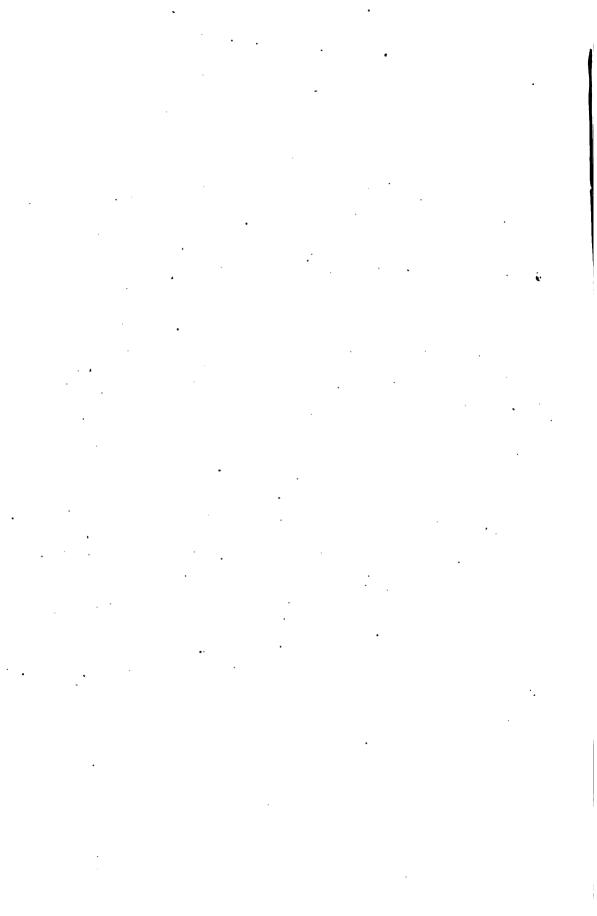
(Not printed).

### No. 10.

### RETURN

To an Address, dated the 18th January last, for a statement showing the purchase price of the limits mentioned in the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1871.

(Not printed.)

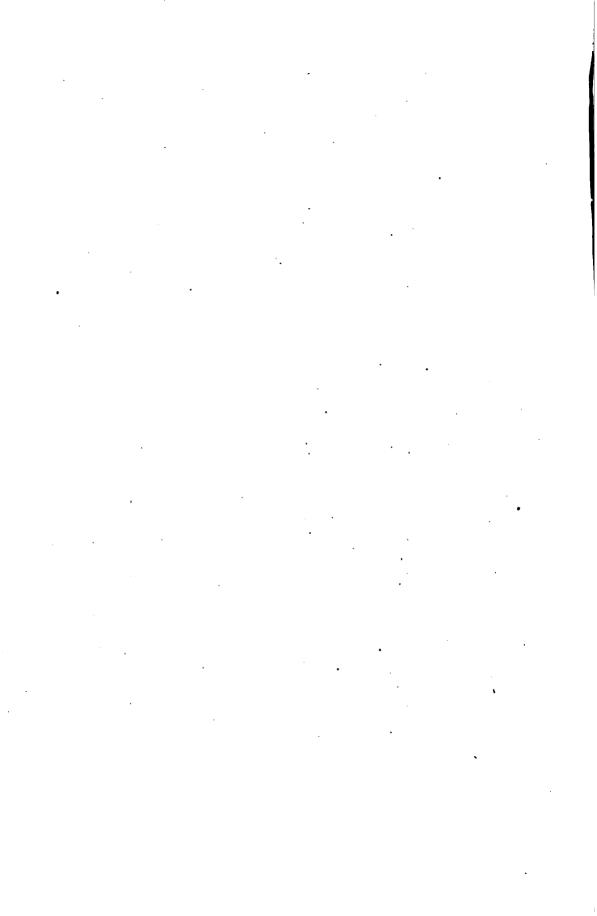


# Answer

to an address from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 25th January, 1875, praying His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that he will cause to be laid before this House, copies of any reports up to this time made to the Government, either by Provincial Railway Board, or its Engineer; together with a statement of all sums of money paid to Railway Companies by law entitled to public grants, together with copies of the applications of companies or individuals for money, the legal authority under which such sums of money have been paid, and the names of the recipients.

C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 2nd February, 1875.



(Copy.)

Quebec, 22nd December, 1870

Hou. J. G. Robertson,

Treasurer.

Province of Quebec.

Sir,

The Quebec and Gosford Railway Co's Road having been officially received by Government by an order in Council of December 20th 1870, we the under signed, to whom the Quebec and Gosford Co. has transfered its claims against the Government for the subsidy due in virtue of the act 32. Vict. Chap. 52 (which transfer has been duly notified to your Department and accepted) have now the honor to call upon you for the payment of said subsidy.

We take the liberty of enclosing a statement of what we think would be the amount of our converted subsidy and beg to draw your attention to the same.

We have the honor to be, Sir, You obedient servants,

(Signed,)

H. G. JOLY, HENRY FRY, E. CHINIC, P. GARNEAU, JOHN. LEMESURIER, M. W. BABY,

Legislative Assembly:

30th November, 1871.

The Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Premier of the Province of Quebec.

Sir.

I have the honor to address you on behalf of the Richelieu, Drummond and Arthabaska Counties Railway Company to request you to be good enough to inform the said Company whether it is the intention of the Government to grant them the subsidy of \$1,725 for each mile of road they have completed as shown by the report of the Government Inspector, and in case such subsidy shall be granted within what delay shall it be paid and what shall be the method of payment?

Believe me, &c., &c.,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

(Signed.)

CHARLES GILL.

(Copy.)

Quebec, 5th September 1874.

Hon. J. G. Robertson, Provincial Treasurer.

Dear Sir

I beg to request you will pay me, as Contractor of N. S. R. as large an amount as you possibly can on the letter of the Chief Engineer of the Railway Company, bearing even date with this, until such times as any further examination necessary by him, or your own Engineer when appointed into the work to be comprised in an estimate.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Yours respectfully,

(Signed),

THOMAS MCGREEVY.

(Copy.)

Quebec North Shore Railway Office, 5th September, 1874.

The Honorable J. G. Robertson, Treasurer,

Sir,

Until further action on the part of the Board of Directors of the North Shore Railway Company, the Government may pay to the Contractor, Thomas McGreevy, whatever amount may be coming to this company for work performed by him under his contract.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

> W. Rhodes, President, North Shore Railway Co.

(Copy.)

Quebec, 5th September, 1874.

Dear Sir,

I find upon an examination of the date in file in my office, that up to the 1st

January, 1874, there had been expended on the North-Shore Railway an amount which, under the contract, would entitle you to an estimate, based upon cash values, of \$169,766.98.

I also find that, from the best information now in my possession, the expenditures upon the line since 1st January, 1874, and up to the 1st instant, would entitle you to an additional estimate, based upon cash values, of \$149,000 on a total estimated of \$318,766.98.

The above expenditure would entitle you to an estimate based upon contract values of \$468,150.46 up to 1st September instant, from which, under the terms of the contract, ten per cont is to be retained in the hands of the Railway Company.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed.)

S. SEYMOUR, Chief Engineer, N. S. R.

Hon. Thomas McGreevy, Contractor, N. S. R., Quebec.

(Copy.).

Knowlton, 22nd March, 1874

Hou. J. G. Robertson, Provincial Treasurer, Quebec.

My dear Mr. Robertson,

In virtue of the accompanying resolution, I hereby have to make a formal demand on behalf of the South Eastern Railway Company for the subsidy to which they are entitled under the legislation of the last session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed,)

W. W. Lynch.

(Copy.)

Quebec, 27th Earch, 1874.

The Resolutions of the Board of Directors of the South Eastern Railway Company empowering William Warren Lynch, Esquire, to make formal demand, on behalf of the said Company, for the subsidy voted by the 37 Vict., chapter 2,

and to grand all requisite acquittal and discharge to the Government, in respect of such subsidy, appears to me to be sufficient to authorize Mr. Lynch to do and perform all acts necessary for the payment of the said subsidy to the said Company.

(Signed.)

Geo. Invine, Attorney General.

I think that the authority of the act 37 Vict., chap. 2, and the order in Council are sufficient authority for the payment without a special warrant.

(Signed.)

G. I

(Copy.)

Legislative Assembly, Quebec, 17th December, 1874.

My dear Mr. ROBERTSON,

I should be very glad, if at all possible, to take home with me the balance of the subsidy accorded to the South-Eastern Railway Company by the resolution of last year.

You will recollect that only 90 per cent of the amount due them was paid me last spring. My power of attorney covers the whole amount.

I should like to have it closed this afternoon as I intend leaving to-morrow morning.

Yours very truly,

(Signed.)

W. W. LYNCH,

(Copy)

The Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Co. Montreal, 7th September, 1874.

The Honorable J. G. Robertson,
Treasurer of the Province of Quebec.

S. F.

I beg to make an application to your Department for the sum of seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000.00) granted to this company by His Excellency the Lieu

tenant Governor in Council, on account of the subsidy voted to the same company by act 37 Victoria, Chap. 2.

Please find inclosed the power of Attorney in favor of the Manager of the Bank of Montreal at Quebec executed by the Managing Director of this Company and by myself.

> I have the honor to be. Sir. Your most obedient servant.

(Signed.)

E. LEF. DE BELLEFELILLE, .

Secretary.

The Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Co. Montreal, 13th January, 1875.

Hon. J. G. Robertson, Tréasurer, . Quebec.

Dear Sir,

I beg in the name of this Company to inclose to you the monthly estimate of the value of work done on this railway up to the 1st January instant, amounting to a total of \$1,010,574.21; and moreover to make application to the Government for a third of this amount, less previous payments, to wit for a sum of \$266,858,07

This Company is disposed to hand over to the Government its second class debentures for the amount previously received.

> I have the honor to be, Dear sir, Your most obedient servant,

(Signed.) Ed. Lef. de Bellereulle, Secretary.

To His Excellency

the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Railway Committee has the honor to report:

That having taken communication of the annexed report prepared by P. Gau. vreau, Esquire, their Engineer, on the inspection made by him on the twelfth December last, of the Colonization Railway known as the Richelieu, Drummond and Arthabaska Counties Railway, they entirely approve of the same.

Therefore your committee has the honor to recommend that the subsidy guaranteed by law to the Richelieu Drummond, and Arthabaska Counties Railway be paid to the said company on the bases of the figures given in Mr. Gauvreau's report, a duplicate whereof is annexed hereto as forming part thereof.

The whole respecfully submitted,

(Signed,)

L. Archambeault, Chairman

Office of the Committee on Railways of the Executive Council.

Quebec, 16th January, 1872.

Board of Agriculture and Public Works. Quebec, 12th December, 1871.

S. Lesage, Esquire,

Secretary of the committee of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec, on Railways.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that according to instructions given me, I inspected the Richelieu, Drummond and Arthabaska Counties Railway on the ninth of November last.

It is the second road of its class that has been built in this country, and is also the second which I have inspected.

The road is of the following length;

From Sorel to Yamaska	10	miles.
" Yamaska to the church at River David	41	
" the church at River David to the church at St. Guillaume		
" the church at St. Guillaume to the church at St. Germain		
" the church at St. Germain to Drummondville		
" Drummondville to l'Avenir	$-13\frac{1}{4}$	

Forming in all 48 miles, 4774 feet by a width of 66 feet. The breadth of the track is 4 feet 8 inches and one half and the surface covered by the sleepers and rails is 12 feet in breadth.

This road is very well graded; the earth cuttings and fillings are made with care and are of the necessary solidity. The heaviest grade are only one in 81 feet, which is allowed in all first class railroads built in this province. Bridges and spans have been built over all the rivers and streams, traversing the road; they are solidly constructed and in such a way as not to interfere with the natural course of the water. Care has been taken to make on each side of the road very deep ditches to drain the road-bed and protect the earthworks from

frost and to prevent the rain and melting snow from destroying the embankments and causing landslips.

On the lower portions of the road, when good building timber could be procured, the rails are placed on trusses very solidly built, thus avoiding very expensive filling. The height of this construction varies from 8 to 36 feet. In general the curves are well made and set out according to the rules of the profession in so far as the nature of the ground permitted it.

There are three bridges built over rivers of a breadth of more than fifty yards, whose cost, from the nature of the construction, exceeds five thousand dollars. They are in accordance with the act 32 Victoria, chapter 52, section 3. The lenght and cost of these bridges are as follows. Over river Yamaska, a bridge of 1440 feet in length with two platforms, the first of which is covered and is used for vehicles, and the second, which is on the roof of the first, is exclusively used for the cars. This bridge has 6 arches of 92 feet each, a swing bridge of 40 feet in width and a length of 720 feet made on trusses, the cost of which is \$40,000.

Over river David a bridge of 621 feet in length, of one arch of 85 feet and a length of 526 of trestle work, the cost of which is \$5050.

Over Black river a bridge of 618 feet in length composed of one arch 97 feet, and 522 of trestle work, the cost of which is \$5,050.

The rails are of maple, sawn on the four sides, with a fine edge; they are 14 feet in length by 7 inches in depth and four inches thick. They are laid on spruce, cedar or tamarac, at distances of about 15 inches one from the other. At each end of these traverses a notch has been made into which the rails are placed end to end. At each of these notches the rails are held in place by two wedges one against the other. The wedges may be relaid or tightened when necessary. The whole is very solid considering the style and simplicity of the work, and it will always be very easy to renew any portion found defective. The sleepers and rails are nearly all laid over the whole route, with the exception of six miles.

Double tracks have been laid in several places for passing cars and they are furnished with movable switches which are to serve to join the rails; the whole is solidly made and works with great facility.

There are as yet no fences or gates to prevent cattle from passing on the track, and consequently I must remark that the company will be responsible for all damages caused by the trains until such fences and gates have been put up.

The buildings and the platforms of the stations are not yet built.

Cisterns to furnish water to the locomotives have been built along the line.

The rolling stock consists of one locomotive of the first class, weighing 21 tons and containing 1500 gallons of water and one cord of wood and twenty five platform cars, capable of carrying a weight of eight tons each. All these cars have trucks of 4 wheels, 3 feel in diameter.

In addition to the rolling stock above mentioned belonging to the company,

the contractor has on the road a first class locomotive weighing 21 tons and 15 platform cars.

The cost of the road exceeds fifty thousand dollars per mile.

No arrangements have as yet been made for the working of the line, as it is to be put in operation only next spring.

The average speed of the cars on this line may be placed at 20 miles, and on the bridges and trestle work from 6 to 8 miles per hour.

With this rate of speed and a strict superintendence, I am of opinion that there is no danger to be apprehended, and that the road might be put into operation and opened to the public.

In closing, I may remark that this road is as well and solidly built as any railroad of the first class, over which I have passed, and it does honor to the company and the persons who built it.

The whole humbly submitted,

(Signed,)

P. GAUVREAU,

D. I. P. W.

Quebec, 10th December, 1870.

S. Lesage, Esq.,
Secretary of the Railway Committee
of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that according to instructions given me, I inspected the road of the Quebec and Gosford Railway on the 21st and 26th of November last.

In the course of forty years practice in public works of all kinds, it is the first time that I have had to inspect a road of this nature and it is also the first wooden railroad that has been built in the country.

This road of 253118 miles in length has a breadth of 66 feet, the track is 4'82" and the surface covered by the sleepers and rails is 12 feet in width.

The road is well leveled and the earthworks, cutting and filling, made with care and are as solid as required.

With a view of diminishing the cost of the work, grades have been made which at first sight would seem heavy, but although they are in some places 1 foot in twenty-five, they have not exceeded the limits authorized by experience for roads of this nature.

The only inconvenience of such an incline is that it occasions a slackening of speed.

Over all the rivers and streams traversed by the road, bridges and bridgework have been built. They are solidly built and in such a way as in no way to interfere with the natural flow of the waters. On each side of the road care has been taken to dig out ditches deep enough to protect the earthworks and prevent the rains and melting snow from destroying the embankments and carrying landslips.

Over the river known as «Indian River» a bridge is built, supported by a single pier which was erected without the bed of the river having been levelled and dug; as the river at that place has a very strong current. I am of opinion that it would be important to have the pier filled with stones before the melting of the snow in the spring, also that its base should be inspected often, and if it is seen that the water is causing dilapidations, which is probable, it should be enclosed with fascines protected by large rocks.

With the exception of the portion of the road in St. Sauveur, it is sufficiently drained by the bridge-works and ditches that have been made and the effects of the frost need not be feared. It is not thus in St. Sauveur, a marshy place inundated every spring. In this place deep ditches must of necessity be opened out to carry off the water to the river St. Charles.

In the lower portions of the road where it was possible to procure good building material the rails have been placed on trestle work, varying in height from 10 to 45 feet, thus avoiding very expensive fillings. Although the whole is well done I noticed several defects. Thus the trestle works built at the end of the bridge over the Jacques-Cartier and which is the largest piece of work of the kind is not built upon a sufficiently solid base. I told Mr. Hulbert, the contractor this and he promised to remedy it forthwith.

This portion of the road is 40 feet above the ground and the trestle work rests upon bases of the height ranging from 1 to 4 feet, consisting of blocks of wood, placed one on the top of another without even being sunk in someplaces. It may be conceived that this base is not as solid as on the rest of the road when the trestle work rests on the ground. To prevent any accident, and careful supervision would be necessary, as these bases are liable to be deranged by heat, frost, weight and vibration caused by the passing trains; it would even be easy for an evil minded person to remove one of these blocks, without it being noticed, and thus take away all the solidity of the trestle work and cause serious accidents, seeing the height from which the cars would fall.

The bridge of the Jacques-Cartier is 209 feet in length. It is made in two spans according to the Howe principle, in use by many railways and favorably known. The piers which support it are from 45 to 50 feet above the level of the water. This bridge is remarkably solid, and although the pillars which support it are much too light I do not hesitate in saying to day that with stays placed upon it, the whole is safe for the cars.

In general the curves are well made and laid out according to rules, as far as the nature of the ground would permit, with the exception of that one at the end of Jacques-Cartier bridg and which has a radius of only 650 feet, and as in have said is at a height of 40 feet from the ground. Such sharp curves are very good in

avoiding heavy work but they continually occasion danger, especially on those roads in which the rails are of wood and the wheels of iron, and the slightest negligence of the conductors would cause serious accidents. I regret very much that so sharp a curve was not avoided especially when it passes over trestle work 40 feet above the ground; for it will always be the occasion of danger and fear for the passengers. In addition to the accidents that might arise, such curves are always a continual source of deterioration both for the rolling stock and permanent way.

The rails are of maple, sawn on the four sides, with a fine edge; they are 14 feet in length by 7 inches in height and 4 inches in thickness. They are laid on sleepers of spruce and tamarac of about 15 inches. At the ends of these sleepers a mortice is made into which the rails are placed end to end. These rails are kept in place by two wedges placed one against the other in each mortice, and can be tightened or removed when necessary. The whole is sufficiently solid seeing the simplicity of the manner of putting together and may be most easily renewed.

Although a portion of the road has been in use for three or four months, with a good number of cars heavily laden, no deterieration is visible upon the rails, except at the curves where several exfoliations are to be noticed. It is not astonishing that in such a sharp curve as is seen at the end of the Jacques-Cartier bridge whose radius is only 650 feet, that the rails should wear away for the car wheels give so great a resistance along these rails by tending always to get off the track so that the friction is, there much greater than elsewhere.

To prevent the running off the track two rails have been placed on this curue and the wheels run between them. It is beyond doubt that the rails will rapidly wear away and that the double friction will require a greater motive power, which cannot be avoided with such a curve.

Double tracks for passing cars have been laid in several places and they are furnished with movable switches which bind the rails. The whole is solidly built and the switches work with facility, but the rails thus displaced to alter the track will be exposed to be deteriorated in a very short time by the friction of the wheels of the locomotives and cars. However, they, as well as those on the curve can easily be renewed, this deterioration is of small importance.

There are as yet no fences or gates to prevent cattle from getting on the track and I would remark that until such fences and gates are built, the company will be responsable for all damages that may be caused by passing trains.

The building and the platforms at the stations are not yet built. These stations are four in number.

The first is situate at La Longue Queue, at 9\[\frac{1}{2}\] miles from Quebec, the second at Jacques-Cartier (Ste. Catherine) at 15\[\frac{2}{3}\] miles from Quebec, the third at 19\[\frac{1}{4}\] miles from Quebec, on the 7th ranges, of the Rivière-aux-Pins; the fourth at the terminus of the road (Gosford) at 25\[\frac{1}{4}\] miles from Quebec.

A good turn-table to turn the locomotives has been built at each end of the road. There are also four cisterns built along the road to provide the locomotives with water.

The rolling stock consists in:

One first class locomotive weighing 21 tons, containing 1500 gallons of water, and one cord of wood.

Four passenger cars, which later on may be changed into second class cars.

One covered car for goods liable to be damaged by bad weather.

Twenty five platform cars, capable of carrying a weight of eight tons.

All these cars have trucks with four wheels of three feet in diameter.

No arrangements have been made for the working of the road, as it is not to be placed in regular operation before next spring.

The bridge over the Jacques-Cartier river is the only one that exceeds 50° vyarns in length. The value of this bridge is about twelve thausand dollars.

The whole may be put into operation with an average speed of 16 miles per hour on the whole line, excepting that portion over the Jacques-Cartier bridge and the trestle work connecting this bridge with the solid ground. In these two places it would not be prudent to go faster that from 3 to 4 miles per hour.

With this rate of speed, and a strict superintendence, as above recommended, I am of opinon that there is no danger to be apprehended and that the road may be opened to the public.

In closing, I may state that the company deems well of the public for having succeeded in completing so costly and important an undertaking as that of the Gosford Railway with the small means at its disposal.

The whole respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

P. GAUVREAU.

(True Copy.)
(Signed.) E. Moreau,
Secretary.

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STATEMENT of names of the Companies, the names of the recipients, the opies of Engineer's report.

Dates.	LUTHORITIES FOR PAYMENTS.				Амоти	TB.	
1871			•	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
February	p. <b>52, 33 Vi</b> ct	., Cap. 1	l & O. O			48,171	20
1872 January	do	do	do			99,180	00
1874 September	p. <b>20, Order i</b>	n Counc	:il	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		80,000	00
March	do	do		38,700	00		ļ
December	do	do		2,150	00	40,850	00
July	do	do		14,500	00		
September	do	do	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	70,000	00	1	
1875- January	do	do		100,000	00	184,500	00
						452,701	20

B. Q C. F D. S

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# Report No. 1.

On the value of work done, materials furnished, and expenses incurred on the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway, by Messrs. Duncan McDonald & Co., the contractors, up to the end of October, 1874.

Quebec, 2nd January, 1875.

To the Honorable P. Garneau.

Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that the value of work done, materials furnished and expenses incurred on the Line of the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway by Messrs. Duncan McDonald & Co., the contractors, up to the end of October, 1874, amounts to the sum of \$577,798. This is composed of 27 items, comprised in the detailed estimate, which is attached in the appendix for further reference, and marked appendix A.

In addition to the above, there is a further sum of \$54,218 due for engineering; this is for surveying and engineering the Line and includes the office expenses of the company, as well as the Chief Engineer's salary. This added to the above amount aggregates a total sum of \$632,016; in accordance with the terms of the contract, a drawback of 10 per cent, upon the whole is retained by the company, as security for the due performance of the work, leaving a balance of \$568,814, in cash due Messrs. Duncan McDonald & Co., up to the end of October, 1874.

The above figures are totals, and embrace all past payments.

I have the honor to be, Sir. Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

A. L. LIGHT.

(A True Copy.)

E. Moreau, Secretary, Depart. of Public Works.

# Appendix A.

## MONTREAL NORTHERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY, DIVISION No. 1.

Montreal to Aylmer, with Branch Line to St. Jerome, Contract No. 1. Section No. From Hochelaga to Aylmer.

Progress Return of work done by Messrs. Duncan McDonald & Co., to the end of October, 1874.

		Total executed to to end October.	Rat	е.	Amount.	
			\$	cts.	· \$	cts
Land Purchase	acres			1	7559	64
Clearing, closecutting and grubbing	"	387.1	50	00	19355	50
Fencing	Rods	106	1	50	159	00
Earth Excavation	Cubic yards.	847.494		30	254221	20
Rock Excavation	"	31.672	1	50	47508	00
Rip Rap in work	"	1.062.2	2	00	2124	50
Plank Hemlock or Spruce	M. F. B. M.	19.3.8	18	00	247	72
Plank Pine in work	ıı	55.605	24	00	1334	52
Pine Timber	Cubic feet	40.698		35	14244	30
Hemlock or other Timber in work	44	5.280		30	1584	00
Timber in crib work	Lineal feet	28.744		25	7186	00
Stones in crib work	Cubic yards	3050	1	50	4575	00
Cast Iron in work	lbs.	1296		10	129	60
Wronght Iron in work	lbs.	44624		15	6693	
Concrete in work	Cubic yards	36		00	180	
First class Masonry in Cement	11	7060.4		00	105996	00
Second class Masonry in Cement	"	1367	12	00	16404	00
" in common Lime	46	726	_	00	7260	00
" " Dry		3517.4		00	24622	
Paving in work		1126.2	-	00	6757	50
Timber delivered	Cube ft.	27380		20	5476	00
Cut stones delivered	Cubic yards	910	_	00	5460	00
Baking stones delivered	41	1026		00	3078	00
Iron Rails in work	Tons.	150		00	7500	00
Ties delivered	No.	50 000		00	20000	00
Sawn Lumber, delivered for fencing	M. F. B. M. No.	789.488	12	'00	6881 1250	
Fence rails				: :		<u> </u>
		i 1			\$ 577,798	09

# REMARKS.

## Amount of Total Expenditure of Messrs. Duncan McDonald & Co., Contractors, M. N. C. Ry., up to 31st October, 1874.

Work of grading 75 miles of Line as per accompanying certificate Expenditure in Engineering and Surveying and Laying	<b>\$</b> 577,798.09
out works to 31st October, 1874	54,218.54
. Deduct 10 per cent for drawback	\$632,016.63 63,201.66
And discount 33½ per cent	371,191.38 124,063.79
·	496,255.17
Amount due Company in Montreal Corporation Bond	196,623.59
Amount due Contractors in Montreal Corporation Bonds	196,623.59
Amount of Company's 75 per cent Bonds due Contractors at par value	<b>\$</b> 496,255.17
The above figures are totals and embrace all past payments.	

(Signed,)

C. Legge

(A True Copy.)

E. Moreau, Secretary, Depart. of Public Works.

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# Report No. 2.

On the value of work done, materials delivered and expenses incurred on the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway, by Messrs. Duncan McDonald & Co., the contractors, up to the end of November, 1874.

Quebec, 6th January 1875.

To the Honorable P. Carneau, Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that the value of work done, materials delivered, and expenses incurred on the line of the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway, by Messrs. Duncan McDonald & Co., the contractors, up to the end of November, 1874, amount to \$785,520 as shown in the detailed estimate attached, marked B, in the appendix.

To this must be added a further sum of \$59,931 for engineering expenses, including Chief Engineer's salary and office expenses of the company. This sunadded to the first amount named makes a total of \$345,451, deducting the 10 per cent drawback according to contract, leaves a balance of \$760,906 in cash, due Messrs. Duncan McDonald & Co., up to the end of November, 1874.

The above amounts are irrespective of past payments, which must be deducted therefrom.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

(Signed)

A. L. LIGHT.

(A True Copy.)

E. Moreau, Secretary, Dept. of Public Works.

# . Appendix B.

## MONTREAL NORTHERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY.—Division No. 1.

Montreal to Aylmer with Branch Line to St. Jerome. Section No. from Hochelaga to Aylmer.

Progress Return of work done by Messrs. Duncan McDonald & Co., to the end of November 1874.

DESCRIPTION OF WO	ORK.	Total executed to end of November.	Rate	e.	Amoun	t.
			\$	cts.	\$	c ts.
Land Purchase.	Acres.	1			91:51	89
Clearing, close cutting and grubbing	44	461.94	50	00	23097	
Fencing	Rods.	876	1	65	1445	40
Earth Excavations	Cubic yards.	1,077,844		30	323353	20
Rock Excavations		35,932	1	50	53898	00
Rip Rap in work	"	3430		00	6860	00
Plank Hemlock or Spruce	M. T. B. M.	69,600	18	00	1242	00
Plank Pine in work	**	69,224	24	00	1661	37
Pine Timber	Cubic feet.	406,98 (		35	14244	30
Hemlock or other Timber in work	4.4	8013		30	2403	90
Piles in work	Lincal feet.	3240	3	00	9720	00
limber in crib work	*6	29281		25	7320	25
Stones in crib work	Cubic yards.	3088		50	4632	
'ast iron in work	His,	1296		10	129	60
Wrought iron in work	lbs.	48737		15	7310	:55
Concrete in work	Cubic yards.	36	5	00	180	100
Cirst class masoury in cement		9960	15	00	149400	00
second class masonry in cement	**	1709		00	20508	
" " in common Lime	4.6	726		00	7260	
" " " Dry	44	4677		00 1	32739	
Paving in work	44	1693		00	10158	
limber delivered	Cubic feet.	51 689		20	10337	
lut stones delivered	Cubic vards.	694		00	4164	
Backing stones delivered	6	884		00	.2652	
Steel Kails delivered	Tons.	764		00	42020	00
ron Rails in work	44	150	. 50		7500	
lies delivered		60,000		20 11		00
Sawn lumber for fencing	M. F. B. M.	780.188	12		6881	86
Cence rails	No.			"·	1250	
		1.			\$785520	12

## REMARKS.

Amount of Total Expenditure of Messrs. Duncan McDonald & Co., Contractors, M. N. C. Railway, up to 30th November, 1874.

Work of grading 90 miles of Line as per accompanying certificate Expenditure in Engineering, Surveying and laying	<b>\$</b> 785,520	12
out work to 30th November 1874		
	59,931	41
Deduct 10 per cent for drawback	\$845,451 84,545	
Deduct amount of Montreal Corporation Bonds	760,906 248,881	
Add discount 331 per cent	512,024 . 170,674	
	<b>\$6</b> 82,699	23
Amount due company in Montreal Corporation Bonds  Amount due Contractors in Montreal Corporation Bonds  Amount of Company's 75 per cent Bonds due Contractors at	\$248,881 218,881	
par value	<b>\$</b> 682,699	23

The above amounts are irrespective of past payments made by the Corpo ration and which must be deducted therefrom.

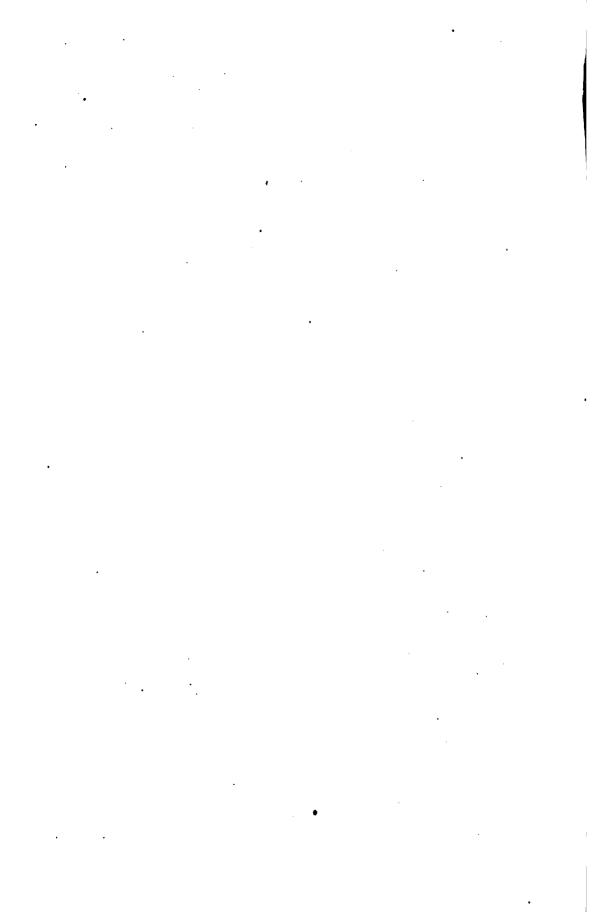
(Signed.)

Charles Legge, Chief Engineer.

Montreal, 11th Dec. 1874.

(A true copy.)

E. Moreau, Secretary, Dept. of Public Works.



# Report No. 3.

Quebec, 14th January, 1875

To the Honorable P. Garneau, Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that in accordance with your instructions bearing date the 14th November last, I have made a careful examination in Company with the Chief Engineer Mr. Legge, of that part of the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway between Montreal & Aylmer; I have also examined the sections, Plans and Working drawings of the same, which I generally approve of with some slight exceptions. I have checked over the Chief Engineer's estimate of work done and materials delivered, up to the end of December 1874, which, with all its details has been laid before me, and I have found it correct.

In arriving at the value of the work as well as the amount done, I have carefully compared the different quantities done by the several sub-contractors with the Vouchers for monies paid them. The aggregate of these details agrees sufficiently near with the several bulk sums charged in the Engineer's Estimate; and the Vouchers shew that the work has all been paid for up to the end of November, the date of the last payments.

The estimate which I have attached for reference is made up to the end of December, 1874, and consists of 25 items of works done and materials delivered, aggregating a bulk sum of \$946,446. This however includes a sum of \$110,110, for 2000 tons of Steel Rails delivered; on which I am informed by Mr. Abbott, a Montreal Bank has a claim for monies advanced. These Rails are delivered along the Line about a mile from Hochelaga and have a good appearence as to pattern, &c.

A further sum of \$64,127 for Engineering is added to value of work done and materials delivered. This is for surveying and Engineering the Line, and includes all office expenses and Chief Engineer's salary. With this addition the estimate in gross amounts to \$1,010,574. From this in accordance with the terms of the contract the usual drawback of 10 per cent, on the whole work amounting to \$1,010,057 is deducted, leaving a balance of \$909,516 in cash including the value of the Steel Rails now due Messrs. Duncan McDonald & Co., for all services up to 31st December, 1874.

The above sums are irrespective of past payments which must be deducted therefrom.

The works are well designed and made and generally arranged for a 1st class Railway. The Bridge tops are to be of Iron placed on abutments and piers of excellent masonry well planned as to details of foundations, widths of span, size of work, &c.

The Rails are to be of steel. The materials delivered are generally good of their kind and so far the whole are available with perhaps the exception of the Rails for the purpose of their work. There are some matters of detail in regard to the grading, which I propose again alluding to with a view of suggesting some improvements, so soon as the working plans which are being prepared for me come to hand. All other matters that came under my notice were entirely satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir. Your obedient servant,

(Signed.)

A. L. LIGHT.

(A true copy,)

E. Moreat, Secretary, Dept. of Public Works.

# Appendix 6.

## MONTREAL NORTHERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY.—DIVISION No. 1.

Montreal to Aylmer, with Branche Line to St. Jerome. Section No. from Hochelaga to Aylmer.

Progress Return of Work done by Messrs. Duncan McDonald & Co., to the end of December, 1874.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK		Total executed to end of December.	Rate.		Amount.		
			\$ 0	ts.	\$ .	cts.	
Land Purchase	Acres				13,818	84	
Clearing, close cutting and grubbing	46	468.02	50,0		23,401	00	
Fencing	Rods	1861	1 6		3,070	65	
Earth excavation	Cubic yards	1177.130		30 ∦	353,139	00	
Rock excavation	44	37.534	1 5		56,301		
Rip Rap work	"	4.009	2 0		8,018	00	
Plank Hemlock or spruce	M. F. B. M.	80.426	18		1,447		
Plank Pine in work	"	76.874	24 0		1,844		
Pine Timber	Cubic feet	40.698		35	14,244		
Hemlock or other timbers in work	••	10.711		30	3,213		
Piles in work	Lineal feet	3.210	3		9,720		
Timber in crib work	••	29.281		25	7,320		
Stones in crib work	Cubic yards	3.088	1'5	. 11	4,632		
Cust Iron in work	lbs	1.296		10	129		
Wrought Iron in work	••	48.737		15	7,310		
Concrete in work	Cubic yards	46	5 (		230		
First class masoury in cement	<i>t</i> :	10.607	15		159,105		
becond	. "	1.911	12		22,932		
III COUNTINGE TUBLE	, "	726	10 ic		7,260		
Diy		5.242 2.148	6.0		36,694		
Paving in work Timber delivered	Cubic feet	51.353		20	12,888		
Iron delivered	lbs.	174.160	į.	44	10,270		
Cut stones delivered	Cubic yards	2.207	راء	00	7,837		
Backing stones delivered	Cubic yaius	2.839		00	13,242 8,517		
Steel Rails delivered	Tons	2.002	55		110,110		
Iron rails in work	TOH	76.000		00	30,400		
Ties delivered	No.	740,000	12	~ ~	8,880		
Sawn Lumber belivered for fencing	M. F. B. M.	1 40,500	1-	.0 1	2,970		
Fence Rails	Mg. Z., 15, 114.	150	50	00	7,500		
					\$946,446	92	

## REMARKS

Amount of total expenditure of Messrs. Duncan McDonald & Co., Contractors, M. N. C. R., up to 31st December, 1874.

Work of Grading 95 miles of Line as per accompanying certificat Expenditure in Engineering and surveying and laying out works to 31st December, 1874	,	92
- Tytor of	64,127	29
Deduct 10 per cent for drawback	\$1,010,574 101,057	21 42
Deduct amount of Montreal Corporation Bonds	909,516 267,461	79 81
Add discount 331 per cent	642,054 214,018	98 33
	856,073	31
Amount due Company in Montreal Corporation Bonds	. 267,461	81
Amount due Contractors in Montreal Corporation Bonds	267,461	81
Amount of Company 's 75 per cent Bonds due Contractors at par value	<b>\$</b> 856,073	31

The above total amounts are irrespective of previous payments by the Government of Quebec and City of Montreal which must be deducted.

(Signed,)

CHARLES LEGGE.

Montreal, 12th January, 1875. (A true copy.)

E. Moreau, Secretary, Department of Public Works.

Quebec, 25th Nov. 1874.

To the Honorable P. Garneau, Comm. of Agriculture and Public Works.

Sir.

In accordance with your instructions, bearing date the 14th of November last desiring me "to proceed forthwith, to examine the quantity of work done on "the North Shore and Northern Colonization Railways, and also the quantity of "materials furnished, for the said Railways and see if the works are well done, "substantial and permanent in character and if they are in accordance with the "specification and progressing in a satisfactory manner."

I have now the honor to report, that I have, thus far made a careful inspection of that part of the North Shore Railway, between Quebec and Three Rivers; this being as far as any works are in progress; and have checked over the amounts of work done, and examined the material delivered.

A return has been made by General Seymour, the Engineer in chief of the Company, of all work done, materials delivered, and expenses incurred, up to the 1st November 1874. The value of which he estimates at \$426,254.00 in cash.

In the above estimate there are several items, such as Engineering, Right of Way, General supervision of works, Expenses of Railway Company and contingent expenses in which it has been considered proper to examine the Vouchers, in the offices of the Railway Company, and those of the Engineer in Chief, as well as the contractors, in order to arrive at the correct amount of money expended.

The estimate of the Engineer in Chief hereto annexed marked Appendix A is now intended to be used, as the basis, in reporting upon the work done, materials delivered and general expense incurred, up to the 1st of November; 1874; by the Railway Company, the Chicago contracting Company, and the Honorable Thomas McGreevy, the present contractor.

The prices seem equitable at which the foregoing items have been computed, and are in accordance with the *Prorata* schedule of the whole work; which has also been prepared by the Engineer in Chief.

The items in the estimate sheet are consecutively numbered in the margin from 1 to 28, for further reference.

To be brief, the calculations of quantities, and examination of materials deli-

as well as the necessary allowance for travelling expenses, of such of the Directors, as live at a distance, also rent of offices, stationery, gas fuel, &c.

From 25th June, 1870, to 5th April, 1872, the Company expended as appears from their books \$8.920.00. From 5th April, 1872 to 1st June, 1874, they were allowed by the Chicago Contracting Company \$5.000 per annum, which was found entirely inadequate; since June 1874 they have been allowed by Mr. McGreevy at the rate of \$10,000.00 per annum collectively, making the round sum in the estimate. These items are in accordance with the Contract.

The 27th item General supervision of works \$23,921.00 includes expenses of contractors management, being salaries of Engineers, Book-Keepers, Paymasters, Clerks, Time-Keepers, Office rents, Stationery, Fuel, Gas, &c., all incidental to carrying on great works.

General Seymour states that \$11,766.00 was expended by the Chicago Contracting Company to 15th November, 1873, since this up to 1st November, 1874, Mr. McGreevy has expended \$12,155.00 collectively making the sum charged.

The last item, contingent expenses \$38,426.00, General Seymour states was principally incurred by the Chicago Contracting Company, and was partly composed of the expenses of certain journeys to Europe, and while there, negociating the Bonds. Mr. McGreevy and General Seymour's expenses on a similar errand are also included.

It likewise embraces the \$14.534.00 already mentioned, as expended by the Directors in procuring municipal aid.

These 5 items not being Engineering questions, it remains to decide what proportion should be now allowed. It is certain that Railways not built upon strictly cash principles cannot be constructed without some preliminary expenses of this kind. The question arises are they excessive: The Engineering has been largely augmented by the length of time the account has been running. It should be remembered however that besides work in progress, the line to Montreal has been tocated, still there is not at the present time work to shew so large an expenditure to have been necessary.

The items, Right of Way, Expenses of Railway Company, and general supervision of works, are moderate; and reflect much credit on the economical management of the North Shore Railway.

The estimate to the 1st of November 1874 is \$126,254.00 at cash rates, supposing the whole allowed; but inasmuch as the contingent fund \$38,426.00 is partly composed of the \$14.504.00 is ferred to by the Chicago Contracting Company; and the balance consisting of their own expenses, and expenses of others in Europe, which so far has been of little use; the Government may be disposed to object to the item, more especially, as the drawback retained by the contract, is but 40 per cent upon the last months work only and not as is usual on the whole work.

The same remark applies to the expenses of the Railway Company.

When the works are finished, the Government will doubtless pay the full

vered, and vouchers for payments made, verify all items with aforesaid estimate, from number 3 to 25 inclusive. They may therefore be dismissed from further discussion. They admit of no doubt of the propriety of the Government paying their proportion. They amount to \$201,396.00.

The estimate of the Chief Engineer as before stated, was made up to the 1st of November, since which there has been a considerable force, engaged along the line between Quebec and Three Rivers executing works, and delivering materials.

Further the contractor has delivered twice the number of sleepers, and built double as much fence, as was then returned, not being up to specification these items were rejected by the Engineers. The deficiencies can be easily rectified and these afford a further margin of safety.

A thousand and fifty-four tons of rails and fish plates, estimated at upwards of \$60,000.00 of the foregoing amount, are piled on the wharf, near the Railway Terminus. They have been duly delivered over to the Railway Company, and the Bills of Lading are in the latter's possession.

The balance of the estimate, \$224,858.00, has been expended in five items, viz: Engineering, Right of Way, expenses of Railway Company, general supervision of works and contingent expenses. These while forming equally portions of the general expense of constructing a railway, admit of some discussion, and it is therefore proposed to examine them more fully.

Item No. 1. Engineering. The secretary states that the Compady was organized in 1870, and that they expended previous to letting the contract to the Chicago Contracting Company \$42,534.00 in preliminary surveys, &c., a Bill of which is also anuexed marked "Appendix B." On closing the contract this Company received the sum of \$28,000.00 of this liability. The balance \$14,534.00, they refused as it had been spent in obtaining aid from municipalities, which the contractors stated was of no use to them.

This balance has been carried to the contingent fund.

The Chief Engineer states that the Chicago Contracting Company, likewise, expended under his supervision a further sum of \$63,258.00 perfecting the locations, &c., during the years 1872 and 1873. The vouchers for this sum were taken away by them on leaving the country.

The Honorable T. McGreevy has expended \$29,406.00 since the date of his contract, up to the end of November, 1874, vouchers for which are extant. The aggregate of these sums is the \$120,664.00 charged in the estimate.

The 2nd item "Right of Way" \$18,134.00 is payments for land through which the Railway passes. It appears \$5,150.00 were paid by the Chicago Chatracting Company, the balance by Mr. McGreevy, Vouchers for w' it has seen. The deeds are deposited with the Railway Co.

The 26th item "The Expenses of the Railway Company" \$23,704.00—is for current expenses, and includes the salaries of the President, Secretary and 2 clerks,

subsidy and the Company be reimbursed for all their outlay. These items at this time do not seem to come within my sphere to report on; the work not shewing these expenditures.

I now proceed to touch upon the second part of your instructions, viz: Whether the works are well done, substantial, and permanent in character; and if they are in accordance with the specification, and progressing in a satisfactory manner.

It is proposed to answer the second query first. The works generally are well done with some exceptions afterwards mentioned and in accordance with the specification, and progressing in a satisfactory manner.

The clearing and grubbing is nearly fluished with the exception of some brush and logs which in the hurry to keep in allowance of the grading has in several places been thrown into the sides of the road.

Some 9 miles of fencing is in position but it is not perfect in its structure.

Roundly, half of the grading, or thereabouts such as it is between Quebec and Three Rivers is completed.

The foundation of several important bridges are laid, and others in progress, to enable the contractor to commence the masonry early next spring.

The masonry in several of these foundations had been covered up for the winter; so that I could not judge accurately of their character but a pier and an unfinished abutment on the west side of Jacques Cartier River, so far as could be judged from the outside shewed good workmanship, and is built of excellent limestone; stone delivered for several other structures, is of the same durable character.

The question whether the works are substantial and permanent in character, in all respects; can be answered in the affirmative with two exceptions, viz:—the earth work constituting the road bed are insufficient although in accordance with the profiles.

The bridges are to book wood, the latter also are agreable to contract, and the plans proposed for them are generally arranged for good work. The alignment is good and will generally admit a high rate of speed.

The inclination of the gradients is generally all that can be desired, but they are laid too low. The formation level or top of road bed is frequently beneath the surface, in shallow cuttings from 1 to 3 feet deep, which a gradient on a higher level, would entirely pass over; the above occurring in an exceedingly easy and smooth country. This is particularly noticeable between the 30 and 40 miles from Quebec; where the line is in cutting for a considerable portion of the distance.

The aformation levels or top of road bed is intended to be 1 foot 10 inches below rail level, and from an average of measurements beginning at the Race Course near Quebec, at ranges from 11 to 12 and 13 feet wide to about half way to Three Rivers from which point west it is generally 15 feet wide.

The cuttings at the same level, average from 17 to 18 feet wide including the ditches, where finished.

In a considerable number of these cuttings the sub-contractors to save hauling the earth into embankment or from having none to haul it into have wasted the material on the side of the cuttings; this virtually increasing their depths. These cuttings will be found perfect snow traps if this «waste» earth is not removed.

For a first class Railway of 4 feet 8½ inches gauge, the embankment at «formation level» should not be less than 17 feet wide, and in this climate, the cuttings should not be less than 24 feet wide.

Apart from the question of the minimum width, that will part support a properly ballasted track with train upon it where human life is at stake a slight margin for safety is generally allowed, in additional width of Roadbeds, to resist the wear of time, and prevent trains from rolling over the sides of embankments, when they get off the track as they frequently do even on the best constructed railways.

The « formation level » between here and Three Rivers should be generally also raised up bodily, from one to three feet throughout its entire length with the exception of the river crossings and at five or six points where cuttings of medium depth occur.

It is perhaps superfluous to discuss here what is generally known to Railway men conversant with this climate, that in a country subject to a heavy snow fall like the region between Quebec and Montreal; a Railway well laid above the natural surface of the ground upon embankments, will rarely be impeded with snow and ice, while where cuttings are made unless especially protected with some sheds and fences they will drift full in exposed places.

There are some districts where cuttings must of course be made to overcome irregularities of surface but in the portion of country between Quebec and Three Rivers, there are only five or six cuttings of any magnitude, worthy of the name, and these are composed of sand, here the grade necessarily passes beneath the surface, but a large proportion of the smaller cuttings may be passed over, at a moderate cost.

As a Rule cuttings in this climate should be avoided as much as possible and where they must be made, they should be wide enough to admit thorough drainage, to prevent the accumulations of ice over the rails, the most fruitfull source of danger. This is especially necessary on first class lines, intended mainly for passenger traffic.

The length of the North Shore Railway is 158.2 miles. The cash estimate of the Engineer in Chief is \$4,066,660.00 or nearly \$20,000.00 per mile, of this sum \$2,112.00 per mile only is appropriated to forming the road bed, the foundation of the whole exclusive of masonry and bridging or about 8 per cent of the average cost per mile.

The value of this grading I would propose to double; certainly 50 per cent at least should be added to the quantities of earth work.

On the Miramichi District of the Intercolonial Railway, the easiest part of the road, the average cost of grading alone was \$10,000 per mile, or about 25 per cent of the total average cost per mile, of the road.

On the European and North American Railways and other first class lines of the Maritime Provinces, a very similar amount per mile was spent on the grading, and the result shewed the wisdom of the policy as these roads are marked with marked regularity and the wear and tear is trifling, in fact less than any other Railways in America similarly situated especially in regard to the snow difficulty.

The appropriation in the schedule for trade on the other hand is \$7,878.00 per mile and the rolling stock \$2,720.00 per mile, being good and sufficient prices.

It should however be born in mind that both are very perishable, and the wear and tear upon them is greatly lessened by the perfection of the Road bed. It is safe to say that each will last twenty five per cent longer on a good than a bad roadbed.

From the exceedingly easy nature of the country traversed by the North Shore Railway, a first class Roadbed can be obtained for \$4,000.00 per mile or about 16 per cent of the entire average cost less than or half what the same work cost in the Maritime Provinces. Under these favorable circumstances, nothing but a first class grading should be made on a Line connecting two such important cities as Quebec and Montreal where it is essential that communication should be kept open every day in the year.

Should it be impracticable to make further appropriations to meet this additional expense, it should be better to make corresponding reductions in the appropriations for buildings and Rolling stock. These items can be increased at any time when the Traffic requires; but an indifferent Roadbed with trade and fixtures completed on it, is almost incurable.

With regard to the wooden bridges required by the specification, though good of their kind, they likewise are perishable besides being very liable to be destroyed by fire. For those reasons it is desirable they should be of iron.

The Bridges openings, it is probable, can be reduced in width on the portion of the Line passed over, if so the shorter iron spans will cost but little more than the proposed length of wooden superstructure. The masonry and earthworks however would be increased, but this would be on the side of safety, and ultimate economy.

Iron bridges as a rule have been adopted in the Dominion, on first class lines and wherever from motives of economy wood has been used, it has been found a constant expense, and regret to all concerned, that iron had not been used at first.

The contractor, of course, cannot be expected to make radical changes without compensation.

Should they however be made, the additional cost will be found inconsider able compared with the benefits derived.

Even with these additions the North Shore Railway will be made fully 25 per cent cheaper than any line of the same class, in the Dominion; and there will be none capable of being worked with greater safety, economy and despatch; and so far as construction is annexed it will be in every respect a first class Railway.

In conclusion I have to offer my best thanks to Colonel Rhodes and General

In conclusion I have to offer my best thanks to Colonel Rhodes and General Seymour, the President and Chief Engineer of the Company, also the Honorable Thomas McGreevy, the Contractor, who with the officers of their respective staffs, have done all in their power to facilitate my examination and enquiries in the most frank and courteous manner.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

(Signed),

A. L. LIGHT,

M. J. C. E.

(A true copy).

E. Morkau, Secretary.

Dept. of Public Works.

## Appendix A.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S Estimate of total amount of work done, materials delivered and expenses incurred on the North Shore Railway, up to 1st November, 1874.

=	<u> </u>			i li			. <u>.</u> =
	ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Quantities.	Computed in.	Cash R	lates.	Cash.	
			<u></u>	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Engineering.			·	. li	120,664	15
	Right of Way.	}	!	}		18,140	
	Fencing and Gates.	3,000	L. Rods	1	873	3,750	
	Clearing and Grubbing.	210	Lg. acres	40	00	8,400	
	Excavation Earth and Rock.	112,576	C. yards	!] [	30	33,772	
G	Embankment.	237,685	"	il l	20	47,537	00
7	Excavation in Foundation.	2,990	"	!!	50	1,495	
	Timber and Plank,	i 25,000	Ft. B. M.	25		625	00
_	Piles driven.	2,021	L. feet	ji l	35	707	35
	Timber in cribs.	1,726	. "	1	20	345	20-
	Iron bolts and spikes.	632	lbs.	1	6	37	92
	Stone Ballast in cribs.	12	C. yards	2	00	24	00 "
	Round Timber delivered.	67,850	L. feet		15	10,177	00
	Square Timber and Plank.	111,000	Ft. B. M.	15		1,665	
	Stone Ballast.	1,436	C. yards	1	00	1,436	
	Masonry in cement.	747	. "	12		9,337	
17	" laid dry.	370	"	4	50	1,665	
	Stone in french chain,	175	44	2		350	
	Stone for masonry delivered.	1,026	. "	4	00	4,104	
	Crib Wharf Palais Harbour,	7,000	1	il l	l II	11,630	
	Cross Ties purchased.	7,000	Pieces	lli	20	1,400	
	Iron rails pounds.	1,004	Tons ·	55		55,220	
	Iron fish joints.	50	Each	100		5,000	
	Road and farm fixing.	. 60	Luch	20	.00	1,200	
	Freight Station.	1	l	]]	l 11	1,515	
	Expenses Railway Company. General Supervision of works.		1		: 11	23,704	
	Contingent expenses.	.	! 			23,921 38,4 <b>2</b> 6	
	·					\$426,254	96

## Appendix B.

### ANNEXED TO PRESIDENT'S REPORT OF 3rd JUNE, 1872.

Statement of Notes and Sundry Accounts due by the North Shore Railway Company, on the 5th April, 1872.

							* \$	cts
To Union Bank of I	Lower Canada, N	otes paya	ible 5th	April	1872.		2,000	00
do	<b>d</b> o	do	13th	do	do	•	4,000	00
do	do	do	12th	May	do		8,500	or
Perry H. Smith		do	15th	do	do		5,000	or
M. J. Murphy, 2 mo	nths salary to 23	ord March	1872.				60	l or
J. Frigon, for expen	ses connected w	ith votati	on, City	of Cl	ampla	in.	302	. 55
F. E. Normand	do do		do		-		66	13
F. X. O. Methot	do do		do				100	00
Hon. J. J. Ross	do · do		do				300	00
J. J. Foote, for print	ting advertising,	&c., Chr	onicle.				108	04
Hector Fabre	do		éncinent.				21	00
J. A. Plinguet	do	l' Or	tre.				83	0.0
G. T. Cary	do	Mer	ury.				103	1:
Le Norweau-Monde	do						133	31
La Minerve	do						267	70
The Ottawa Times	do						36	8
La Gazette de Joliette	do					•	6	00
The Pilot and Gazette	de Sorel tor prin	ting ådve	rtising, a	ke.			ji 52	2
L. P. Bernard, expenses connected with by-law, Co. of Portneuf.							8	-00
Geo. Baby do votation, Co. of Joliette.							29	60
A. Côté, for quarter	's rent to Februa	ry 1st 18	72.				85	; ŋ(
R. Alleyn, expenses	connected with	votation,	Co. of I	'ortno	uf.		119	9
Chs. Hough, use of		•					130	0
Hon, Joseph Cauche		him in at	nount be	orrow	ed fron	n him.	160	1
Carter & Hatton, for							20	0
Anne Kane, for sun							11 . 71	٠.,
A. B. Myrand, for st		messeng	er.				125	00
Amount required to				ises.			200	-00
L. P. Gauvreau, for							1,417	01
General S. Seymour, account as chief Engineer.						5,154	.00	
Willis Russel & Son, accounts paid by them,						753	9:	
O. Montreuil, use of Horses.						78	7	
A. H. Verret, for services rendered during 20 months as Secretary of the Company.								
L. I'. Gauvreau, account for salary.						1,800	0	
Drafts due.							10,500	
•							\$42,534	2

E. & O. E. (Signed,) A. H. Verrer, Sec. Treas.

miles

# Addenda Report

## Of the 14th January on the Montreal Colonization Railway.

Quebec, 20th January, 1875.

To the Honorable P. Garneau, Chief Commissioner Public Works, &c

Sir

The Plans, Sections and Working drawings of the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway, having been forwarded to me, I now propose to give a short resume of the general character of this work as regards its length, alignment, gradie it, mode of construction, cost, &c., closing with some general remarks upon the style of grading adopted, which will be applicable not to this Road alone, but also to the North Shore Line as well as other Railways in the Province.

The total length of Main Line as located from Montreal to Aylmer Branch Line, St. Therese to St. Jerome	123,49 13,22
Total length under contract	136.71
The entire distance in point of alignment is as follows: Length of straight Line	17 100 18 100
Total number degrees of curvature 1874.12 or an average of a little degrees per mile, made up to curves from 5730 feet radius, to 2865 feet	ver 13 <del>1</del> radius.

degrees per mile, made up to curves from 5730 feet radius, to 2865 feet radius. This it is almost superfluous to say is an exceedingly favorable alignment, that can hardly be exceeded on this continent, and the earth works as may be inferred are unusually light.

 From 20 to 52.80 feet per mile.
 30.40

 Maximum of 85 feet per mile.
 0.32

The total length of Bridge superstructure over rivers with spaces from fifty feet and upwards amounting in the aggregate to four thousand four hundred

86

feet, will be built of Iron. The remaining spaces of twenty, thirty and forty feet, will be made of wood.

The Masonry for all those Bridges is now under construction, and is of a very substantial character. The form of abutments and Piers are well designed: mone of the latter for the larger spaces, being less than seven to eight feet thick on the top. All the Masonry is well founded, being carried at least to the bottom of the Rivers, no matter what the depth of water. In some instances, as at the Gatineau where the bottom is soft, it is intended to carry the masonry down in a caisson, many feet below it to a hard foundation, thus prepluding any danger of its disturbance from freshets or jams of Ice or Logs.

Steel Rails of the T pattern, fifty six lbs. to the yard, are to be used on the Main Line, some one hundred and twenty three and half miles in length, and Iron Rails on the Branch line, some thirteen and quarter miles in length. The contract also provides an extra length of Track for sidings, equal to 10 per cent, or say thirteen and two thirds mile at the different stations. This is a liberal allowance. The whole embraced in the contract price of twenty nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars per mile. In this amount is also included five hundred and forty thousand dollars, for Rolling Stock, and two hundred thousand dollars for way stations, exclusive of the Terminal one at Montreal.

MM. Duncan McDonald & Co's contract as at present ascertained and fixed, is as before stated 136 710 miles long, which at \$29,750 per mile will give a total of \$4,067,122.

- The following approximate amount of extra work has however been arranged for, as I learn from Mr. Legge.

> Extra cost of steel Rails...... \$150,000.00 Iron Bridges...... 235,000.00

> > or \$385,000.00

in addition in consequence of the adoption of Steel Rails and Iron Bridge, making the total contract sum \$4,452,122.

I further learn from a report made to the Company by Mr. Legge, their Chief Engineer, about the end of last October or towards the close of the working season, that the length of line then graded, including Masonry of Bridges, Culverts, &c., and ready for permanent way, was about sixty-eight miles; and my own observations taken at the close of the present year, would lead to the same conclusions. The estimate to the end of December in round numbers stands as follows:

Cash expenditure for Surveying, locating, Engineering, &c.....

Cash expenditure including Grubbing, Grading, Masonry, Ties and materials deli-

vered, Land purchase, &c., &c........ 916,446.00

The sum of \$64,127 expended on Engineering, covers cost of supervision, as well as expenses of the Railway Company, being less than 7 per cent upon the actual outlay on works.

87

The works of Grading and Masoury along the entire line where these works were not already executed, at the time of my visit in the end of December, were being carried on with much rigour, considering the season, the Ties and Rails were being distributed along the eastern end of the line, when the grading was completed in readiness for track laying in the spring. The Chief Engineer also informed me, that contracts had been entered into for the Iron Bridges, Engines, and Rolling Stock, to be delivered at an early day, all indicating a rapid completion of this work.

I now proceed to notice the grading of the Road, by which is meant all matters connected with the arrangement of the gradients, including the construction of the earth works and Ballasting. In this arrangement I cannot altogether concur, and I regret it the more, as all other matters were so entirely satisfactory.

The earth works in my opinion are two feet too narrow, and the grades in many places laid too low; in fact economy has been rather too closely studied in this one particular for the Railway to be as economically and regularly worked in this climate, as it should be or to be in keeping with all its other really first class appointments.

Were but a thousand dollars a mile more spent on this item in raising the Rail level more above the snow line, it would have a great and permanent effect in reducing working expenses.

Something of the same kind of grading though in a much more aggravated form, was made on the Prescott and Ottawa Railway, through a more favourable country for railway construction, and on no road in the Dominion probably, has so much valuable time been lost, and discomfort experienced, from trains being stuck fast in snow drifts. Six continuous days have actually been expended in one trip, in getting from Prescott to the Capital, a distance of but fifty-two miles, by passengers and train hands, in shovelling a way through shallow cuttings, packed with ice and snow.

Had a higher grade been laid above the snow-level, that could have been obtained at a comparatively trifling first cost, this journey probably would not have occupied as many hours.

The capital required to furnish the extra quantity of Rolling Stock necessary to work such a road, would alone be equal in a short time to the cost of a better grading.

The embankments are intended to be lifteen feet wide at Formation level, and the cuttings twenty feet. I have already expressed an opinion in a former report that these widths should not be less than seventeen feet, and twenty feet respectively for a first class railway. The proposed widths in cuttings are too narrow to afford that ample drainage required in this climate, and the embankments are not sufficiently wide to support the requisite quantity of ballast to prevent the road heaving up by the frost; and at the same time steady the track respecially around curves) at the high velocities, that from the general directness of this road might otherwise be safely maintained.

The question of the proper width of earth at Formation level, although well, established and understood among railway men generally having been lately questioned in connection with the North Shore Railway, it is proposed to discuss the matter here more exhaustively.

. 1

The term Formation Level represents the level of the earth works at the base of the Ballast. On good roads this level is generally at least two feet below the top of the rails, the latter being generally four inches in height. This affords a depth of twenty inches of Ballast below the top of the sleeper, which is consistent with safety.

It is generally conceded that a width of twelve feet at the level of top of Ballast giving a projection of two feet beyond the ends of the eight feet sleepers is required to steady the track.

The usual slide slope of one and a half horizontal, to one vertical, is necessary to the stability of the Ballast, these slopes increase the width of the ballast five feet, or to seventeen feet wide on the base, and therefore this is the least width that can be used in the supporting earth works beneath.

The same rule holds with cuttings a width of seventeen feet being conceded as the proper width of the Roadbed, and three and half feet being required on each side for the surface width of a permanent ditch, or, seven feet collectively, adding these together, it follows that twenty four feet is the proper width for cuttings.

The above will be better understood by an inspection of the accompanying diagrams representing an embankment and cutting, shewing the Ballast and Track in position.

SEE END OF REPORT FOR DIAGRAMS.

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Diagram No. I represents an embankment seventeen feet wide at Formation level « an inspection of the width of the base of the Ballast will show that no less width will answer. » The dotted interior slope lines on this diagram represent the earth works as finished for some distance west of this city on the North Shore Railway.

Diagram No. 2 represents a cutting eighteen feet wide this being the maximum width. The base of the Ballast it will be seen, if made seventeen feet wide, would entirely fill up the ditches.

Seventeen feet therefore may be assumed as the proper width at Formation level «necessary to support the quantity of Ballasi shown in the Diagram, » if a less width is used it can only be done by reducing the depth or surface width of the Ballast.

The cost of increasing the embankments from fifteen to seventeen feet wide in this case would amount to the value of a prism of earth two feet square inserted longitudinally through the centre of the banks equal to seven hundred and eighty three cubic yards or \$294 per mile at the contractors prices. This supposes the line made along a level plane and is based on an assumed embankment two feet in depth; this being about the average grading between Quebec and Aylmer.

The following tabulated statement shews the widths of cutting and embank-

ments at Formation level «also the widths of Ballast at level of top of sleepers on all the important Railways of the Dominion. »

No.	NAME OF RAILWAYS.	Widths of embankments at Formation level.		Width of Ballast at Top of sleeper,	Remarks.	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Grand Trunk European and North American Great Western Intercolonial Nova Scotian Northern North Shore North Shore North Shore	18 " 18 " 16 " 11 "	22 feet. 24 " 22 " 22 " 23 " 24 " 20 " 18" " 18 " 20 "	12 feet, 12 " 12 6 12 6 12 " 11 " Not specified. " 10	Old grading. New do	

Two of the above lines viz the Northern and the Atlantic and St. Lawrence (now part of the Grand Trunk) were originally made with embankments fourteen and fifteen feet wide respectively at Formation level. This width having but soon found too narrow to hold the proper quantity of Ballast, they were long since widened to their present size.

The first five of these Railways was made for the five feet six inches guage. They can be reduced nine and half inches only for a four feet eight and half inches guage.

This width of formation however can be rectified hereafter when required and the quantity of Ballast also may be increased though never so easily and cheaply as when the Road is being built in the first instance.

The question of the lowness of the grade level however, is a more serious matter, this being difficult to alter afterwards, without changing the entire plan of the Road, and I would therefore suggest, that on the unfinished portions between Grenville and Aylmer, the gradients should be re-examined, and raised bodily in some instances, and the long bold sweeping Grades, so much in vogue on the Northern Colonization Road, be broken up somewhat, so as to roll where necessary more over the surface, and thus many long and shallow cuttings liable to be packed with snow and difficult to drain may be avoided. By this means a more workable Road in winter will be obtained at little if any additional cost.

It is a matter of fact that an undulating Railway so long as the undulations are short and do not exceed an inclination of 30 feet on a mile, can be worked quite as easily as a level Road, the down hills compensating for the ups. By this means many troublesome cuttings may be avoided which I am confident, when unnecessarily made in this climate, can only be effectually cured by filling them up again with Ballast to the original ground level.

A higher grade level will also have a further beneficial effect in getting rid of some open culverts now proposed to be put in the Road; from the fact of the banks being too shallow to admit of covered structures.

These open culverts are simply dangerous Traps to catch an engine in and should be avoided if possible.

The difference in cost between a low narrow Roadbed, and a moderately clevated and properly constructed one, is so trifling (when compared with the whole cost of the Road) and at the same time the attainment of the latter is so important to the safe, economical and efficient working of a Railway, in this climate, that too much stress cannot be laid upon it, when the extra cost of grubbing and the ditching necessary to properly chain the lower Road, are added to the almost certainty of finding Rock in the excavations met with upon the lower level which will enhance the cost of excavation over embankment some three to one, it will be found that the moderately high and serviceable Roadbed will cost but an insignificant sum more than the low one.

With regard to the eight five feet grade used in leaving the Hochelaga Station, the reason given for its adoption is, first, that the great bulk of the trade may be expected from the West, and therefore with the grade moreover that an easier grade could only have been obtained by an increase of distance and insertion of considerable curvature. This is doubtless true, but when it is remembered that this is the only exceptional grade of the kind between Halifax and Aylmer, and perhaps the Pacific coast, it may be doubted whether it would not have been better to have made these sacrifices. There will undoubtedly be a very great increasing return trade pass up this grade out of Montreal, and this incline will rule all Loads going West, unless additional power is here used.

However when the Trade becomes sufficient to warrant the expense, it is satisfactory to know that this grade can be changed without much difficulty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(A true copy.)

E. Morrau, Secretary,

Dept. of Public Works.

(Signed), A. L. LIGHT.

Quebec, 15th January, 1875.

To the Honorable PIERRE GARNEAU, Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

I have the honor to state that in accordance with your instructions bearing date the 14th November last, I have made a careful examination, in company with the Chief Engineer M. Legge, of that part of the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway between Montreal and Aylmer. I have also examined the Sections, Plans and Working drawings of the same, which I generally approve of with some slight exceptions.

I have checked over the Chief Engineer's Estimate of work done, and materials delivered up to the end of December, 1874, which with all its details has been placed before me and I have found it corret.

In arriving at the value of the work, as well as the amount done, I have carefully compared the different quantities done by the several sub-contractors, with the vouchers for the monies paid them. The aggregate of these details agrees sufficiently near with the several bulk sums charged in the Engineer's estimate; and the vouchers shew that the work has all been paid for up to the end of November, the date of the last payments.

The estimate which I have attached for reference is made up to the end of December, 1874, and consists of 25 items of work done and material delivered. aggregating a bulk sum of \$946,446. This however includes a sum of \$110,110 for 2000 tons of Steels Rails delivered on which I am informed by Mr. Abbott, a Montreal Bank has a claim for monies advanced. These Rails are delivered along the Line, about a mile from Hochelaga, and have a good appearance as to pattern, &c.

A further sum of \$64,127 for Engineering is added to the value of work done and materials delivered. This is for surveying and Engineering the Line, and includes all office Expenses, and Chief Engineer's salary. With this addition, the Estimate in gross amounts to \$1,010,574. From this, in accordance with the terms of the contract, the usual drawback of ten per cent on the whole work, amounting to \$101,057, is deducted, leaving a balance of \$909,516 in cash, including the value of the Steel Rails, now due Messrs. Duncan McDonald & Co., for all services up to 31st December, 1874.

The above sums are irrespective of past payments, which must be deducted therefrom.

The works are well designed and made, and generally arranged for a 1st class Railway. The Bridge tops are to be of Iron placed on abutments and Piers of excellent masonry well planned as to details of Foundations, widths of Span, size of work, &c.

The Rails are to be of Steel. The materials delivered are generally good of their kind, and so far the whole are available, with perhaps the exception of the Rails, for the purposes of the work.

There are some matters of details in regard to the Grading, which I propose again aluding to, with a view of suggesting some improvement, so soon as the working plans which are being prepared for me come to hand. All other matters that came under my notice were entirely satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed),

A. L. LIGHT,

M. L. C. E.

(A true copy). E. Morkau, Secretary. Dept. of Public Works.

Quebec, 12th January, 1875.

To the Honorable P. Garneau, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, &c.

Sir,

In accordance with your letter of this date, I herewith send you the substance of a report prepared sometime ago at the special request of yourself and the Hon. Mr. Church, that I would state «categorically any reasons for considering the North Shore Railway not first class.» In this report I recapitulate certain objections to the work, which although, not all stated in my first official Report, have been mentioned to yourself and other members of the Government as well as to the President of the Company.

First. As most important. The Roadbed made between Quebec and Three Rivers is laid entirely too low and narrow to be continuously and economically worked in this climate.

Second. The culverts, or water passages through the embankments are buil upon imperfect plans, the masoury extending but two feet below a surface exposed to frosts, the rough hammered side and end walls of these structures being founded on a paving of rough stone averaging a foot thick (which extends over the whole base of the structure including the waterway), instead of being sunk from two to three feet below the level of this Paving as it is usually done where permanent work is intended. Paving laid, as in this instance without apron walls at each end extending some depth below it, is liable to be undermined, and thus destroy the superstructure. Frost in this climate penetrates from three to four feet and upheaves walls on earth foundations not sunk below its influence. Culverts therefore, not thus founded, unless with a continuous stream flowing through them, are liable to fail.

Third. The Masonry in the Bridging although apparently good of its kind is generally too small, the Piers especially, those intended to carry spans of 160 feet are but five feet thick or fifty per cent too thin, to bear the great vibration caused by Trains running at high velocities over these large spans. The only Pier as yet completed, viz: that on the west side of Jacques-Cartier River designed to carry two spans or 300 feet of superstructure is but 4 feet 6 inches thick at under side of coping.

This Pier is founded on rock which from its want of elasticity like the stone sleepers on the old Railways will augment the shattering effect of passing Trains, that will surely wreck it sooner or later; especially as there are no through stone with the exception of the coping passing from side to side, in the body of the work; and the cementing matter used in its construction is very weak. The usual thickness of Piers in similar situations on well constructed works is not less than 7 feet thick.

Fourth. The proposed plan of founding Piers on soft bottoms in the deep waters of the larger rivers which in some instances are 25 feet deep at low water although economical I consider hazardous. The mode proposed is to build the masonry on a platform placed upon Piles driven in 3 feet square and cut off 4 feet under low Tide level. These Piles being inclosed within a crib of round logs, notched and bolted together, laid partly been and filled with loose stone. Should

the surrounding crib settle, or a jam of ice or logs break the enclosure a contingencies very probable, the pier would be destroyed.

Fifth. The superstructure of many of these Bridges, especially from Quebec to Portneuf, is much longer than the water way of the stream require. This while greatly reducing the permanent items of earth work and masonry involves expensive periodical renewals, that would otherwise be avoided.

The same objection applies to the trestle work on which a portion of the Railway is to be laid.

Sixth. The cement and sand being used at Portneuf Bridge, the only place I found masonry in progress, were very indifferent. The latter indeed quite unfit for the work, as I pointed out to the resident Engineer.

These remarks are outside of the question as to whether Steel Rails and Iron Bridges are or are not, at the present day, part of the equipment of first class Railways.

They would have been noted in my first Official Report but it was preferred to mention some of them verbally, rather than raise so many objections on a first inspection of the work.

> I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed),

A. L. LIGHT.

M. I. C. E.

(A true copy). E. Moreau, Secretary. Dept. of Public Works.

BHOWING A 17 FEET EMBT. Ballast Level. Diagram No. 1. Formation Level. •:

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# NORTH SHORE RAILWAY

## OF CANADA.

## CONTRACT

## FOR CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT.

On the fifth day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

Before J. A. Charlebois, Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn, in and for that part of the Dominion of Canada, called the Province of Quebec, residing in the City of Quebec.

Personally came and appeared Perry H. Smith, Esquire, Samuel L. Keith, Esquire, and George L. Dunlap, Esquire, all of the City of Chicago, United States of America, Railway Contractors, and actually in the City of Quebec, of the first part;

And the Honorable Joseph Cauchon, President of the Senate of Canada, and President of the North Shore Railway Company, residing in the said city of Quebec, acting herein as the President of the said North Shore Railway Company, a body corporate, duly incorporated by act of Parliament for and in the name of the said Company, and duly authorized to the effect hereof by a resolution passed by the Boad of Directors of the said North Shore Railway Company, at a meeting held in Quebec, on the twenty first day of February, now last, a copy of which resolution has been annexed to these presents, party of the second part;

Which said parties have STIPULATED, AGREED AND CONVENANTED as follows, to wit:

The said parties of first part, in consideration of the payments and conditions hereinafter agreed to be made, executed and performed, by the party of the second part, hereby Covenant, Stipulate, Agree and Bind and Oblice Themselves jointly and severally, to furnish all the materials, and perform, do, and execute all the works required to construct, equip, finish, and in every respect complete the Railway of the party of the second part, known and designated as the North Shore Railway, extending from a point at or near Saint Paul's Market, in Saint Peter's Ward, of the City of Quebec, to a point at or near the North-Easterly limits of the City of Montreal, in the said Province of Quebec, a distance of about one hundred and

sixty miles; and also to furnish all the materials and perform, do, and execute all the works required to construct, equip, finish, and in every respect complete the Piles Branch of the said North Shore Railway, extending from the Town of Three Rivers, to a point at or near the Grand Piles, upon the Saint Maurice River, a distance of about thirty miles; and also to furnish all the materials and perform all the works required to construct, equip, finish, put in good sailing order, and in every respect complete a steamboat to ply and navigate on the said river Saint Maurice.

It is Heren Understoon between the parties of the first and second part, that the aggregate length of the Main Line and Piles Branch shall not exceed one hundred and ninety miles; and also that the most direct and practicable route of which capabilities of the country will reasonnably admit, shall be adopted, both for the Main Line and Branch; as also that the said constructions and equipments are to embrace all the expenses connected with Engineering. Right of Way, (except as hereinafter modified), Fencing, Gates and Fixtures, Clearing and Grubbing, Gradations, Foundations, Masonry, Bridging, Superstructure, Machine-Shops, Engine-Houses, Water-Stations, Passenger and Freight Stations, Locomotive-Engines, and Rolling-Stock, as the same are more fully described and set forth in the specifications hereto annexed, forming part of this Agreement, duly acknowledged by the parties of the first and second part, certified and signed by them this day, and the undersigned Notary.

And the said parties further Govenant and Agree, that the said materials, workmanship, and fixtures required for the construction, equipment, finishing, and completion of the said Railway, shall be first class, in their character; and that they shall conform in every respect to the requirements of Law, to the General Railway acts and other statutes referring to the said Company, and to the annexed specifications.

AND IT IS FURTHER AGREED by the parties, that the said work of construction and building shall be commenced as soon as practicable after the execution of the present Agreement, and on no event later than the first day of May next ensuing; and that the entire work of construction and equipment of the Main Line shall be completed in accordance with the terms and conditions hereof, on or before the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five. As regards the Piles Branch, it shall be fully completed within the time required by the Charter of the Company, to wit: on or before the first day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy seven.

And the said parties of the first part further Covenant and Agree, that upon the execution of these presents they will assume and pay over to the said party of the second part the sum of Forty-two Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty-four Dollars and Twenty-eight Cents, current money of Canada, in liquidation of the expenses heretofore incurred in keeping up the organization of the said Railway Company, and in surveys and engineering expenses, and also in obtaining subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the said Railway Company.

And also the parties of the first part Bind and Oblige Themselves as aforesaid, to pay a sufficient amount to the said Railway Company, or place the said Company in funds to meet the ordinary expenses of the said Company and offits Board of Directors and employees, said expenses not to exceed, however, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars currency per annum.

And the parties of the first part do also Agree to pay to the entire discharge

and acquittal of the said North Shore Railway Company, the interest as it may become due upon the Stock Certificates delivered to the parties of the first part, issued by the Corporation of the City of Quebec on account of its subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company; and such interest is to be so paid, up to the time of the opening of the Main Line of the said Railway between Quebec and Montreal, and the running of the first through train between those two cities.

AND FURTHER, the parties of the first part shall also pay, to the entire discharge of the said Railway Company, the interest on the Mortgage Bonds issued by the said Company, as follows: the interest upon the Mortgage Bonds issued and delivered to the parties of the first part, on account of the said Main Line, until the time of the full completion of the said Main Line according to the terms of the present contract; and the interest upon the Mortgage Bonds issued and delivered to the parties of the first part, on account of the Piles Branch, until the time of the full completion of the said Piles Branch, in accordance with the terms of this present agreement. And until such completion, the parties of the first part shall have right to all the revenue and earnings that may be derived from the running of the said Main Line and Piles Branch.

The party of the second part, acting as aforesaid, and in consideration of the full and faithful performance, by the said parties of the first part, of all of the conditions and covenants herein before contained and set forth, to be by them performed, executed, and kept, hereby covenants and agrees to pay to the said parties of the first part, in full compensation thereof and in liquidation thereof, the sum of Seven Million Dollars, current money of Canada, in the Stock Certificates or Municipal Debentures, received from the City of Quebec for subscriptions to the Stock of said Railway Company, and in the Mortgage Bonds of the said North Shore Railway Company, in the following amounts and proportions—that is to say:

1st—In the Stock Certificates or Debentures of the City of Quebec, to be issued in payment for a subscription of One Million Dollars to the Capital Stock of the said North Shore Railway Company, according to the progress of the work, and pro rata to the total cost of the road between Quebec and Montreal, on certificates of the Engineer to be named by the Corporation of the City of Quebec, and in accordance with other conditions and limitations contained and set forth in an act of the Quebec Legislature, 34 Vict., Chap. 22, and amended by the City Council of Quebec, under the authority of the said act, at a meeting held on the sixth of February now last past, a certified copy of which amendments has been annexed to these presents, and signed by the parties hereto, the sum of One Million Dollars, (the parties of the first part hereby agreeing to abide by, and comply with the said conditions of the said municipal subscriptions of the City of Quebec, in so far as they may be concerned).

2nd—The sum of Six Million Dollars in Mortgage Bonds of the said North Shore Railway Company, based and being a first lien upon its entire Railway Fixtures and Franchises, and upon the two million acres of land donated and granted to the said Railway Company, under the provisions of an act to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, 34 Victoria, Chap. XXI, intituled: "An Act to Provide for the Granting of Certain Lands in Aid of the Railway Companies therein mentioned," pledging, hypothecating, and mortgaging the same.

It is also stipulated by both parties, that the said Mortgage Bonds so issued by the said Company, shall be on the road and the lands simultaneously as aforesaid, or in one or two classes of Mortgages on the road or the lands simultaneously.

neously or separately at the choice of the parties of the first part; provided however, that the aggregate sum of said Bonds so issued, do not exceed the sum of Six Million Dollars.

It is also Agreed and Understood between the parties of the first and second part, that the entire issue of the said Mortgage Bonds shall not exceed the sum of Six Million Dollars, and that they shall bear an interest of seven per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually; and that the said Mortgage Bonds shall mature at the expiration of not less than twenty years from the date of their issue; and, finally, that both principal and interest shall be made payable either in the City of London, England, or in the City of New-York, United States of America, at the option of the said parties of the first part.

And the said party of the second part further. Covenants and Agrees, that payments as aforesaid shall be made every month to the parties of the first part during the progress of the work, which payments shall be made based upon the estimate and certificate of the Engineer in chief of the said Railway Company, of work done, materials and fixtures delivered and ready for delivery, and for payments made on account thereof.

AND IT IS FURTHER MUTUALLY AGREED AND UNDERSTOOD by and between the parties hereto, that for the purpose of enabling said Engineer to arrive at a just and equitable basis for said monthly estimates and payments, it shall be his duty immediately after the execution of this Agreement, or as soon thereafter as the necessary surveys, plans and estimates can be made, to prepare the Schedule, which shall embrace so far as may be anticipated, all the different items of expenditure to be made, and liabilities to be incurred, by the parties of the first part, under and by virtue of this Agreement, both in connection with the Main Line and Piles Branch respectively; which items shall be classified substantially under the following general heads:

- 1st. Engineering.
- 2nd. Right of Way, Fencing, and Gates.
- 3rd. Clearing and Grubbing.
- 4th. Gradation.
- 5th. Masonry, including Foundations.
- 6th. Bridging.
- 7th. Superstructure.
- 8th. Machine Shops, Engine-Houses, and Water-Stations.
- 9th. Passenger and Freight Depots.
- 10th. Locomotive Rolling Stock.
- 11th. Steamboat for St. Maurice River.
- 12th. Interest upon Bonds and Debentures
- 13th. General Supervision of the Work.
- 14th. Expenses of the Railway Company.
- 15th. Contingent Expenses.

And the said Engineer shall place opposite to each item in the said Schedule such a relative amount as in his judgment the item shifted bear in propertion with the total cost, as per this Agreement, of the said Main Line and Piles Branch respectively, so that the aggregate of the said items in the respective Schedule shall amount to the sum of Seven Million Dollars.

The monthly estimates, as made and certified by the said Progress in Chers shall be based upon, and to pro rota of the work divie; that fills and had the veted and ready for delivery; and payments made under the pential includes the braded in the said Schedule for the Main line and Pills Braden fespectively. And further, the said Engineer shall deduct ten per cent, from each including which amount shall be retained in the hands of the party of the second part until the following month, as security for the full and faithful performance of the present contract by the parties of the first part (1000 20 which the cold was 1100 20 which th

subscribed by the Corporation of the City of Quebed, and said described by the Corporation of the City of Quebed, and said described by the Corporation of the City of Quebed, and said Montreas, the entirely upon the said Man Line, between Quebe add Montreas, and mouthly payments on account of the said Man Line, shall be independent to the Stock; semiseties and Montgage Bounds distributed the independent of propertion of each, as the One Manion bottom of the total scoke entirely of the City of Quebec aforesaid bears to the banked of which adding postuon of the total cost, as per Schedule of said Many Line, achieved the balance bound of the said Railway Company.

As regards the monthly payments of the said Railway Company.

As regards the Montgage Bonds of the said Railway Company.

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party of the first party the party of the second part floreby Copenhary and Works by the first party of the first party of the first party of the first party of the second part floreby Copenhary and Adelest topay to the parties of the first party a borns of Mally. Pirot the stock in the which North Shore Railway Company as follows; to wit I III demipleted one thought will list than the time hereinbefore specified; that is the first day of Maly one thought did eight hundred and seventy seven (1897); the sum of Problem Thousand Pollars is the months earlier the sum of Twenty Twenty to III to make the arrive the sum of Twenty free Thousand bottom bottom completed three months earlier the sum of Twenty free Thousand bottom is reached, which amount should be regarded as the extreme that to Adol the aboresaid borns of Capital Book shall be applied; Tand the extreme that the hardes of the first part be entitled to receive of hundred amount of Two Hundred and Maly Thousand bottom shall the parties of the first part be entitled to receive of the great but has the aforesaid amount of Two Hundred and Maly Thousand Book in the aforesaid amount of Two Hundred and Maly Thousand Book in the second bits out to

And it is further Agreed and Understood by and between the parties of the first and second part; that mastinich as the lands required for high of way, depot grounds, ac., for the said Raifway and its appurtenances, might be pipelised through the agency and in the name of the said Raifway Confidency the party of the second part Henery Undertakes and American by proceedings in the said lights as last and whenever the same may be required by the said parties of the high party for the construction of the said light of Raifway, and Pites Branch, and also purtenances, as herein before provided that will be the lasty of the parties of

the first part to give to the party of the second part due notice of such lands as may be required for the time being; and a reasonnable delay from such notice, or such as is obligatory by law being allowed to the party of the second part to procure such lands.

And the parties of the first part do also Covenant and Agree to pay all neces sary expenses connected with the procuring and purchasing of the said lands and the vesting of the title of the same in the name of said Railway Company according to law; provided, however, the said expenses do not exceed the sum of One Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollars, Canadian currency; any excess over this amount shall be borne and paid by the said North Shore Railway Company.

For the purpose of faciliting the negociations and sale of the Mortgage Bonds of the said North Shore Railway Company, hereinbefore referred to, it is further Mutually Understood, that as soon as the said Mortgage or Mortgages can be executed and the Bonds prepared in proper form and as required by law, they shall be deposited by the party of the second part with and in the hands and possession of some responsible Trustee or Moneyed Institution, to be mutually selected and agreed upon by the parties hereto, and located either in Canada, the United States of America, or Europe, with the understanding that whenever a sale of the Mortgage Bonds is made and effected by the parties of the first part or their agents, of either the whole or any portion or class thereof, the Mortgage Bonds so sold shall be delivered by the said Trustee or Moyened Institution to the purchaser, upon the payment of the full amount of their proceeds into the hands of said Trustee or Trustees or Moneyed Institution.

And it is further Understood, that the aforesaid Trustee or Trustees or Moneyed Institution, or any other which may be selected by the parties hereto, shall hold the proceeds of the sale of the whole or any portion of the said Mortgage Bonds, subject only to the draft or order of the President and Treasurer or other duly authorized officer or officers of the said North Shore Railway Company, to be paid to the parties of the first part, upon the monthly and final estimates and certificate of the Engineer, on account of the construction and equipment of the said North Shore Railway, as hereinhefore provided; it being understood, in making such payments, that any loss or discount which may occur in the sale of the said Mortgage Bonds shall be borne by the said parties of the first part. And any interest that may be received by the said Trustees or Moneyed Institution, as the case may be, from an investment of the proceeds, shall be applied to the payment of the interest due or to become due upon the said Mortgage Bonds, and any deficiency to meet the interest on the said Mortgage Bonds shall be paid by the parties of the first part as hereinbefore provided and set forth.

And it is further Agreed and Convenanted between the parties of the first and second part, whenever any payments are hereinbefore referred to as being or to be made in the Mortgage Bonds of the said North Shore Railway Company, it will be understood as applying and referring to an equivalent in the net proceeds of the said Bonds, as provided for in the preceding clause hereof.

In case the parties of the first part should elect or choose to have more than one class of the said Mortgage Bonds issued by the said Railway Company as aforesaid (provided the law authorizes such issue), it will be understood that the monthly and final payments to be made on account of this Agreement in the Mortgage Bonds of the said Railway Company, or their proceeds, will be made either entirely from one class, or in a proportionate amount from each class, at the option of the said parties of the first part.

Finally, it is well understood between the said contracting parties, that nothing contained in the contract can now or at any time hereafter be interpreted against the acquired rights of the Corporation of the City of Quebec, in virtue of the Provincial Statute, 34 Vict. Chap. 22, and the amendments made thereto, by the Council of the said City of Quebec.

And for the due execution hereof the parties of the first and second part have elected their domiciles at the office of the North Shore Railway, in the City of Quebec.

Thus done, executed, and passed in the said City of Quebec, on the day, month and year first above written, under the number five hundred and fourteen, in the presence of Willis Russell, Esquire, hotel owner, residing in the City of Quebec, and General Silas Seymour, formerly of the City of New York, and actually in the City of Quebec, who both have certified the identity of the parties of the first part.

In Witness Whereof, the parties of the first and second part have to these presents set and suscribed their names and signature, the party of the second part affixing also the Seal of the said Railway Company, with and in presence of the undersigned witnesses, and the said Notary Public also hereunto subscribing after the due reading hereof.

(Signed),

PERRY H. SMITH,
SAML. L. KEITH,
GEO. L. DUNLAP,
JOSEPH CAUCHON,
President N. S. R. W. C.
WILLIS RUSSELL,
SILAS SEYMOUR,
J. A. CHARLEVOIX, N. P.

True copy of the original remaining of record in my office.

(Signed),

J. A. CHARLEBOIS, Notary Public.

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- 1. The Initial point of the Main Line of the North Shore Railway, will be at or near St. Paul si Markets in the City of Quebec, at such point as the Railway Company may, designate. And the terminal point will be at or near the north-easterly limits of the City, of Montreal, at such point as the Railway Company may, designate. The location of the line and the arrangement of grades, between the initial and terminal points, will be made under the direction and supervision of the Engineer in the line of the approval of the Board of Directors of said Company, and subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of
- 2. The term Engineering here used either in the contract or specifications, will in all cases refer to the Engineer in Chief of the North Shore Railway, or to any subordinate Engineer, who, acting under instructions from the Chief Engineer, may, for the time heings have the direct charge and supervision of the work particularly referred to.
- 3. The work will, in all cases, be under the direct charge and control of the Engineer; and his orders must be complied with in every respect, and under all circumstances. He will have power, and it will be his duty to reject, or condemn, at any stage or condition of the work, all workmanship or material, which, in his opinion, may be imperfect or unsuitable; and the same must be immediately corrected, or replaced, to his entire satisfaction. He will also have power to discharge from the work, any foreman, mechanic, or laborer, who may prove to be either incompetent, or direspectful and riotous in his conduct; and the person so discharged shall not be employed thereafter upon any portion of the work.
- 4. The work of gradation will be divided into sections, averaging about one mile in length, the sectional divisions being made to accommodate, as nearly as practicable, the economical distribution of the material found in excavations, or required in embankments. But this will not prevent the removal of materials required for the roadbed, or mechanical structures, from one section to another, whenever, in the opinion of the Engineer, it may be necessary or expedient to do so.

- 5. The right of way, or lands procured by the Railway Company for the roadway, depots, sidings, machine-shops, &c., will not include private roadways to and from the work during its construction, nor lands required, by the contractor, for storing and manufacturing timber, stone, and other materials on fixtures, preparatory to their being used in the work. These must be procured by the contractor, at his own proper charge and expense at algument bod both and the materials and the story of the contractor.
- 7. Working plans and specifications more in detail, for the more important Mechanical Structures, Depot-Buildings, Machine-Shops, Engine Houses, i.e., will be furnished by the Engineer, as they may be required from time, to time, during the progress of the work.

#### II-RIGHT OF WAY AND FENCING.

- 1. The lands required for the roadway, depot-grounds, sidings, machine-shops, and other appurtenances of the Railway, must be of such and the nathockly indeer may direct; and will; embrace an width sufficient for an interest dealing whenever the same may be required by the business of the road in your remind.
- 20. A good and substancial fence; to be composed of durable unationally must be constructed along the boundary line of the Company's viantist unposition is still the Railway throughout its entire length; and convenient hates must be incompany whenever required for farm crossings or other purposes. In settled portions of the country, the fencing should be completed in advance of the commencement of work upon the road, in order to prevent damages to the adjaining that in where it is the contract of the construction of the contract of the

#### III--CLEARING AND GRUBBING.

- chopped and cleared to the Doundary of the Company's lands: The spin days of the Doundary of the Company's lands: The slumps, have still be and other rubbish, which are of no values must either be destroyed by the other wise removed, so as not to disfigure nor interfere with the work.
- 11. Whenever stone is found, in roch exaction (i), with the former
- and either thopped or sawed to such lengths as the Engiller in a "thinned or sawed to such lengths as the Engiller in a "thick than a leither thopped or sawed to such lengths as the Engiller in a "thick than a letter thopped or sawed to such lengths as the Engiller in a the opinion of the Engineer may be suitable for bridges, find thinks brids a like other purposes connected with the work, may be used by the contractor free of the charge: but the remainder will be retained and preserved for the use of the Company, which is a least thou show that so at the contractor of the charge is the contractor of the charge in the contractor of the charge is the contractor of the charge in the contractor of the charge is the contractor of the charge of the charge is the contractor of the charge of the
- 3. Over all excavations, and also under all embankments not exceeding the state feet in height, the stumps and other perishable matter must be grabbed out, and removed entirely: from the read-bed; slopes, and consists ad Wherd embankments exceed two feet in height, it will be sufficient toward the stumps low; obtained to case, must then they be left so high as to come; within two feet left height grade line of the road.

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#### IV-GRADATION.

- 1. The road-bed will be graded for a single track, except where depots, stations, or sidings occur.
- 2. The road-bed for single track will be not less than twelve feet in width at grade—but will be increased on embankments, according to height, or character of material, at the discretion of the Engineer.
- 3. The grading will be made of such extra width, at stations and sidings, as the Engineer may direct.
- 4. All excavations must be made sufficiently wide to allow of ample side drainage.
- 5. The side slopes of excavations and embankments, which are composed of loose material, will generally be one and a half base, to one vertical—but they will vary from this, according to height, or character of material, at the discretion of the Engineer.
  - 6. The materials composing embankments must be entirely imperishable.
- 7. Whenever the material found in road-bed or side excavations is unsuitable for sustaining the permanent track, such other material shall be substituted as the Engineer may direct.
- 8. Material found in excavations will generally be placed in embankments; but such material will be wasted, and other material borrowed for embankments, whenever directed by the Engineer.
- 9. Spoil banks and borrowing pits will be so made as not to disfigure nor interfere with the permanent roadway and slopes; and they must be dressed up in such form and dimensions as the Engineer may direct.
- 10. Highways, road crossings, and private roads, contiguous to the Railroad, will be changed, constructed, or rebuilt, whenever directed by the Engineer; and the work must be so carried on, as not to interfere with the rights and privileges of the public, or adjoining property owners.
- 11. Whenever stone is found, in rock excavations, that is suitable for ma sonry structures, or for slopes retaining or rip-rap walls required upon the work, it may be used for such purposes by the contractor; but when such material is not so required, it will, at the discretion of the Engineer, be retained by the Company for other purposes, and neatly piled up by the contractor, so as to be accessible from the track.
- 12. Retaining, and protection walls will be constructed; and the slopes of embankments will be faced with rip-rap, whenever required for the safety of the work.
- 13. The road must be thoroughly drained in all places, so that no water will be allowed to accumulate and stand either in the cuttings, or alongside of the embankments; and ample bridges, culverts, or sluices must be constructed across

the roadway at proper points, for the purpose of leading the water away from the Railroad to its natural channels.

14. In grading for a single track, care will be taken not to excavate side ditches and borrowing pits, nor to deposit waste material, where the same will interfere with the future construction of a double track.

#### V-Foundations.

- 1. Foundation pits will be excavated of such size, and to such depth as the Engineer may direct. When below water, they must be kept dry by pumping, baling, or extra draining, until the excavation is completed, the foundations prepared, and the masonry, or other structure brought above the surface line of the water.
- 2. Whenever solid rock is not found, the foundations will consist either of paving concrete, piling or platforms of timber and plank, as the Engineer may direct; the whole to be protected by sheet piling, rip-rap, crib work, or cofferdams, when necessary: and executed in the most thorough and substantial manner.

#### VI-MASONRY.

- 1. The different varieties of stone work required for abutments and piers of bridges, arch and box culverts, open drains, cattle guards, slope, and retaining walls, &c., must be executed in a skillful and workmanlike manner, after the general plan of alternate headers and stretchers; and must be composed of durable, well-shaped stones, laid upon their broadest or quarry beds, and adapted to the formations of the differents works or structures.
- 2. Bridge abutments and piers, arch culverts, and the side walls of open drains, road crossings, or cattle passes exceeding five feet in height, will be laid in hydraulic mortar: and will correspond in character to what is generally termed first class rubble masonry. The face stone must be hammer dressed to good beds and joints, and pitched in, or scabbled, to a line upon the beds and builds, corresponding with the finish line of the work. All angles that are exposed to view, must be cut clean and sharp with the chisel, to an arras of at least one inch in width, and laid to a perfect line. The work will be laid in courses, each of uniform thickness, when the quarry affords strata suitable for that purpose; but when this is not the case, it will be sufficient to build and level up sections of from two to four feet in height, as the Engineer may direct, with square well-shaped stones of suitable size, brought to close joints and free from spalls, both vertically and horizontally.
- 3. The coping must be of proper and uniform thickness, neatly hammerdressed upon the face, beds, and vertical joints; the front angles must be cut square with the chisel, and the stone must be of sufficient width to give a good finishing bond to the work after projecting a few inches over the face of the wall. In cases where the coping forms, the finishing course, or bridge scat for truss bridges, their upper surfaces will be dressed to a smooth and uniform plane; and they will be securely fastened to each other, and to the main wall, by means of strong iron clamps and dowels, whenever directed by the Engineer.
- 4. The stone composing the arch, in culverts, must be placed perpendicular to the curve; and extend entirely through the thickness of the arch, and be dressed

throughout to close shedit and joints. These must be laid in regular courses of uniform thickness, and the inner faces dressed smoothly to a line with the hammer. The outer, or ring stone, must have an extra finish; and the key stone must be neatly cut with the chisel, and so placed as to project slightly from the face of the work of the story of the latter of the story of the latter of the story of the s

5. The mortar used in masonry must be composed of the best quality of hydraulic cement, mixed in proper proportions, with clean sharp sand; and applied to the work within the proper time for rendering the adhesion and solidification most perfect. When group or concrete are used, they will be manufactured and applied under such special directions as the Engineer may deem applicable to the children and the congress of the Engineer may deem applicable to the children and the congress of the Engineer may deem applicable to

6. Box culverts, and open drains, stuices, or cuttle guards, not exceeding fine feet in height, will be of rubble masoury, and wall generally be laid dry. The side walls must be obtained throughout, the upper course bonding the entirely sound. The programs stone of box gulverts must be entirely sound, and program on the last two thirds across either wall and generally of a time these entirely sound, the trong box culverts must be laid with extra care and finish, the stone being of good beds, and builds, with joints and angles chan and square, so as to be free from spalls. The coping must be of proper and uniform thickness, neatly hammer dressed on the face; and so laid as to have a slight projection over the front wall, and to take the first source of give a land to the work. The ends of the still walls of the still walls with the stone of the adjoining bank. The lands of the site of profession with the stone of the adjoining bank.

e land at such angle, and of such to mast the sufficiently massive if the bunks, and also any shock of outer surface. The upper cour leable, and Sufficiently wide t

and to does assumed in local oil billy billipling and the strongest and most and properly in the strongest and most derived the strongest and most derived the strongest and most derived the strongest and most derived the strongest and most derived the strongest and most derived the strongest and most derived the strongest and most derived the structures, and the structures, and the conform to the bills furnished by the Lagmeer; and be framed and different third experimental structures, must conform to the bills furnished by the Lagmeer; and be framed and different third experimental third the state of the structure, in conformity with the plantand specifications furnished by the Engineer for the respective structure and and and specifications furnished by the Engineer for the respective structure and and and specifications furnished by the Engineer for the respective structure and the structure of the structure

3. The truss bridges must be of a quality equal in strength and durability to the Hiller pitchist the proportions varying according to the length between bearings.

4. Bridges of smaller span, where full trussing is not required, will be built in accordance with the plans and specifications furnished for each particular structure by the Engineer.

#### VIII-SUPERSTRUCTURE.

- 1. The Cross-ties must be of the best and most durable timber attainable within a reasonable distance from the line of the railroad. The particular kinds for each locality, will be designated from time to time by the Engineer.
- 2. The ties will be eight feet long, six inches thick, and if flattened upon only two sides, they must have a bearing surface of at least six inches in width in the narrowest part; and they must be sawed or cut square at the ends, and of uniform length. The timber must be sound and straight, and either hewn or sawed to a line, with parallel surfaces, at top and bottom. If hewn or sawed upon four sides, they must be six by seven inches throughout their entire length.
- 4. The iron rails must be of the best quality of English or American manufacture, weighing not less than fifty-six pounds per lineal yard; and of such form or pattern as the Engineer shall approve.
- 4. The joints must be properly secured by fish plates of the most approved pattern, leaving sufficient space between the rails to allow for their contraction and expansion.
- 5. The track must be laid in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The cross-ties will generally be laid two feet apart from centre to centre. They must be thoroughly bedded with a maul, and their upper surfaces brought to a perfect line with the straight-edge so as to conform to the grade-pegs, as given by the Engineer, and the centre of each tie, when laid and properly bedded, must conform to the line of centre stakes as given by the Engineer.
- 6. The rails will be laid with a gauge of four feet eight and one half juches and thoroughly spiked with two spikes in each cross-tie, upon alternate sides of each bar, so driven as not to split or otherwise injure the tie.
- 7. After the rails are laid, spiked and perfectly adjusted, the spaces between the ties must be filled in with proper material, and thoroughly tamped, so as to hold the ties firmly in position, and, at the same time, secure as perfect a drainage for the superstructure as possible.
- 8. Neither the slopes nor the road-bed must be disfigured or weakened by taking material therefrom for filling in or adjusting the track.
- 9. Whenever, in the opinion of the Engineer, the material composing, or contiguous to the road-bed, is unsuitable for ballasting the track, other suitable material shall be substituted therefor, and hauled in upon the track with gravel trains, until the same is thoroughly ballasted to the satisfaction of the Engineer.
- 10. Switches and sidings shall be put in, connecting either with the main track or with other sidings, at such points as the Engineer may designate. And **57**

3. A Station-House, with passenger and freight accommodations combined, must be constructed, either of wood, brick or stone, at each of the intermediate or way stations, of such dimensions, and with such furniture and fixtures, as the Engineer may deem necessary and proper for the accommodation of the way business upon the road.

#### XI.—LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND ROLLING-STOCK.

- 1. Nine first class Passenger Engines, and seven first class Freight Engines shall be furnished upon the road, of such weight, and details of construction, as the Engineer may deem necessary and proper for their respective uses.
- 2. Ten first class passenger cars; eight second class passenger cars; seven baggage, mail, and express cars combined; eighteen emigrant cars; twenty two cattle cars; one hundred and ten box freight cars; seventy-five platform cars; and and eighteen hand cars shall be furnished upon the road, of such dimensions, construction, and finish as the Engineer may deem necessary and proper for their respective uses.

These are the specifications mentioned in the foregoing contract, annexed to these presents, certified acknowledged, and signed by the parties to these presents, and the undersigned Notary, and the said witnesses after the due reading thereof, on this Fifth Day of April, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two.

(Signed,)

P. H. SMITH, SAML. L. KEITH, GEO. L. DUNLAP, JOSEPH CAUCHON,

President N. S. R. W. C.

SILAS SEYMOUR, WILLIS RUSSEL,

True copy of the original annexed to the deed of agreement.

(Signed.)

J. A. CHARLEBOIS N.P.

### NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

## **SPECIFICATIONS**

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE

## PILES BRANCH.

The Specifications for the construction and equipment of the Main Line, so far as relates to the general character of the work and materials, will apply, and be in force upon the Piles Branch, subject only to the following modifications:

- 1. The lower Terminus of the Piles Branch will be within the limits of the Town of Three-Rivers; and, if the principal portion of the line shall be located by the Railway Company upon the east side of the St. Maurice River, the point of Junction with the Main Line will be so fixed that one bridge over said River will answer for both the Branch and Main Line. The upper Terminus will be fixed by the Railway Company at or near the Grand Piles, upon the St. Maurice River, where a convenient connection may be made with the navigable waters of said River.
- 2. The right of way will be procured, and the road-bed prepared, without any reference to the future construction of a second or double track.
- 3. Trestle work may be substituted for embankments and masonry, in extreme cases, where, in the opinion of the Engineer, either on account of the scarcity of material, or other sufficient causes, it may be justifiable or expedient to do so. But the trestle work, when so substituted, must be made to conform to the plans and specifications furnished by the Engineer.
- 4. The Iron Rails may be of not less weight than forty five pounds per lineal yard.
- 5. An Engine-House, with turn-table, must be constructed, either of brick or stone, at the terminal station at the Grand Piles, with stalls for two Engines.
- 6. A Water-Station must be constructed at the Grand Piles; and also one, if required by the Engineer, at some convenient point between the Grand Piles and the Junction of the Branch and the Main Line
- 7. A Passenger and Freight Station combined, must be constructed at the station at Grand Piles; and also two or more, if required by the Engineer, shall be constructed at some proper intermediate points between the Junction and Grand Piles.

- 8. The Rolling-Stock will be of the same character as required for the Main Line; one passenger engine; one freight engine; two first class passenger cars; two second class passenger cars; one baggage and express car; two emigrant cars; three cattle cars; fifteen box freight cars; twenty five platform cars; and two hand cars must be furnished upon the Piles Branch.
- 9. A suitable and permanent Wharf or Landing must be constructed at the Grand Piles, for the convenient transfer of passengers and freight, between the cars and steamboat.
- 10. A good and substantial Steamboat, such as the Engineer shall approve, and suitable for the navigation of the St. Maurice River, above the Grand Piles; and, having proper accommodation for the transportation of passengers and freight, must be furnished upon the St. Maurice River, at the terminal station of the Branch, at the Grand Piles.

These are the specifications mentioned in the foregoing contract, annexed to these presents, certified, acknowledged, and signed by the parties to these presents, the witnesses, and the undersigned Notary, after due reading thereof, on the Fifth Day of April, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two.

(Signed.)

P. H. SMITH,
SAML. L. KEITH,
GEO. L. DUNLAP,
JOSEPH CAUCHON,
-President N. S. R. W. C.
WILLIS RUSSELL,
SILAS SEYMOUR,
J. A. CHARLEBOIS, N. P.

True copy of the original annexed to the deed of agreement.

(Signed,)

J. A. CHARLEBOIS, N. P.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH SHORE RAILWAY COMPANY,

Quebec, March 5th, 1872

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Shore Railway Company, held on the 21st day of February, 1872, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Company having taken into consideration the letter of Messrs. P. H. Smith, Sam. L. Keith, written under their own name, as well as that of their associates, and addressed to the Honorable Joseph Cauchon, President, at New York, under date 13th February, 1872, accepts their propositions to construct the North Shore and Piles Rallway, according to the conditions mentioned therein, and authorizes the President to sign a contract based on the said proposition.

Certified,

A. H. Verrey.

Secretary.

This is the resolution mentioned in the foregoing Contract, signed by the parties, the witnesses, and the undersigned Notary, on this Fifth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy two.

(Signed),

P. H. SMITH, SAM. L. KEITH, GEO. L. DUNLAP,

JOSEPH CAUCHON.

President N. S. R. W. C.

WILLIS RUSSELL, -SILAS SEYMOUR,

J. A. CKARLEBOIS, N. P.

(True copy.)

isigned),

J. A. CHARLEBOIS, N. P.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Quebec, February 17th, 1872.

At a special meeting of the Council of the City of Quebec, held on the Sixth of February, instant, it was:

Resolved, That the Fourth, Seventh, and Thirteenth conditions imposed by the Council of the City of Quebec, on the Twenty eighth day of the month of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, to their subscription of One Million of Dollars to the Stock of the North Shore Railway Company, and contained in the Statute of the Province of Quebec, 34 Victoria, chap. 22, are by the present repealed, and the following substituted thereto:

4th—The Corporation shall issue their Capital, according to the progress of the work, and pro rata to the total cost of said road between Quebec and Montreal, on certificates of the Engineer to be named by themselves.

7th—The Bonds to be issued by the Company, on the security of the road and lands, shall be at a not less date then twenty years.

13th—The main work-shops of the Company shall be within the municipal limits of the City of Quebec.

It was also

Resolved, That a duly certified copy of the resolution adopted at this meeting, proposing a change in certain conditions attached to the subscription of One million of Dollars to the Stock of the North Shore Railway Company, he submitted for acceptance to the Directors of said Company, and that the representatives of this Council at the said Board of Directors be requested to use their best endeavors to carry out the views of this Council contained in the said resolution.

Certified,

[L. S.]

L, A. Cannon, City Clerk.

This is the resolution of the City Council mentioned in the foregoing contract, signed by the parties, the witnesses, and the undersigned Notary, this Fifth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy two.

(Signed), P. H. SMITH,
SAM. L. KEITH,
GEO. L. DUNLAP,
JOSEPH CAUCHON,
President N. S. R. W. C.

WILLIS RUSSELL, SHAS SEYMOUR, J. A. CHARLEBOIS, N. P.

True Copy of the resolution annexed to the original deed.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

(Signed), J. A. CHARLEBOIS, N. P.

Resolution of the Board of Directors approving the foregoing Contract.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Shore Railway Company, held the 12th September, 1872, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Company approves of and ratifies the contract for the construction and equipment of the North Shore Railway, awarded to Messrs. Perry H. Smith, Saml. L. Keith, George L. Dunlap, all of the City of Chicago, United States of America, executed at Quebec, by J. A. Charlebois, Notary Public, on the fifth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, and signed the same day, by the Honorable Joseph Cauchon, President of the North Shore Railway Company, acting as such and in the name of the said Company, and duly authorized so to do by a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the said North Shore Railway Company, at a meeting held in Quebec, on the twenty first day of February last.

Certified,

A. B. VERRET,

Secretary

## NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

# SUPPLEMENTAL CONTRACT. FOR CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT.

On the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, before me the undersigned, Notary Public, duly admitted and sworn, in and for the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, and residing in the City of Quebec, in the said Province, personnally came, appeared and were present, Samuel Larned Keith, Esquire, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, and now residing in the said City of Quebec, acting in this behalf, as well for himself as in his quality of Attorney, duly authorized, of Perry Hiram Smith, and George Lincoln Dunlap, both of Chicago aforesaid, Esquires, now absent, of the City of London, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, all Rail way Centractors and co-partners, carrying on business under the name and style of the "Chicago Contracting Company, party hereto or the first part.

And Colonel William Rhodes, of Benmore, in the parish of St. Columba of Sillery in the county and district of Quebec, now at the City of Quebec aforesaid, Esquire, in his quality of President of "the North Shore Railway Company," a body politic and corporate, having its chief place of business in the said City of Quebec, duly authorized for the effect hereof by a resolution of the said Company passed at the said City of Quebec, and bearing date the seventh day of the month of June, in the year aforesaid, an authentic copy of which resolutions is hereunto annexed, and identified by the signatures of the parties hereto and of me the said Notary of the Second Part.

Which said parties have stipulated, convenanted and agreed as they do hereby stipulate, covenant and agree together as follows, to wit: Whereas a contract was duly made and entered into on the fifth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, by and between the said party of the first part and the Honorable Joseph Cauchon, then President of the said "The North Shore Railway Company," the said contract bearing date and passed at the City of Quebec aforesaid, the day and year last aforesaid before J. A. Charlebois, Notary Public; by which contract it was amongst other things convenanted and agreed, that the party hereto of the first part, for the consideration therein mentioned, would furnish all the materials and execute all the works required to construct equip and in-every respect complete, the Railway in the said contract mentioned, to wit: The Railway proposed to be constructed for the said Company; and also that in consideration thereof, the said "The North Shore Railway Company," represented by the said Honorable Joseph Cauchon, President, as aforesaid,

would pay to the said party of the first part, certain securities in the said contract described and set forth, all which undertakings by both parties thereto, are fully specified and set forth in said contract, and for the particulars whereof reference is hereby made to the said original contract, passed on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, to which this agreement is a supplement.

And whereas the parties of the first and second parts to the said contract, have mutually agreed, that the time for the opening of the Main Line of the said Railway for business, and also for the full completion thereof should be materially reduced from the time specified in the said original contract, and that in consideration thereof an additionnal compensation or bonus shall be paid to the said party of the first part, by the party hereto of the second part, all of which is more particularly hereinafter set forth;

Now THEREFORE, in order to give full legal effect to the premises, the said party hereto of the *first part*, and the said party hereto of the *second part*, for the mutual consideration hereinafter set forth and expressed, do hereby stipulate convenant and agree together, and promise, bind and oblige themselves, each the one to the other, and accepting each the convenants and obligations of the other of them as follows, that is to say:

First. The party of the first part, convenants and agrees to complete, and equip the Main Line of the said Railway as the same is specified in the said original contract, dated the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, so far as to permit of its being opened for business, by the running of one or more daily trains between the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, within the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy four. In consideration of which, the said party of the second part hereby convenants and agrees to pay to the said party of the first part, a bonus or sum of one million dollars, of lawful money of Canada, in the full paid capital stock of the said "The North Shore Railway Company."

Second. The said party of the said part, hereby further convenants and agrees, to fully complete and equip the aforesaid Main Line of the said Railway, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said original contract, dated the fifth of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five. In consideration of which, the said party of the second part hereby convenants and agrees, to pay the party of the first part a further bonus or sum of one million dollars of like lawful money, in the full paid capital stock of the said "The North Shore Railway Company."

Third. The said party of the first part, hereby further convenants and agrees to fully complete and equip the said Main Line and Piles Branch of the said Railway, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said original contract, dated the fifth of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, within the times therein specified, that is to say, the Main Line on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and the Piles Branch on or before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven. In consideration of which the said party of the second part, hereby convenants and agrees to pay to the party of the first part, a further bonus or sum of one million dollars, of like lawful money, in the full paid capital stock of the said a North Shore Railway Company.

And, it is hereby fully understood and agreed by both parties hereto, that the said bonus or sum in the Capital paid up Stock of the said "The North Shore Railway Company," amounting in the aggregate to the sum of three million dollars of said lawful money, shall be paid as aforesaid, in addition to the sum or sums, that may become due or payable to the said party of the first part, at the time or times herein named, for the opening of the Main Line from the City of Quebec, to the City of Montreal; the full completion and equipment of the said Main Line; and the full completion and equipment of the Main Line and of the Piles Branch Line respectively, according to the terms and conditions, and by virtue of the said original contract, dated the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two; and also, that the said additional bonus or sum of three million dollars of such Capital Stock, shall in no event become due and payable to the said party of the first part, except upon the full and faithful compliance on their part; with the terms and conditions herein contained, and upon which alone the granting of the said bonus is predicated. And the said stock shall be held by the owners thereof with all the legal rights, and liabilities attaching thereto.

The party hereto of the second part, hereby further convenants and agrees, to prepare and execute in the proper legal form, without unnecessary delay, representative or provisional scrip certificates, in such denominations of not less than one thousand dollars each, as may be required by the party of the first part, for the full amount of said aggregate bonus or sum of three million dollars of such Capital Stock, which representative or provisional scrip shall consist of three distinct and separate series, of one million dollars each.

The first series shall specify upon its face, that the holder thereof will be entitled to receive from the said "The North Shore Railway Company," a like amount of full paid Capital Stock upon condition, that the Main Line of the said Railway shall be so far completed and equipped by the party hereto of the first part, as to permit of its being opened for business by the running of one or more daily trains, between the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, within the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy four.

The second series shall specify upon its face, that the holder thereof will be entitled to receive from the said "The North Shore Railway Company," a like amount of full paid Capital Stock upon condition, that the Main Line of the said Railway shall be fully completed and equipped in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said original contract, dated the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five.

The third series shall specify upon its face, that the holder thereof shall be entitled to receive from the said "The North Shore Railway Company" a like amount of full paid Capital Stock upon condition, that the Main Line of said Railway and the Piles Branch thereof, shall be fully completed and equipped in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said original contract dated, the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, and within the times therein specified, to wit: the said Main Line, on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and the said Piles Branch line, on or before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven.

And it shall also be specified upon the face of each number of such representative or provisional sorty so issued, and upon each series thereof, that the owner or holder of the Capital Stock of the said "The North Shore Railway Company," which such scrip represents, shall in no event, be entitled at any election of directors of the said "The North Shore Railway Company," to elect a greater number than four of said Directors who may be nominated by such owner or holder; and the remaining four Directors authorized by law, to represent the individual shareholders in the said "The North Shore Railway Company," not including shares held by Corporations, which have already subscribed or may hereafter subscribe, for stock in the said Company, whose representation in said Board is otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by a majority of such individual shareholders, as may at the time of such election reside in the Province of Quebec: and they shall be of unexceptionable character, and qualified according to law. And also, that the owner or holder of such scrip, or of the Stock which it represents, shall have the power to fill any vacancy, which may occur from time to time in the number hereby assigned to them.

The party hereto of the second part, hereby further convenants and agrees, that in case any vacancies shall exist in the present Board of Directors, or in any Board that may be elected before any portion of the Stock Bonus herein provided to be issued, shall legally entitle the owner or holder thereof to vote thereon: such vacancies to the extent of four Directors, will be filled by the election of such responsible and unexceptionable gentlemen, as may be proposed by the bondholders in England.

It is further convenanted and agreed, by and between both parties to this agreement that the said representative or provisional scrip shall, without unnecessary delay, be placed with the Custodian or Trustee of the Mortgage Bonds in Europe, subject to the order of the President of "The North Shore Railway Company," to be delivered to the proper representative of the said party hereto of the first part, or of the Syndicate which may either purchase said bonds, or make the required advances upon them, in the ratio of one thousand dollars of representative or provisional certificates, for every two thousand dollars of mortgage bonds, as the same may become due to the said party of the first part, either under or by virtue of the said original contract dated, the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, or by virtue hereof.

Thus done and passed, at the said City of Quebec, in the office of the said "The North Shore Railway Company" there situate, in the presence of John B. Parkin, the undersigned Notary, on the day and year first above written, which Notary preserves the original deed or minute among the records of his office, in the said City of Quebec, numbered five hundred and ninety one.

IN FAITH AND TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the said parties hereto, have to these presents, first duly read according to law, set and subscribed their respective names and signatures, and the said William Rhodes hath also to these presents affixed the seal of the said "The North Shore Railway Company" to seal the same, the whole in the presence of me, the said Notary also hereunto subscribing.

(Signed),

SAML L. KEITH, W. RHODES,

President North Shore Railway.

J. B. PARKIN, N. P.

A true copy of the original remaining of record in my office.

## NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

#### PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS

Proposed to meet the application of the contractors for a further bonus of three million dollars of Capital Stock, to be placed with the bond holders in London.

WHEREAS, Messrs. George L. Dunlap and Perry H. Smith, in behalf of themselves and their associates, constituting the Chicago Contracting Company, have made written application to this Board, under date of London, May 14th, 1873, for an additional bonus of three million dollars of full paid capital stock of this Company, conditional upon the opening of the Main Line for business between the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, before the close of the year 1874—and

Whereas the said application sets forth, that, after the most assiduous efforts on the part of said Contractors, during the past ten months, in the money markets of Europe, it has, for the reasons stated in said application, been found impossible upon the basis of the present contract to negotiate, either sale of the six million dollars of mortgage bonds of the Company, which by the terms of the contract, dated April 5, 1872, are to become the property of said contractors upon the full completion of the Railway; nor to negotiate a loan upon said bonds, which, together with the means at the disposal of the contractors, would be sufficient to enable them to complete and equip the Railway in accordance with the terms and conditions of their contract—and

Whereas, the said application further sets forth, that the additional bonus of stock, applied for, is not to be regarded as an increase in the contract price for constructing and equipping the Railway, but as a gift or gratuity to the syndicate of English Capitalists, who propose either to purchase, or to advance a sufficient amount of money upon the mortgage bonds of the Company, to enable the contractors to complete the Railway within the shortest practicable time; thus giving these Capitalists the power to exercise a just and proper influence in the future management of the affairs of the Company—And, also, setting forth that, with this concession from the Company, the necessary funds can be provided at once for the immediate prosecution of the work upon a scale that will insure the opening of the Main Line for business during the year 1874.

AND WHEREAS, the Chief Engineer of the Company, who as just returned from Europe, in a report to this board, dated May 28th, 1873, fully corroborates the statements of the contractors, respecting the difficulties which they have encountered in their negotiations; and endorses their views as to the necessity of placing a majority of the Capital Stock of the Company in the hands of the parties who furnish the money for constructing the Railway, as the only inducement which will be effective in raising the necessary capital and thus securing the early completion of the Railway.

69

AND WHEREAS, a cable telegram has been received from the Hon. George Irvine, Attorney General of the Province and a Government Director in this road, stating that he has carefully examined the proposed arrangements in London, and is satisfied that if the board agrees, the road will be made immediately, otherwise impossible; and stating also that immediate decision is important.

Therefore, in view of the great advantages that will accrue to the Railway Company, to the City of Quebec, to the Country through which the line will pass, between Quebec and Montreal, and to the Province at large, by the immediate commencement of work upon the Railway, upon such a scale or basis as will insure its being opened for business between Quebec and Montreal, as early as practicable within the coming year. And also in view of the uncertainty and probable delays that will attend the construction of the road, in case of a refusal on the part of the Company to grant the concession asked for, which uncertainty and delays will undoubtedly result in much greater damage to all the interests above referred to, than any real or present value that can be attached to the amount of capital stock involved in the concession now applied for, be it

Resolved, That the President of this Company, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to execute, subject to the approval of this board, a modified or supplemental contract with the parties of the first part to the contract dated April 5, 1872. Which said modified or supplemental contract shall provide:

1st. That, if the Main Line of the North Shore Railway, as specified in said contract of April 5th, 1872, shall be so far completed and equipped within the year 1874, as to permit of its being opened for business by the running of one or more daily trains between the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, than there shall become due and payable to said contractors as a bonus for the same, the sum of one million dollars in the full paid capital stock of this Company.

2nd. That, if the said Main Line shall be fully completed and equipped in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract of April 5th, 1872, on or before September 1st, 1875, then there shall become due and payable to the contractors, as a further bonus for the same, an additional sum of one million dollars in the full paid capital stock of this Company.

3rd. That upon the full completion and equipment of the Main Line and Piles Branch in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract dated April 5th, 1872, and with the terms and conditions of the supplemental contract now contemplated and provided for, there shall become due and payable to said contractors, as a further bonus for the same, the additional sum of one million dollars in the full paid Capital Stock of the Company.

4th. That it will be understood and expressed in said modified or supplemental contract, that the foregoing bonuses of Capital Stock, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of three millions dollars, are or will be in addition to the sum or sums that may become due and payable to said contractors at the time or times above named, according to the terms and conditions of said contract dated April 5th, 1872. And also, that the said additional bonus of Capital Stock will in no event become due and payable to said contractors, except upon the full and faithful compliance on their part with the terms and conditions contained in said modified or supplemental contract.

5th. That, in order to enable the contractors, in their present negotiations in London, to auticipate the advantages to be derived by the equession of three

millions of capital stock, on the part of the Railway Company, it be provided in said modified or supplemental contract, that the Company will immediately issue representative or provisional scrip, in such denominations as may be required, for the full amount of said bonus of three million dollars in the Capital Stock of this Company, which representative or provisional scrip shall specify upon its face, that the holder thereof will be entitled to receive from the Railway Company a like amount of the full paid Capital Stock of the Company, upon a full compliance on the part of the contractors, with the terms and conditions embraced in said modified or supplemental contract, upon which alone the issue of said stock is predicated; and that the said provisional or representative scrip shall be placed with the trustee or custodian of the mortgage bonds in Europe, subject to the order of the President of this Company, to be delivered to the proper representative of the contractors, or of the syndicate which may either purchase said bonds or make the required advance upon them, in the ratio of one thousand dollars of provisional certificates for every two thousand dollars of mortgage bonds as the same may become due to said contractors, either under and by virtue of said contract, dated April 5th, 1872, or by virtue of this modification of the same.

6th. That, hereafter the board of Directors shall consist of at least four members to be nominated by stockholders residing in this Province, not including Corporations which may have subscribed for stock in the Company; and who shall be of unexceptionable character, and qualified according to law.

7th. That, such provisional or representative scrip shall express on the face thereof, the condition as to the nomination and appointment of Directors by the holders thereof in no case to exceed four in number upon the Board; and such holders of said scrip shall fill any vacancy which may occur from time to time in the number hereby assigned them.

Resolved, That this board is now, and will hereafter be entirely willing to fill any vacancies that may exist, to the extent of four directors, in the board, by electing to such vacancies such responsible, and unexceptionable Gentlemen as may be proposed by the bond holders in Europe.

Signed by the parties to the foregoing contract to remain annexed thereto ne varietur.

Signed,

(L. S.)

SAML. L. KEITH, W. RHODES

W. Rhodes,

President North Shore Railway.

J. B. PAREIN, N. P.

A true copy of the original remaining of record in my office.

#### RESOLUTIONS CONFIRMING THE FOREGOING SUPPLE-MENTAL CONTRACT.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH SHORE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Quebec, June 13, 1873.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Shore Railway Company, held this 13th day of June instant, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Board having taken into consideration the contract just

read, based on the resolutions adopted at the meeting of this Board, held the 7th June instant, authorize the President to sign the said contract.

Certified,

A. H. Verret, Secretary.

CITY HALL, Quebec, 12th June, 1873.

At a special meeting of the Council of the City of Quebec, held on the 6th instant, it was

Resolved, That His Worship the Mayor and the Directors representing the Corporation of the City of Quebec, and the Directors of the North Shore Railway Company, be requested to give their assent to the proposition emanating from the Contractors of the said Railroad, now under the consideration of the said Board of Directors, save the modifications which might be made and which will appear acceptable, so that the making of the road be not in any wise retarded.

Certified,

L. A. Cannon, City Clerk.

Office of the North Shore Railway Company.

Quebec, 14th June, 1873.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the North Shore Railway Company, held this 14th day of June instant, the following resolution was adopted:

Moved by Dr. Marsden, seconded by Jos. K. Boswell:

Resolved, That, whereas, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company adjourned from the 4th day of June instant to the 7th day of the same month, the said Board took into consideration the application of the Contractors for a further bonus of three million dollars of Capital Stock in this Company, and, thereupon, passed certain resolutions acceding, upon certain specified conditions, to the said application; and whereas, by the said resolutions, the President of the Company was authorized and directed to execute, subject to the approval of the Board, a modified or supplemental contract with the parties of the first part to the contract dated April 5th, 1872, to wit: the Contractors making the application aforesaid; and whereas the said President, at a meeting of the said Board, held on the 13th day of June instant, laid before the said Board a draft contract in the terms of the said resolutions, which said draft contract was accepted and approved of by the said Board; and whereas, by deed executed at Quebec, before J. B. Parkin, notary, on the day last aforesaid, the said contract so approved of was signed and duly executed by the President of the Company, of the one part, and Samuel

L. Keith, one of the said Contractors, duly authorized, and representing the Chicago Contracting Company, of the other part, this meeting having taken communication of the said preceding resolutions and contract of the 13th instant, do now adopt and confirm the said resolutions and the said modified or supplemental contract, executed as aforesaid, and the same are hereby adopted and confirmed accordingly.

Certified,

A. H. Verret, Secretary.

# NORTH SHORE RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

### SUPPEMENTAL CONTRACT.

On the twenty-first day of February, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four.

Before J. A. Charlebois, the undersigned Notary-Public, duly commissioned and sworn in, and for that part of the Dominion of Canada, called the Province of Quebec, and residing in the City of Quebec.

Personally came and appeared the Honorable Thomas McGreevy, of the City of Quebec, Contractor, party of the first part.

And Colonel William Rhodes, residing at the place called Benmore, in the Parish of St. Colomb de Sillery, near the said City of Quebec, acting herein as the President of the North Shore Railway Company, a body corporate, duly incorporated, by Act of Parliament, and for and in the name of the said Company, and duly authorized to the effect hereof by a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the said Company, at a meeting held at Quebec, on the seventeenth day of February instant, a copy of which resolution has been annexed to these presents, party of the second part.

Which said Honorable Thomas McGreevy and the said North Shore Railway Company, represented by the said President, and hereinafter called the "Company," have stipulated, covenanted and agreed together in manner following, that is to say:

Whereas, by a deed or contract for the construction and equipment of the said North Shore Railway and the Piles Railway, passed on the fifth day of April, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, before J. A. Charlebois, the undersigned Notary, between Perry H. Smith, Samuel L. Keith and George L. Dunlap, all of the City of Chicago, in the United States of America Railway Contractors, of the one part, and the said North Shore Railway Company, of the second part, it was among other things stipulated and agreed, that the said Perry H. Smith, Samuel L. Keith and George L. Dunlap, in consideration of the payment and conditions in the said deed mentioned, should furnish all the materials, and perform, do and execute all the works required to construct, equip, finish and, in every respect, complete the Railway of the party of the second part, known and designated as the North Shore Railway, extending from a point at or near St. Paul's Market in St. Peter's Ward of the said City of Quebec, to a point at or near the North-easterly limits of the City of Montreat, in the said Province

74

of Quebec, a distance of about one hundred and sixty miles; and also, to furnish all the materials, and perform, do and execute all the works required to construct, equip, finish and, in every respect, complete the Piles Branch of the said North Shore Railway, extending from the City of Three Rivers, to a point at or near the Grandes Piles, on the St. Maurice River, a distance of about thirty miles, and also to furnish all the materials and perform all the works required to construct, equip finish, put in good sailing order and, in every respect, complete a Steamboat to ply and navigate on the said River St. Maurice.

And Whereas, the said Perry H. Smith, Samuel L. Keith and George L. Dunlap, have commenced the work of construction of the said road, and have done certain work thereupon up to the first day of January last, for which progress estimates have been furnished to the said Company and certified by the Chief Engineer:

And Whereas, on the fourth day of January last, by deed passed before H.C. Austin, Notary, at Quebec, the said Perry H. Smith, Samuel L. Keith and George L. Dunlap did assign, transfer, and make over to the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy, accepting thereof, all their right, title and interset in the said contract so subsisting between them and the said North Shore Railway Company, together with the right to the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy to receive from the said Company all such sums of money as might be due up to the first day of January last by the said Company to the said Perry H. Smith, Samuel Keith and George L. Dunlap, and he the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy did thereby undertake and agree with the said Perry H. Smith, Samuel L. Keith and George L. Dunlap, that he would carry on the said work and do and perform and fully carry out all the obligations and conditions respecting the construction and equipment of the said road to which the said Perry H. Smith, Samuel L. Keith and George L. Dunlap were bound and obliged by the terms of the said contract;

And Whereas, the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy, has communicated the said assignment of contract to the said Company, and has requested them to accept him as liable for the obligations of the said contract, in the room of the said Perry H. Smith, Samuel L. Keith and George L. Dunlap;

And Whereas, at a session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, holden at the said City of Quebec, on the twenty eighth day of January last, a certain Act was passed intituled: "An Act for granting aid to certain Railway Companies" by which it was amongst other things provided that:

" 15. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, subject to the provisions of the next following sections, grant unto the North Shore Railway Company, for building the North Shore Railway from Quebec to Montreal, and the road from the City of Three Rivers to the Grandes Piles, and the establishment of a line of steamers on the St. Maurice, as mentioned in the Act of the late Province of Canada, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the St. Maurice Railway and Navigation Company," and, by way of loan, the sum of one mllion, two hundred and forty eight thousand six hundred and thirty four dollars, and payment of such grant or loan shall be made in and by means of provincial bonds or debentures, which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is hereby authorized to issue in such forms, for such amounts, and subject to such provisions, in respect the reof, as he shall deem to be for the public advantage."

76

- « 16. The Company shall be entitled to such loan upon the following con- « ditions only :
- «1. The said Railway shall have been completed and put in operation to the entire satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and steam navigation shall have been put into operation on the St. Maurice. The Lieutenant-Governor however may, if he thinks proper, when it is established that the said Company is actively engaged in the construction of its works, grant to it for each twenty-five miles of road completed, a portion of the said loan, proportionate in amount to such length of road; and provided moreover that he shall always retain a sufficient amount of the said loan to insure the entire completion of the road from the City of Three Rivers to the Grandes Piles, and the establishment of a line of Steamers on the St. Maurice.
- « 2. The Company shall, on or before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, signify to the Secretary of the Province, the acceptance by it of such loan in lieu of the grant of lands to which it might otherwise have been entitled under the Act of this Province, thirty fourth Victoria, chapter twenty one, intituled: «An Act to provide for the granting of certain lands in aid of the Railway Companies therein mentioned;» except the share of the said Company in that portion of the said land grant described in the schedule of the said Act as block A, and in and by such signification it shall resign and renounce and shall be deemed to have resigned and renounced, all claim to any such grant of lands, save and except the said share or portion in block A.»
- « 3. The Company, in exchange and return for all Provincial Bonds or Debentures granted to it under the provisions of this Act, shall give its own bonds or debentures for similar amounts; and all such bonds and debentures shall be redeemable within thirty years from the date thereof, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, and no such debenture shall be of or a less sum than one hundred dollars.»
- « 4. At least ten per cent shall be paid on all stock subscribed, and not can a celled by the Board of Directors, but this provision shall not apply to stock a subscribed by municipalities. »
- « 5. The Main Line of the said Railway, shall be a first-class road, and shall whave been accepted as such by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the wreport of the Provincial Railway Board. »
- «17. After the coming into force of this act, and the acceptance by the said Company of the above mentioned loan, upon the conditions hereinbefore stated, the said Company may issue their bonds or debentures, for such sum as may hereafter be fixed and determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and for no other or further sum whatsoever, any Act to the contrary notwithstanding, and such sum so fixed and determined shall be raised subject to the forms and provisions of the eleventh subsection of the ninth clause of the railway act, contained in the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chapter sixty six, which shall apply to such loan.»
- « 18. And for securing the due payment of the bonds, debentures or other escurities to be issued by the said Company, as well by reason of the loan authorized by the foregoing section, as for and in exchange for the Provincial debentures to be granted under this Act, the road, lands, and real and personal

« estate of the said Company shall be charged and hypothecated in the order and « manner following, that is to say :

- "I. In favor of all persons holding bonds or debentures issued by the Com"pany, under section seventeen of this Act, which bonds and debentures shall be
  "hereafter known and styled "North Shore Railway Company, first preference bonds."
- " 2. In favor of the Corporation of the City of Quebec and all other subscribing Municipalities to the amount of the capital sum of their subscribed stock; and a dividend thereon not exceeding seven per cent per annum."
- « 3. In favor of the Government of this Province, for the amount of the » Provincial bonds exchanged for the bonds and debentures of the Company under » the provisions of this Act. »
- « 19. In the event of the Company determining to accept the loan hereinabove specified, upon the terms and conditions set forth in this Act, and signifying their acceptance thereof, in the manner and form herein provided, from and after the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four inclusively, the Board of Directors of the Company shall be composed of twelve members in addition to the representatives of the municipalities entitled to form part thereof. Of these twelve members, six shall be named by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and six only shall, in future, be elected by the shareholders and bondholders, in the manner hereinafter provided; but until the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, the said Board shall consist of the present Directors, and until the next election of Directors the Board shall not have power to fill vacancies among the Directors elected.
- « 20. In the election of Directors of the said Company on the twentieth day of « May next, at all elections thereafter, each shareholder shall be entitled to one « vote for each one hundred dollars of stock held by him, upon which at least ten per « cent shall have been paid up, and upon which all other and subsequent calls « shall also have been paid up, and each person holding bonds or debentures of « the said Company issued under section seventeen of this Act, shall be entitled to « one vote for each one hundred dollars of bonds or debentures so held by him, « and such shareholders and bondholders shall be entitled to vote either in person « or by proxy. »
- « 21. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on satisfactory proof that the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company, or the North Shore Railway Company, have made complete financial arrangements, or entered into contracts in good faith for the construction of their respective lines of road, and that the work thereon is in active progress, to advance, from time to time, tinto either or both of such Railway Companies, out of the grant or loan, to which they would be entitled under this Act, a sum bearing such proportion to the total amount of the grant authorized herein, as the progress of the work and the security taken by the Companies, for the completion thereof, may then seem to the Lieutenant Governor in Council to justify. But nothing in this section shall in any way affect the proviso contained in the sixteenth section of this Act.

And whereas, by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the said Company passed at a meeting held at the said City of Quebec, on the seventeenth day of February instant, it was resolved that the Legislation contained in the said Act of

the Legislature of the Province of Queboc, should be accepted by the said Company, and the loan therein proposed to be given by the Government of the said Province to the said Company, should be accepted on the terms and conditions mentioned in the said Act;

And whereas, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, by an order in Council, bearing date the nineteenth day of February instant, has fixed and determined the amount of the said preference bonds at the sum of five million dollars;

And whereas, by reason of the premises, it is necessary to enter into a supplemental agreement between the said North Shore Railway Compuny and the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy, for the continuation of the said work under the said contract, and for such changes and modifications therein as the change of circumstances, caused by the said Legislation, has rendered expedient and necessary.

Now therefore, these presents and I, the said Notary, witness that the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy and the said Company, represented as aforesaid, have covenanted and agreed together as follows, namely:

- 1. The said Company did and do hereby accept the assignment and transfer of the said contract made to the said Honorable. Thomas, McGreevy, and consent that he the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy should be substituted in the room and stead of the said Perry H. Smith, Samuel L. Keith, and George L. Dunlap, in all the obligations which they contracted in and by the said contract, passed on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, and do hereby discharge the said Perry H. Smith, Samuel L. Keith, and George L. Dunlap, from all further liability towards the said. Company in virtue of the said contract.
- 2. The said Honorable Thomas McGreevy, undertakes, binds and obliges himself towards the said Company, to do and perform all the obligations, and to execute all the works which the said Perry II. Smith, Samuel L. Keith, and George L. Dunlap, were bound for, or undertook to do and perform under and by the said agreement, subject to such changes and conditions as may be contained in the present contract; he the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy, hereby declaring that he is well acquainted with the terms of the said contract and with the specifications of the work thereunto annexed.
- 3. The period for the construction of the main line on the said North Shore Railroad shall be extended to, and the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy shall be bound to fully complete the same, according to the terms of the said contract, on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy six.
- 4. The supplementary contract entered in to between the said Perry H. Smith, Samuel L. Keith and George L. Dunlap, and the said Company, before Mr. J. B. Parkin, Notary, at Quebec, and dated on the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, is hereby cancelled and annulled, and it is also agreed that the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy shall not, under any circumstances, be entitled to any bonus of paid up stock, either under the said supplementary contract, or under the original contract dated on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

- 5. The said Honorable Thomas McGreevy, shall be bound to extend the said line of railway, with a double track, from St. Paul's market in St. Peter's ward, to deep water in the river St. Lawrence, at a point at or near the place known as the Commissionners' Wharf.
- 6. The said Honorable Thomas McGreevy, shall be Lound to provide, besides the various matters mentioned in the said original contract, such wood-sheds and snow-fences as the Engineer in chief of the said Company shall deem to be necessary for the wants of the said Company.
- 7. The said Honorable Thomas McGreevy, shall pay all necessary expenses connected with the procuring and purchasing lands for the right of way, depot, grounds, and such like for the said Railway and its appurtenances, and vesting the title of the same in the said Company according to law, in the manner provided in the said first mentioned contract; provided, however, that the expenses so incurred do not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, anything in the contract of the fifth of April, eighteen hundred and seventy two, to the contrary notwithstanding; and any excess over this amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be borne and paid by the said Company.
- 8. The said Honorable Thomas McGreevy binds and obliges himself, during the construction of the said road, to pay a sufficient amount to the said Company to meet the ordinary expenses of the said Company, and of its Board of Directors and employees, not exceeding in all the sum of ten thousand dollars per annum.
- 9. The said Honorable Thomas McGreevy shall be bound, immediately after the signing of these presents, to recommence the construction of the said work, and to proceed with the same without interruption, to the satisfaction of the Chief Engineer of the said Company. If the said work should not be so recommenced, and proceeded with uninterruptedly within six months from the date of these presents, the Board of Directors of the said Company, shall have the right, by giving notice to the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy, to cancel and annul the present contract.
- 10. The price and consideration for the said work shall be, as in the said first mentioned contract, seven million dollars, which shall be paid to the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy as follows, namely: lst. In the stock certificates or debentures of the City of Quebec, to be issued in payment of a subscription of one million dollars to the capital stock of the said North Shore Railway Company, according to the progress of the work, and pro rata to the total cost of the road between Quebec and Montreal, on certificates of the Engineer to be named by the Corporation of the City of Quebec, and in accordance with other conditions and limitations contained and set forth in an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, 34 Vict., Chap. 22, and amended by the City Conneil of Quebec, under the authority of the said Act, at a meeting held on the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

2nd The sum of one million, two hundred and forty-eight thousand, six hundred and thirty-four dollars, in bonds or debentures of the Province of Quebec, bearing five per cent interest, and to be paid to the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy as they are received by the said Company from the Government of the Province, under the terms and conditions of the Quebec Railway Aid Act of 1874.

and sixty-six dollars, in first preference railway bonds of the said Company, to be issued and secured in the manner provided by the said Quebec Railway Aid Act of 1874, and to be payable to the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy in the same manner and under the same conditions, and to be subject in every respect to the same provisions as the mortgage bonds referred to in the said contract of the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

- 11. The obligations of the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy, under the said contract, to pay the interest on the bonds of the said Company during the continuance of the said work, shall apply to the first preference bonds of the said Company only, and not to any other bonds which the Company may issue to the Province of Quebec, or to the City of Quebec, in virtue of the said last mentioned Act. But this shall not be construed to relieve the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy from his obligation under the said contract of the fifth April, eighteen hundred and seventy two, to pay the interest on the bonds issued by the City of Quebec during the construction of the road.
- 12. The issue of the said first preference bonds shall be limited to the sum of five million dollars.
- 13. The Company shall be bound to reserve, out of the said total issue of first preference bonds, an amount of bonds to the extent of two hundred and forty eight thousand, six hundred and thirty four dollars, to be applied in such manner as shall enable the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy to make provision for the payment of the first six months' interest, which shall be due and payable by the Company, on the said first preference bonds after the completion of the road.
- 14. The said Company hereby assign, transfer and make over to the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy, hereof accepting, the right to receive from the City of Three Rivers, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, subscribed by the said City in the capital stock of the said Company, in conformity with, and subject to the conditions contained in a by-law passed by the Council of the said City, on the eighteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the same being payable in bonds of the said City, and also the right to receive from the Municipality of St. Rook de Québec South, the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, subscribed by the said Municipality in the capital stock of the said Company, in virtue of a by-law of the Council of the said Municipality, passed on the lifteenth September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy one; in consideration of which transfer, the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy, agrees to pay to the said Company, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in six equal semiannual payments commencing on the first day of May next, the said amount to be applied by the said Company in the manner provided by a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on the seventeenth day of February instant.
- 15. All the provisions contained in the said contract of the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, with reference to mortgage bonds of the said Company, shall be understood to apply, so far as the same are consistent with the present agreement and with the provisions of the said « Quebec Railway Aid Act of 1874, » to the said first preference bonds of the Company.

And for the execution of these presents, the parties of the first and second part, have elected their domiciles at the Office of the North Shore Railway Company in the City of Quebec.

80

Thus done and executed, at the City of Quebec, in the Office of the North Shore Railway Company, on the day, month and year first above written, under the number eight hundred and thirty eight.

In witness whereof, the parties have to these presents, first duly read, set and subscribed their names and signatures, with and in presence of the undersigned Notary, the party of the second part having also affixed the seal of the Company.

(Signed),

THOS. McGREEVY,
W. RHODES,
President, N. S. R. W. C.
J. A. CHARLEBOIS, N. P.

True Copy of the original remaining of record in my office.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH SHORE RAILWAY COMPANY,

Quebec, 20th February, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Shore Railway Company, held the 17th day of February instant, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee appointed to confer with Mr. McGreevy, and presented this day, be adopted, and that the President be authorized to enter into an agreement with Mr. McGreevy, on behalf of the Company, accepting the assignment of the contract for the construction of the road, made to him by the Chicago Contracting Company, and recognizing him as the contractor in place of the assignors, and to make a supplementary contract with him, emboydying the modifications and changes recommended in the said Report.

Certified,

(L. S.)

A. H. Verret, Secretary.

This is the resolution mentioned in the foregoing contract and thereunto annexed, and signed by the parties and the undersigned notary, on the twenty first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four.

(Signed,)

THOS. McGREEVY,
W. RHODES,
President N. S. R. W. C.

J. A. CHARLEBOIS. N. P.

True copy of the resolution annexed to the original deed of record in my office.

#### OFFICE OF THE NORTH SHORE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Quebec, 17th February, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Shore Railway Company, held this 17th day of February instant, the following Report of a Committee was adopted:

To the Board of Directors, of the North Shore Railway Company.

#### GENTLEMEN,

The Committee appointed by your Board, at their sitting of the 12th February instant, to confer with the Honorable Thomas McGreevy, with a view to ascertain what modifications and changes can be made in the contract for the building of the North Shore Railway and Piles Branch, transferred to him by Messrs. Smith, Dunlap and Keith, have the honor to report, that Mr. McGreevy is willing to agree to the following terms:

Price of Contract	\$7,000,000
Payable in the following manuer:	. , , ,
Corporation of Quebec\$1,000,0	000
Government Bonds 1,248,0	334
Railway 1st Preference Bonds 4,751,3	366
\$7,000,0	)00

All Stock bonuses to be abandoned.

Change in contract to be:

Extension of the line, with a double track from Palace Harbour to deep water, St. Lawrence.

Limit of amount of right of way payable by the Contractor to be increased from \$110,000 to \$150,000.

The necessary wood-sheds and snow-fences to be provided.

Additional sum of \$5,000 per annum, to be paid for Company's expenses.

Issue of First Preferential Bonds to be limited to five millions.

Bonds to the amount of \$248,634 to be reserved by the Company, in order to enable the contractor to made provision for the first six months' interest on the First Preference Bonds after the completion of the road.

The period for completing the Main Line to be extended to the 1st December, 1876.

The work of construction to be commenced immediately after the signing of the contract, and to be proceeded with continuously to the satisfaction of the Chief Engineer of the Company.

The directors having the right to cancel the contract if the work is not commenced within six months from the signing of the contract, and proceeded with continuously thereafter.

The Committee, after consulting the Engineer on the weight of the rails for the Piles Branch in the existing contract, that gentlemen stated that their weight was sufficient for the probable traffic of the road and consequently would not recommend any change in the weight.

As to the question of taking the road to deep-water at Three Rivers, your Committee cannot recommend it, on account of the limited means at the disposal, of the Company.

(Signed),

W. Rhodds, Chairman.

Certified,

(Signed),

A. H. Verret, Secretary.

(L. S.)

This is the report of the Committee mentioned in the resolution annexed to the foregoing contract, signed by the parties and the undersigned Notary, and annexd to the said contract on the twenty first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four.

(Signed),

THOS. McGreevy, W. Rhodes, President, N. S. P. W.C.

J. A. Charlebois, N. P.

True Copy of the resolution annexed to the original deed of record in my flice.

Office of the North Shore Railway Company. Quebec, 17th February 1874

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Shore Railway Company held this 17th February instant, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the right of the Company to receive the sum of \$125,000 subscribed as stock by the City of Three Rivers, and the Parish of St. Sauveur, be transferred to the contractor on his undertaking to pay to the Company the sum of \$100,000, to be paid in six equal semi-annual payments commencing on the first day of May next, and which amount shall be applied by the Company, as follows:

To the payment of any outstanding claims on the Company approved of by the Board, of which the payment of the promissory note of the Company shall be considered the first claim, and the refunding to the shareholders the amounts

paid in by them the next, and after the payment of the remainder of the claims, any balance of the said sum shall be applied to immediate wants of the road.

This resolution to form part of the contract.

Certified,

(Signed),

A. H. VERRET,

[L. S.]

Secretary.

This is the resolution of the Board of Directors annexed to the foregoing contract, signed by the parties and the undersigned Notary, on the twenty first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four.

(Signed),

THOMAS McGREEVY, W. RHODES, President, N. S. R. W. C. J. A. CHARLEBOIS, N. P.

True copy of the resolution annexed to the original deed of record in my office.

# THE MONTREAL NORTHERN COLONIZATION R. CO.

## The Contract

WITH

#### MESSRS. MACDONALD & CO.

On this twenty fourth day of the month of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three;

Before Mtre. Louis Napoléon Dumouchel, the undersigned Public Notary duly commissioned and sworn, practising and residing in the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada; came and appeared.

"The Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company," a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec aforesaid, passed in the thirty second year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter ly, entitled: "An Act to incorporate. The Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company," and subsequently amended by an Act of the same Legislature passed in the thirty fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter xxiii; which said Railway Company has moreover obtained in its favor certain Legislature enactments important to be referred hereto, both in the Local Legislature of the said Province of Quebec and in the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, to wit: specially by the Quebec Acts, 32 Victoria, chapter lii; 33 Victoria, chapter xxxx; 34 Victoria, chapter xxii; 35 Victoria, chapter xxii; 36 Victoria, chapter xxii, and by Act 36 Victoria, chapter lii; 37 Victoria, chapter xxii, and the Company for the purpose of these presents; represented and acting by Sir Hugh Allan, of Ravenscraig, Knight. President of the said Company, and by Edonard Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Esquire, Secretary Treasurer of the same; both duly, in that behalf, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the said Company, passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the said Board duly called and held in the City of Montreal, on the 22nd day of July instant (1873); a duly certified copy whereof has remained annexed to these presents, after having been signed ne varietur by the said parties and the undersigned Notary; Parties hereto of the first part.

And Duncan McDonald of the City of Montreal, in the said Provines of Quebec, Esquire, and Harry Abbott, of the town of Brockville, in the Province of

Ontario, Esq., Contractors and co-partners, carrying on business as such under the name, style and firm of "Duncan McDonald & Co.," the Contractors, Of the second part.

Whereas, the said Company, by said Acts of incorporation, and subject to the provisions in said Acts set forth, was authorized and empowered to construct and build a railway from the City of Montreal to the village of Aylmer, together with a branch line leaving the main line at some suitable point at or near the village of St. Therese, in the county of Terrebonne, and proceeding thence to the village of St. Jerome, all in the Province of Quebec;

Now, therefore, these presents and the said notary witness that the parties hereto have convenanted, agreed and contracted, and they do hereby covenant, agree and contract to, and each other, as follows, to wit:

The said Contractors, for the considerations hereinafter undertaken by the said Company, do hereby jointly and severally, as such co-partners, as aforesaid, agree and bind themselves to pay the Company the expenses of survey and locating of the line, and branch, together with all expenses of engineering and superintendence, until the completion of the works, and to construct and complete in a substantial and workmanlike manner the said railway from the said City of Montreal to the village of Avlmer, together with the branch line to St. Jerome, aforesaid, with all bridges, piers, abutments, farm crossings, gates, drains, culverts, cattle-guards, fences, depots, stations, engine-nouses, walls, iron rails and fastenings ties, ballasting, sidings, turn-tables, water-stations, right of way and ground for station purposes, rolling stock and lo-omotive engines, and to erect a single wire telegraph, with all other works therewith connected and belonging to, or forming part of a railway and its equipment, and to deliver the same to the Company finished in perfect running order; and for that purpose the Contractors bind themselves to furnish and provide, at their own costs and charges, all workmen and all materials of every kind of the best quality, and all implements, tools, apparatus, the whole as may be requisite for the construction and completion of the said road and branch line, or which may be incidental thereto, or connected therewith, and to procure, purchase and pay for the right of way and land necessary for the construction of the said railway and branch, and for all stations, engine-houses and all other works, and all legal and other expenses and damages in obtaining such lands and to convey the said lands to the company, as hereinafter provided. The whole to be of the best materials and workmanship, equal to a first class railway, say, for instance : « The Great Western Railway of Canada ;» and in the performance of all and every one of the said works, the said Contractors bind themselves to conform to the provisions of law and municipal by laws in aid of the road binding on the said company in relation to said works.

It is understood, however, that the erection of the station buildings at Moutreal is excepted, and will not be performed by the said Contractors.

The freight-houses, engine-houses, car sheds, wood sheds, water tanks, and repair and machine shops, &c., &c., \*ce, required at other stations along the line, will be erected by the Contractors, according to the plans and specifications to be furnished by the Chief Engineer, and must be equal, in every respect, to those at present existing on the Great Western Railway of Canada.

The whole of the said works to be commenced, carried on, and completed in accordance with the specifications hereto annexed, made by Charles Legge, the

Chief Engineer of the said Company, and signed by the parties hereto, and the said Notary, ne varietur, which are hereby declared to form part of this contract; and all such works shall be so carried on, subject to superintendence and control, and in accordance with the instructions and directions of the Company's said engineer, and to be subject to his approval or rejection.

The precise location of this line of railway and branch line shall be determined upon and definitely fixed by the said engineer; its general direction being as described in the accompanying specification in the general survey thereof made, and shall be adopted by the contractors. And it is further agreed that the precise course to be selected for the said line of railway and branch, which has been go nerally surveyed but not definitely fixed, and the line and location thereof shall be finally fixed by the said engineer under the directions of the Board of Directors'

That in the event of the Company acquiring and using all or any portion of the Carillon and Grenville Railway, a deduction from the mileage rate, payable by the Company to the Contractors under the contract will be made in proportion to the value of the work so acquired from the Carillon and Grenville Railway Company; which value will be determined by the Chief Engineer of the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company.

That the bed of the road of the said railway and branch so to be made as aforesaid, shall, wherever, and so far as practicable and consistent with the proper and convenient construction of the railway, be higher than the surface of the land adjoining the railway, so as to facilate the removal of the snow from the railway. The grade lines will in all cases be determined by the said Engineer m order to comply with the above requirement.

That the Company will, at the times, during the progress of the works, when required by the Contractors to do so, put in force all the powers, authorities and privileges belonging to them for the benefit and advantage of the Contractors, and so as to assist and enable the contractors to construct the said railway and branch, and will further, during the continuance of the said contract, keep up the organization of the Company as required by law; the Contractors agreeing to pay the sum of twelve thousand dollars, (\$12,000) currency of Canada, per annum, and payable quarterly in advance from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, during the said continuance of contract in full for all expenses for the purpose of keeping up the organization of said Company, for which the Company will hand over bonds of company at seventy five or twenty five per cent discount.

That the said Contractors will pay the interest on the bonds of the Company, pending the construction of the railway and branch, the Company agreeing to supply the said contractors with the necessary amount of bonds to make up this interest at the same rate as mentioned in the tender, to wit; at seventy five percent, or twenty five per cent discount.

That the said Contractors will cash an additional number of Company's bonds out of the first issue thereof, for the station houses, freight sheds, wood sheds, water tanks, engine and car sheds, engine and repair shops at Montreal, the land required therefore, preliminary expenses, &c., &c., and for any exigencies or contengencies not templated by the contract, for which the Company will pay over to the contractors a similar amount of company's bonds at twenty-five per cent discount, provided always that the total issue of such bonds does not exceed the amount hereafter named.

That the said Contractors will pay over to the Company the amount required for survey and locating the railway and branch, and for engineering services and superintendence.

That, if any portion of the line shall be completed so as to be ready for traffic before the completion of the whole railway, it shall be at the option of the Contractors to use such portions and to work the same at their own risk and for their own benefit.

The said Contractors shall be bound to commence the work on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, and to finish and complete the entire line and branch with all the necessary adjuncts of rolling stock and appurtenances whatsoever, in perfect running order for working trafic over the same, on or before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five (1875).

That, if at any time it should appear from the reports of the Chief Engineer, and to the satisfaction of the Company, that the Contractors are not prosecuting the work with sufficient force or diligence to secure its completion by the time above specified, the Company will have the right to annul and put an end to the contract, and to take possession of the works without any litigation or legal process, within forty eight hours after having notified the contractors by notarial protest served either at the office of the Contractors in Montreal or deposited in the post office at Montreal to the address of the said contractors.

In consideration of the premisses and obligations hereby undertaken by the said Contractors, the said Company hereby agrees and binds itself and promises to pay to the said contractors, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns in manner hereinafter mentioned the sum of twenty nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$29,750) for each and every mile of the said main line and branch road, including siding as specified; but such sidings shall not be included or charged for in the length of line to be paid for, for the full completion thereof; the said sum of twenty nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, currency of Canada, per mile, being the price agreed on by the said Contractors and said Company, and being based upon approximate surveys and calculations made for the said roads and branch, and which is assumed as the basis on which the present contract is entered into.

And the said Company further promises to pay, as extra work for all work, of whatever nature, done under this contract, which shall have been done by the contractors over and above the average work done on a first class railway (the Great Western Railway of Canada, for instance, such increase or excess of work to be established by the Company's engineer, should any such extra work be ordered by the Company.

In the event of the Company deciding to use steel rails in place of iron rails for the permanent way, the Contractors will be allowed the difference in price between the iron and steel at the time of purchasing the same; or in the event of the Company deciding to use iron bridges, or bridges partly iron and partly wood, as described in the specifications, then, the Contractors will build the same according to the Engineer's directions and be paid the extra cost as determined by the Engineer between bridges of this class and those of the Howe Truss principle, built in wood and described in the specification.

And inasmuch as the length of the road and branch line so to be constructed has been approximately ascertained to be about one hundred and forty two miles, more or less, which said distance, at the rate of twenty nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars per mile, as aforesaid, would amount to the sum of four millions, two hundred and twenty four thousand, five hundred dollars currency of Canada, (\$4.224,500), exclusive of said extra work.

The Company hereby undertakes, promises and binds itself to pay said last mentioned sum to the said Contractors, as follows:

Firstly. In municipal bonds of the City of Montreal and in Government Debentures at par, or in cash, as received from the corporation of the City of Montreal, the sum of not less than eight hundred thousand dollars (\$800,000), together with the further sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) when the Company shall be entitled to receive the same under the conditions of the Montreal City by-law. But if it should be necessary for the Company to expend the whole or any part of the said last mentioned sum in procuring the fulfilment of the conditions on which the same becomes payable, the Contractors shall have no claim to the amount which shall be so expended to the extent to which such expenditure is warranted by the terms of the said by-law.

Secondly. In other municipal bonds at eighty, ar twenty per cent discount, the sum of two hundred and forty nine thousand dollars (\$249,000), and as much more as the Company may be able to obtain, in bonuses or subscription or stock from municipalities at the same rate.

Thirdly. In Company's bonds at seventy five per cent, or twenty five per cent discount, for the balance required to complete the line, together with the amount of all extras which may be agreed on; but the total sum to be adjusted according as the line constructed is longer or shorter than one hundred and forty two (142) miles. But the entire amount of bonds to be issued by the Company, for any cause whatever, having concurrent right of ranking with the bonds herein provided for, shall not exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000), together with fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) per mile, for each and every mile, which shall hereafter be constructed by the Company west of Aylmer, in extension of the present line.

The bonds of the Company shall bear seven per cent interest, but the said Company shall be entitled to one half of any net advance that may be realized by the Contractors over and above the price at which they receive the said bonds from the Company.

The payments to be made by the Company to the Contractors in municipal or government bonds, or cash, as the work progresses, in accordance with the stipulations of the by-laws passed and to be passed by the City of Montreal and other municipalities, subject to the conditions therein provided, and in bonds of the Company as the work progresses, on the monthly estimates of the Engineer, based on a schedule of prices hereunto annexed and signed ne varietur by the said parties and the undersigned Notary; from which a deduction of ten per cent will be reserved in the hands of the Company until the said reservation amounts to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), to secure the completion of the contract till the road is completed; and on the final completion and delivery of all the said works to the Company, to the satisfaction of the Engineer, the sum so retained, to wit: one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), shall be paid to the contractors within ten days after the engineer's final estimate shall have been

made and received by the Company, but in case of failure by the Contractors to comply with and complete this contract, the said percentage, as well as all other monies and sums that may be due them at the time of such failure, shall be forfeited to and retained by the Company.

Provided always, that should the said Company neglect or refuse, either to grant, when legally required so to do, or to pay any such estimates, the Contractors shall be at liberty to suspend such work until such payment be made, and all damages accruing from such suspension shall be borne by the Company; the time for the completion of the work being further equally extended.

It is also agreed that no more first mortgage bonds shall be issued by the Company on the construction of the first division of the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway from Montreal to Aylmer, with the branch line to St. Jerome, than those contemplated by this contract.

And the parties hereto, do further hereby convenant and agree as follows, to wit:

Firstly. That on the requisition of the Contractors, subject to the engineer's estimate, the said Company shalt and will cause the bonds of the said Company to be prepared and issued and delivered to the Contractors; such bonds to be applied solely to procure funds for the prosecution of the said works.

Secondly. That if any serious difficulties occur in the execution of the work, which at the time of the execution of the contract were not foreseen, and beyond the control of the said Contractors, then and in such case, such an extension of time shall be allowed as may be mutually agreed upon between the said Contractors and the said Company, provided such extension of time does not affect the stipulations of time mentioned in the several municipal by-laws passed in favor of the said Company, or in the Land Act, or in any of the acts hereinabove cited and referred to.

Thirdly. All materials for the said work shall, before being used, be subjected to the inspection and approval of the Company's engineer; and if any materials disapproved of shall not be removed by the Contractors, when directed by the engineer, then the said engineer may cause the same to be removed at the cost, charges and risk of the Contractors, nor shall the preliminary inspection and approval of materials by the engineer for the purpose of his monthly estimates preclude the rejection of any such materials, if the same should, in his opinion, be unsound or unfit, when used or about to be used in the work.

Fourthly. That if any engineer, overseer, mechanic or workman employed upon the said work shall be guilty of neglect, or inapproper conduct, or prove himself incompetent, the Contractors shall, upon the complaint and request of the engineer, dismiss such person from the works, and shall not employ him again thereon without the consent of the said engineer; and if, after such complaint and request, the Contractors shall persist in employing upon the works any such person or persons, the said Contractors shall forfer to the Company ten dollars \$400 currency, for each and every day after such complaint, and request, and the sum so forfeited shall be stated in some subsequent estimate and certificate of the Company's engineer, and be charged against the Contractors as a payment on account.

Fifthly. All work, during its progress, shall be subject to the supervision and inspection of the Company's engineer and shall be made to conform in every respect to the specifications and plans agreed upon, as herein is provided, and all bad or imperfect work shall be immediately removed, and the same rendered good and substantial to the satisfaction of the said engineer.

Sixthly. All measurements herein and in the annexed specifications mentioned or referred to are understood to mean English measure.

Seventhly. The lands for the said road shall, in no case, be of a less width than eighty feet, and of such a greater width as the nature and extent of the work may require, and shall be acquired, purchased and paid for by the Contractors as hereinbefore is provided, and shall, by the said Contractors, be conveyed over to the said Company by good titles from the several proprietors thereof; which titles or authentic copies thereof shall be deposited in the Company's office, at least, three months prior to the completion of the said railway. In addition to the above general width for the railway proper, the Contractors shall also acquire for the use and services of the Company such extra width of land for deep cuts and embankments, also for borrowing pits and gravel pits, and station purposes, as the engineer may require and direct, the titles for which, will be transferred to the Company in the manner above directed; the said Company hereby giving the Contractors full power and authority to act in all matters respecting the purchasing and taking possession of said lands as the lawful attorneys or agents of said Company and to enforce in the name of the said Company, but at the costs and charges of said Contractors, the powers conferred on the Company in virtue of the acts or statutes hereinbefore referred to.

Eighthly. The Contractors shall be responsible for all damages or loss done of sustained in the course of the progress of the works, either to the works themselves, or to the materials provided for the same, by change of season, or by fire or flood, or by robbery, theft or otherwise, all of which shall be at the risk of the Contractors, and the Contractors shall hold the Company harmless and indemnified from all damages and trespasses caused by neglect or omission, of whatsoever nature done or committed by the Contractors or by any person in their employ or in the employ of any sub-contractor, to or upon any neighboring lands, orchards, gardens or other premises, in the course of the progress of the works, and the Company shall be entitled to charge to the Contractors all amounts paid by the Company from or by reason of the said neglect, omission or act, and to deduct the same as payments on account of this contract.

Nintly. All notices and instructions to the Contractors by the Company, or other engineers under him, shall be deemed to be sufficiently served and given, if the same be given to the Contractors, or either of them, personally, or be left at their principal office, or if the same be deposited in any post-office near the line of road, directed to the said Contractors at the City of Montreal, under the present name of their firm, but the Contractors may change the directions, notices or instructions to be sent through the post-office, by notifying the Company and their engineer respectively in writing of their desire for such change.

Tenthly. The Contractors shall not, in any way, traffic in any description of spirituous or fermented liquors upon or in the vicinity of said works, and the vending and dispensing the same by other persons shall be discountenanced by the Contractors by every means in their power.

Eleventhly. Nothing contained herein shall be considered or construed as being comminatory, but shall be held to be absolute, without which these presents would not have been passed, nor as constituting or creating personal liability upon, or by the president and directors of the said Company, or either of them, towards said Contractors.

Twelfthly. All matters in dispute between the parties hereto arising, or to arise out of, or connected with the contract, shall be left to arbitration and final award and decision of the Chief Engineer, as sole arbitrator; and in all cases, including those in which the Chief Engineer is hereby declared to be the referee in case the said Chief Engineer do not act, or one or either party is dissatisfied with his decision, then one abitrator shall be chosen by the Company and another by the Contractors; and the said arbitrators may appoint a third, either before or after any difference of opinion between said two arbitrators, and the decision or award given by each arbitrator or arbitrators, or the majority of them shall be final and conclusive between the parties hereto, in all matters so in dispute, under a penalty of twenty five per cent of the amount in dispute, to be paid by the party not accepting the decision of the arbitrators to the party accepting it, before the former one can take legal process to have such decision reversed.

In the event of two parties not agreeing on the third arbitrator, the same shall be appointed by the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works of the Dominion.

It is well understood between the said parties that these presents shall have effect only from and after the day that the said Contractors shall have funished, in due form of law the securities (cautions) promised by them, and agreed to by the Company.

Thus done and passed at Montreal aforesaid, on the day, month and year herein above firstly written, under the number fifteen hundred and thirty four of the original deeds kept of record by the undersigned notary.

And after due reading hereof, all the above named parties in their own name or in their said capacities, have signed these presents with the said notary; the seal of the said The Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company having been affixed thereto.

(Signed),

Hugh Allan, President, E. Lef. de Bellefeuille, Secretary Treasurer, Duncan McDonald, H. Abbott, Ls. N. Dumouchel, N. P.

[L. S.]

True copy hereof remaining of record in the undersigned notary's office,

(Signed),

Ls. N. Dumouchel, N. P.

#### GENERAL SPECIFICATION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORK.

1. This specification refers to all works of construction required in making and building the railway known as the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway,

from the harbor at the Eastern end of the City of Montreal, to some suitable point of crossing the Back River above or in the neighborhood of Vinet's Bridge, at or in the neighborhood of Porteous crossing near St. Rose, St. Therese, Grenville and Hull, to the villag of Aylmer, all in the Province of Quebec, a total distance of about one hundred and twenty eight miles, more or less, together with a branch line from St. Therese to St. Jerome, of fourteen miles in length, more or less. It comprises clearing, close cutting, grubbing, fencing, excavation, embankment, draining, ditching, foundation works, bridges and culvert masonry, bridge superstructure, cattle guards, road and farm crossings, permanent way and ballasting, with rolling stock, a line of telegraph, with wire, posts, insulators and necessary apparatus for telegraphing, and all other works connected with the construction and completion of the line of the railway together with land purchase, station-freight and engine houses, wood-sheds and water-tanks, with the exception of the station buildings and station grounds, at the city of Montreal. The intention being that the contractors shall complete the road, with the above exceptions, in a manner equal, in every respect to a first class railway, such, for instance, as the Great Western Railway of Canada.

#### WIDTH OF LAND REQUIRED.

The width of land required to be taken for the railway will be eighty feet, tofurnish room for a double track when required—at certain points an additionnal quantity may be required to accommodate increase cuttings, for embankments, or for borrowing pits, or for gravel pits. Extra quantities will also be required at the various stations to furnish sites for the buildings, sheds, sidings and fuel ground. The extra quantity so required, in either or all of the foregoing cases, will be determined and marked off by the engineer.

- 2. Where the railway passes through wooded sections, the land must be cleared to the width of forty feet, on each side of the centre line, or to such greater or lesser width as the engineer shall direct; large trees existing exterior to the space cleared, and which might endanger the track by falling on it, will be cut down.
- 3. The clearing is to be done so that all the brush, logs, and other loose materials within its limits will be burnt—a sufficient quantity of fencing stufi, or suitable timber for ties, or other valuable wood may be reserved, cut into suitable lengths, add piled in such places as may be pointed out. The Contractors may also cut into cord wood such timber as may be suitable fur the purpose, and pile the same in such places as may be directed by the engineer for safety from fire.

In no case shall any of the brush or logs be cast back upon the adjacent timber land; they must invariably be made into piles near the centre of the space to be cleared, and then entirely consumed; all brush or trees accidently or otherwise thrown into the adjacent woods must be dragged out and burned. The land, when cleared must be left in a clean condition. The Contractors are to remove all wood and stone fences from within the railway limits, at their own costs.

#### CLOSE CUTTING.

4. Where embankments are to be formed, less than four feet, and more than two feet in height, all the standing timber and stumps must be chopped close to the ground, within the limits of the embankment, and burnt, but where the embankment exceeds four feet in height, chopping as for ordinary clearing will be allowed. In wet, swanpy places, brushed wood not less than eight inches in

thickness must be properly laid as directed, to form fondations for the embankments, and in especially soft places, the base of the embankment will be formed of round cedar or tamarack, twenty five feet long, and not less than eight inches diameter at the smaller end laid closed, together, transversely with line of the railway, and these overlaid with brush-wood, placed lengthwise of the railway, having an average thickness of eighteen inches, and a uniform width of twenty feet.

5. Where excavations will not exceed three fect in depth, or embankments two feet in height, all stumps must be grubbed out, and if possible, burned; those that will not burn, must be carried beyond the limits of the cuttings and embankments, where directed, and then piled. The space to be occupied by side ditches will also be grubbed. Directions will be given at the proper time, as to the extent required to be cleared, close cut and grubbed.

#### FENCING.

The fencing will be of two kinds—1st, that known as post and board fence; and 2nd, rail fence with pickets and sills; each to be built as hereinafter described. The engineer shall decide the kind of fence to be used in the various localities, but for the most part, the rail fence will be used.

1st. Post and Board Fence. This fence to consist of cedar posts not less than five inches in their least dimensions, and eight feet six inches long, planted three feet six inches in the ground and well packed and rammed; the posts to be placed at intervals of from six to eight feet apart.

The boards to be of inch pine, second quality,) hemlock or basswood, of the respective width of twelve, ten, eight, and six inches: each board to embrace two pannels, and only two joints to occur on any post. The boards to be secured to the posts by three inch cut nails, six to each, and over the joints of the boards a ribbon of one inch pine, &c., three inches wide is to be properly nailed by four inch cut nails, the ribbon to extend to the top of the post, and this fence to consist of four boards spaced as directed. The top of the posts to be cut off uniformly. In rocky ground where the post cannot be let in sufficiently deep, posts five feet six inches long to be used, and tenoned into sills four feet long, twelve inches wide and six inches thick, the tenons to be wedged on the underside of the sill, upon which will be property fixed a spur or strut; the strut to be not less than three inches thick. The boards will be used as before mentioned as also the nails. The posts sills and struts must be of cedar.

2nd Class. This will consist of two posts to each pannel, and a cap and sill which must in all cases be made of cedar. The six rails properly spaced with sawn square cedar blocks between each, securely fitted so as to raise the fence to the height required, the rails in all cases to be straight and sound; these may be made of suitable black ash, tamarack or cedar timber, thirteen feet long and not less than four inches thick, or of a sectional area of twelve inches, sills to be four feet long, ten inches wide and six inches thick, and bored to receive posts, with a three inche augur. The caps to be two feet four inches long, eight inches wide and five inches, thick, bored in the same manner as sills. The posts or pickets to be of the necessary height required for each township, and to be not less than four inches in their least dimensions, or of a sectional area of fourteen inches, the ends to be neatly prepared and fitted truly to the mortices in the caps and sills. The posts to be placed ten inches apart clear at the bottom, and eight inches clear at the top.

In all cases, the fencing must be built in strict accordance with the requirements of the by-laws of the respective townships and parishes in which the same are fixed, and must be kept uniform as to height and appearance, all stones, roots and other obstructions to be removed, and the ground properly levelled to receive the sills. All timber must be sound and suitable in all respects: all holes and depressions under the lower rail that would admit small animals must be stopped up, with earth, stones, or blocks of wood. The farm gates will be light and strong of an approved design, similar to those on the Great Western Railroad; they will be finished complete with proper fastenings, and receive two coats of white paint, or one coat of tar. Wherever bars are required for owners as directed by the engineer, strong and durable posts shall be set, and the rails of the fence shall be morticed firmly into them: good substantial bars shall be made to enter mortices in the same posts. At all public crossings the fence shall be carried at right angles with the railway to the respective ends of each cattle guard.

The Contractors will be required to take immediate steps to construct the fence along the line, or at such places as the engineer shall direct, and shall complete the whole with as little delay as possible.

#### CATTLE GUARDS.

7. Cattle guards of wood or stone according to plans to be furnished by the engineer, shall be placed at all the level crossings.

#### OCCUPATION CROSSINGS.

8. Where side ditches occur at farm or occupation crossings, in the line of the gateways of bars, suitable bridges will be placed over the ditches, on either side of the track. These bridges may be made with a flooring of three inches plank, supported on cross-stringers of timber, and spiked or pinned thereto; or flat timber may be used in place of the planks, and properly secured to the stringers, as the engineer may direct. At such places, where embankments or cuttings of the roadway occur, the approaches to the same from the occupation bridges will be graded in accordance with the directions of the engineer, so as to permit of an easy crossing of the railway being obtained.

#### Public Road Crossings

9. At public road crossings, the approaches to the railway will be graded either in embankments or cuttings, to couply with the municipal requirements; suitable culverts for drainage, either across the railway or the public roads, will be constructed, in such manner as the engineer may direct; «Railway Crossing» sign-boards will also be erected at the intersections of the railway with each public road, in the same manner as on the Great Western Railway.

At certain places the line of the railway will be carried over the ordinary road by a bridge, or, on the other hand, the ordinary road may be carried over the railway by a bridge, ample space being left for the passage of locomotives or ordinary vehicles in either case.

#### GRADING.

10. In woodland the grading will not be commenced until the clearing, close cutting and grubbing required be completed, to the satisfaction of the engineer; and the contractors will be held responsible for all damage to crops.

- 11. The width of embankment at sub-grade or formation level is intended to be fifteen feet; the width of cuttings, as a general thing, will not be less than twenty feet, but they may vary according to the section of the country and other circumstances, as the engineer may direct; at stations and turn-outs the grading will be executed for a double track, of say thirty feet in width the entire length of the sidings required, and also for any additional siding accommodation in connection with freight or woods sheds as may be indicated by the engineer. The slopes of earth work will be made one and a half horizontal to one perpendicular. In rock cuttings, should such occur, the slopes as a rule one horizontal to four perpendicular. In cuttings or embankments of sand slopes to be two feet horizontal to one perpendicular. In cuttings partly earth and partly rock, a berm of six feet shall be left on the surface of the rock. The widths, slopes and other dimensions above defined may be varied by the engineer at any time to suit circumstances.
- 12. The material to be placed in the embankments must be approved by the engineer, and in places where the natural surface of the ground upon which the embankment is to rest is covered with vegetable matter, which cannot be burned off in clearing, and which would, in the opinion of the engineer, impair the work, the same must be removed to his entire satisfaction.

All sloping ground covered with pasture shall be deeply ploughed over the base of the embankments, before the latter are commenced.

- 13. All side hill ground to be covered by embankments shall first be thoroughly underdrained, as the engineer may see expedient, and all cuttings after being formed, and all slopes, likely to be effected by wet, must be similarly underdrained, longitudinally or transversely, or both, as circumstances may seem to him to require. These drains will be constructed in a similar way to that in which ordinary land drains are sometimes made: a trench will first be dug to a depth of four feet on an average, and barely wide enough for a man to stand. In the bottom of this trench three or four cedar or spruce poles, from two to three inches diameter, will first be laid by hand, and breaking joint; over the poles will then be placed two feet of coarse gravel or broken stones, not larger than ordinary road metal, over which will be placed a coating of brush, and then the trench will be filled up to the surface of the ground with such material convenient to the place as the engineer may approve of. The Contractors must find all the material required in these drains, do all the work described, and remove the surplus earth. These drains must always be made with a sufficient longitudinal fall for the easy flow of the water, and therefore may, in level cuttings, be deeper at one end than at the other; but the average depth in all cases may be considered four feet.
- 14. On the completion of the cuttings and the underdrains provided for in last clause, ditches for the removal of surface water shall be formed along each side at the bottom of the slopes, according to the directions to be given—catch water ditches shall also be formed some distance back from the top of slopes to exclude from the excavation any water flowing from the adjoining lands; the contractor shall also construct all other drains and ditches which the engineer may deem necessary for the perfect drainage of the railway and works.
- 15. All open ditches in cuttings and elsewhere, and all excavations required for turning, making, or changing water courses, other than the underdrains above mentionned, the formation of public roads, grading depot grounds, branches or

turnouts, and foundation pits for masonry must be excavated as may be, from time to time directed, and the material deposited as ordered by the engineer.

- 16. The embankments must be made to such sufficient height and width as will allow for the subsidence of the same, and both cuttings and embankments shall be left at the completion of the contract at such heights levels and forms as directed by the engineer.
- 17. The whole of the grading shall be carefully formed in the level given, and the roadway in cuttings shall invariably be rounded and left from 6 to 8 inches lower at the sides than on the centre line. In rock cuttings it will be sufficient to form a water channel about two feet wide, and eight inches deep along each side. All materials found in excavations whether in road bed, cuttings, ditches, water channels, road crossings, borrowing pits or elsewhere, must be deposited in such places as the engineer may direct. In cases where the road-bed excavations are insufficient to form the embaukments, the deficiency shall be supplied by widening the cutting, or from side ditches along the railway or from borrowing pits, but no materials shall be so supplied without his concurrence, and not until the cuttings are completed, without his express directions. All borrowing pits shall, if required by the engineer, be dressed to a good shape and properly drained. Where material to make embankments istaken from side ditches, a berm of at least five feet on one side, and twenty feet on the opposite side from the bottom of slope of embaukment, shall remain untcuched. The side ditches shall be excavated with the declivities for carrying off the water and with sides properly sloped, of not less than a foot and a half horizontal to one foot vertical of the depth. All stumps, roots and stones which would obstruct the free flow of the water must be removed therefrom. Ditches leading from the various culverts will be excavated to the side ditches, to admit the water to freely pass from one side of the railway to the other.
- 18. Where the excavation in a cutting exceeds what may be required to make the embankments of the specified width, the Engineer may direct that the embankments be increased in width with the surplus material; when this is done to his satisfaction, the remainder, if any, may be wasted; but in every case where either borrowing or wasting is resorted to, the material must be taken and deposited as he may regulate and direct. Where the material in cuttings is of gravel fitted for ballasting, the engineer may direct such portion of the side slopes to remain unfinished, as he may think proper, in order to reserve it for ballasting the road when the permanent track is laid. In such cases the material required for making the adjacent embankment may be taken from side ditches or borrowing pits. When such occurs, however, the road-bed for the track will be graded for its reception in the usual manner.
- 19. In cases where pitching or rip rapping will be required for the protection of embankments contiguous to streams, all stones suitable for this work found in excavations may be removed and deposited in some convenient place, until required; and all good building stone which may be found in rock excavations may, with the approval of the engineer, be preserved and used in masonry.
- 20. Rip-rap work, whenever required and ordered for the protection of slopes of embankments, must be well and carefully performed, in such manner and of such thickness as may be directed.
- 21. Roads constructed to and from any point on the line of railway, for the convenience of the Contractors, for the conveyance of material or otherwise, must be at their own risk, cost, and charges.

- 22. Whenever the line is intersected by public or private roads, the Contractors must keep open, at their own cost, convenient passing places, and they shall be held responsible for keeping all crossings during the progress of the work, in such condition as will enable the public to use them with perfect safely, and such as will give rise to no just ground of complaint. Contractors will be held liable for any damages resulting from negligence on their part, or that of their men.
- 23. Where slips occur in cuttings, after they are properly formed, the material must be immediately removed by the Contractors, the slopes reformed, and such precaution adopted as the engineer may deem necessary, the whole work being done at the expense of the Contractors.
- 24. In forming embankments great care must be taken to place against the backs of all walls exposed to the action of the frost, three feet in thickness or any greater thickness that the engineer may direct, of rip-rap backing, consisting of small stones blinded with spalls or coarse gravel, to prevent the retention of moisture, and the action of frost thereon—and in forming embankments between wing walls, against abutments of bridges, viaducts or culverts, and over arches, the earth filling must be carefully packed or punned in thin layers, and a proper quantity of material must be carefully placed equally against each side of, and over all bridges, culverts, or other work, before the embankment approaches it, and in forming embankments, the greatest care must be observed, and every precaution must be taken, to load the masonry of structures evenly.
- 25. In the event of the earth excavation being proceeded with in winter, no snow or ice must be placed in embankments, or allowed to be carried up in them, and all frozen earth must be excluded from the heart of the embankments.
- 26. The Contractors shall, at their own cost, before the work is finally accepted, finish up cuttings and embankments, dress and drain borrowing pits when required, dress slopes to the required angles, repair all damages by frost or other causes, and complete everything connected with the grading of the road bed bridging, &c., in a creditable and workmanlike manner, in accordance with the directions, and to the satisfaction of the engineer.

#### FOUNDATIONS.

- 27. Foundation pits must be sunk to such depths as the engineer may deem proper for the safety and permanency of the structure to be creeted; they will in all cases be sunk to such depths as will prevent the masonry being acted on by the frost. The material therefrom will be deposited in embankment, unless the Engineer direct otherwise: whenever timber or other artificial foundations may be found expedient, the pits will be made of sufficient dimensions to admit them without difficulty. Where rock foundations exist, for the abutments and piers of bridges, and beam culverts, the rocky bed will be properly excavated and levelled off for the reception of the masonry, as the Engineer may direct.
- 28. No masoury shall be commenced in any foundation pits, before they have been inspected and approved by the Engineer, and they must be kept free from water, by suitable cofferdams during the progress of the work, until the masoury is brought above the level of the surface.
- 29. Foundations timbers, when required, will be of such dimensions, and of such kinds as the Engineer may direct. The timber employed will be tamarack, hemlock, black space or pine, in planks from three to six inches, or timber

flatted on two sides only, and ranging from six inches to twelve inches thick. The faces of the flattened timber will at least measure as much as its thickness, and the bark will be removed from the sides not flattened.

- 30. All spikes, bolts, straps, or other iron work found necessary to be used in timber foundations, or in the wooden superstructure of beam culve is or short span bridges, must be of the best quality of iron usually employed for similar purposes.
- 31. Whenever the Engineer may direct piling to be done the Umber shall be in every respect sound, and of such description as he may approve; where he thinks it necessary, trial piles shall first be driven.
- 32. The piles shall be carefully and truly pointed, shod and hooped with iron as may be directed, the r shall be driven to any depth the Engineer may deem expedient, and the weight of the ram, as well as the fall, shall be such as he may consider necessary. The greatest care must be taken to drive the piles plumb, or battered in such positions and distances apart as he may direct. A pile that may be damaged or too short, or out of line when driven, shall be taken up and replaced by another; the heads of piles must not be injured in driving.
- 33. Whenever concrete is employed, it will be composed of hydraulic lime, clean snarp sand, and good gravel of approved quantity and proportion. The lime will be the same as in mortar, and in making the concrete, a sufficient quantity will be used with the gravel to find up every intersice, and render the mass when set, perfectly sold and compact.

#### MASONRY.

- 34. All the masonry must be of a substantial and permanent character, made of durable and suitable materials, and in every respect equal to the less description of masonry in railway works.
- 35. The masonry shall not be started at any point before the foundation has been properly prepared; nor until it has been examined and approved of by the engineer, nor until the Contractor has provided a sufficient quantity of proper materials and plant to enable the work to be proceeded with regularly and systematically.
- 36. Hydraulic lime mortar will be used unless otherwise directed, in building all masonry, from the foundations up to a line two feet above the ordinary lever of the stream, it will also be used in turning arches, in laying girder beds, copings, covering of wells generally, and in lipping and in pointing. The hydraulic lime or concrete must be fresh ground, of the best brand, and it must be delivered on the ground and kept till used in good order. Before being used, satisfactory proof must be afforded to the engineer of its hydraulic properties, as no inferior rement will be allowed.
- 37. Lime mortar must be made of the best common lime, and will be employed in all masonry (except dry,) where cement is not directed to be used.
- 58. Both cement and lime must be thoroughly incorporated with approved proportions of clean, large grained, sharp sand. The general proportions may be one part of lime to two parts of sand, but this may be varied according to the quality of the lime or cement. Mortar will only be made as required, and it must be prepared and used under the immediate direction and to the satisfaction of an inspector by the sentra are a men, failing which the inspector may employ other men to prepare the mortar, and any expense incurred thereby shall be borne by

the Contractor. Grout shall be formed by adding a sufficient quantity of water to well tempered and well proportioned mortar.

- 39. The stone used in all masonry on the line of railway must be of durable character, large, well proportioned and well adapted for the construction of substantial and permanent structures.
  - 40. The masonry will be classified as follows:

First class masonr			rtn cement
"	**	٠. `	" common line
Secon	d class		a cement
	••		" common line
٠.		**	" dry

- 41. First class masonry shall be in regular courses of large, well shaped stone, laid in mortar on their natural beds; the beds and vertical joints will be hammer-dressed, so as to form quarter-inch joints. The vertical joints will be dressed back square nine inches; the beds will be dressed perfectly parallel throughout. The work will be left with the "quarry face." except the outside arrises, ice-breakers, string and coping, which will be chisel-dress; d.
- 42. The courses of first class masoary will not be less than twelve inches, and they will be arranged in preparing the plans to suit the nature of the quarries. Courses may range to twenty four in hes, and the thinnest courses invariably be placed towards the top of the work.
- 43. Headers will be built in every course not farther than six feet apart: they will have a length in line of walt of not less than twenty four inches, and they must run back at least two and a half times their height, unless where the wall will not allow this proportion, in which case they will pass through from front to back. Stretchers will have a minimum length in line of wall of thirty inches, and their breadth of tied will at least be one and a halftimes their height. The vertical joints in each course must be arranged so as to overlap those in the course below ten inches at least.
- 44. The quoins of abutment, piers, &c., shall be of the best and largest stone, and have chisel drafts properly tooled on the upright arris from two to six inches wide according to the size and character of the structure.
- 45. Coping-stones, string courses and cut-waters shall be neatly dressed, in accordance with the plans and directions to be furnished during the progress of the work.
- 46. The bed-stones for receiving the superstructure shall be of the best descript ion of sound stone, free from drys or flaws of any kind; they must be not less than two lve inches in depth for the small bridges, and eight feet superficial area on the fiel. The larger bridges will require bed-stones of proportionately greater weight; these stones shall be solidly and carefully placed in position, so that the bridge will sit fairly on the middle of the stones.
- 47. The backing will consist of flat bedded stone, well shaped, having an area of bed equal to four superficial feet or more. Except in high piers or abutments, two thicknesses of backing stone, but not more, will be allowed in each course, and their joints must not exceed that of the face work. In special cases, where deemed necessary by the Engineer to ensure stability, the backing shall be in one thickness: the beds must, if necessary, be scabbled off, so as to give a solid

bearing. No pinning will be allowed. Between the backing and face stones there must be a good square joint not exceeding one inche in width, and the face-stones will be scabbled off to allow this. In walls over three feet in thickness, headers will be built in front and back walls alternately, and great care must be taken in the arrangement of the joints, so as to give perfect bond.

- 48. Every stone must be set in a full bed of mortar, and beaten solid; the vertical joints must be flushed up solid, and every course must be perfectly level and thoroughly grouted.
- 49. Second class masonry shall be built of good, sound, large, flat bedded stones laid in horizontal beds. It may be known as random work, or broken course rubble. The stones employed in this class of masonry will generally be not less in area of bed than three superficial feet, nor less in thickness than eight inches, and they must be hammer-dressed, so as to give good beds with half-inch joints. In small structures, and in cases where stones of good size and thickness cannot be had, they may, if in other respects suitable, be admitted as thin as five inches. All stones must be laid on their natural beds.
- 50. Headers must be built in the wall from front and back, alternately, at least one in every five feet in line of wall, and frequently in the rise of wall. In the smaller structures, headers shall not be less than twenty four inches in length, and the minimum bed allowed for stretchers shall be twelve inches. In the larger structures all stones must be heavier in proper proportion. Every attention must be paid to produce a perfect bond, and to give the whole a strong, neat, and work manlike finish.
- 51. Wing walls will generally be furnished with steps, formed of sound durable stone, and not less than from ten to twelve inches thick, and six feet superficial area. Other walls will be covered with coping of a similar thickness, and of seven feet or upwards superficial area. These coverings will be neatly dressed, when required and as may be directed. The walls of the box culverts will be furnished with stones the full thickness of the wall, and the covers will be from ten to fifteen inches thick, according to the span; they must have a bearing of at least twelve inches in each wall and they must be fitted sufficiently close together to prevent earth falling through.
- 52. In second class masonry, except when dry work is intended, will be laid in full mortar, all joints flushed solid, and each course regularity and thoroughly grouted.
- 53. In all walls built in common lime, the exposed faces will have a four inch lipping of cement.
- 54. A distinction will be made between spans of twelve feet and upwards, and those of ten feet and under. The former will be of first-class masonry, and the latter, including box culverts, of second-class masonry. Centering, cofferdams, pumping and scaffolds of all kinds will be provided by the Contractors.
- 55. All masonry must be neatly and skilfully pointed, but if done out of season, or if from any other cause it may require re-pointing before the expiration of the contract, the Contractors must make good and complete the same at their own cost. Work left unfinished in the autumn must be properly protected during the winter, at their own risk and cost.

#### MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

56. After the masonry of a structure has been completed for a period of four

or five weeks, the formation of the embankment around it may be proceeded with. The earth must be carefully punned in thin layers around the walls, and in this manner the filling must be carried up simultaneously on both sides. The Contractors must be extremely careful in forming the embankments around culverts and bridges, as they will be held liable for any damages to the structures that may arise. The punning must be carefully attended to, and the whole filling must invariably be done in uniform courses from the bottom to the top of the embankment, without loading one side of the masonry more than the other.

- 57. The bottoms of beam culverts will be paved with stones set on edge to a moderately even face, packed solid, and the interstices filled with grout of hydraulic cement. The paving to be from 12 to 16 inches deep. In box culverts flat flags may be used for the bottom, with the side walls resting on their upper faces.
- 58. In places indicated by the engineer, wood culverts may be used, on flatted cedar timber, according to plans to be furnished.

### BRIDGE SUPERSTUCTURE.

All bridge and beam culverts of twenty feet span and under, will have timber superstructure of such form as may be directed, according to plans to be given and prepared, ready for the reception of the permanent way. The material to be of the best pine timber, free from shakes, knots or other imperfections. The iron in bolts, straps, &c., to be of the usual quality of iron for such purposes.

The bridges with spans extending twenty feet may be described as fellows:

1st Branch of Ottawa, or River des Prairies	-length of superstructure	feet about 950
2nd " river Mile Isles,	rongen or maporar accers	800
3rd River Aux Chiens	<b></b>	100
4th River Rouge, 2 crossings		200
5th North River	• "	400
6th Calumet	٠.	100
7th Rouge		200
8th Salmon	"	100
9th Nation	44	250
10th Blanche		100
11th Au Lievre	"	300
12th Blanche	ti	100
13th Gatineau	"	600
		400

The superstruction of the bridges to span the foregoing rivers will be designed on the Howe Truss principle, of such spans and dimensions as may be decided by the engineer, but ranging from 100 feet to 200 feet spans, with the usual laminated arches introduced in connection with the Truss, where spans are used from 150 feet and upwards. As a rule the superstructure of the bridges must be of sufficient strength to sustain a load of one ton to each foot lineal of the span, in addition to its own weight, giving a tensile strain on the lower chords not exceeding 800 pounds per square inch, and 10,000 pounds per square inch of sectional area of the iron rods.

If an improved system of superstructure be introduced, with the top and bottom chords of wrought iron, or its bottom cord of steel or iron wire, and vertical diagonal braces of wood, the chords must possess sufficient sectional area to sus-

tain the weight of the superstructure and a moving load of one ton to each lineal foot of span, giving a tensile strain on the lower chord of not more than 10,000 lbs. to the square inch, and a compression strain on the top chords not exceeding 8,000 lbs. to the square inch.

The timber composing the bridges must be of the best quality of square edged white oak and white pine, perfectly sound and free from sap, shakes, loose or black knots, or any other symptom of decay, and sawed or hewed in a workmanlike manner so as to form sticks when hewed and seasoned, precisely of the sizes given in the drawings to be furnished. The kind, length, sizes, &c., of the timber of the different structures must conform to the bills furnished by the engineer, and the whole must be formed and put together, in the most accurate and skilful manner, so as to secure the whole strength of the timber.

The iron in the bridges will be of the best refined Staffordshire iron, properly and mechanically made up. The threads of the nuts and bolts, to be cut by machinery. All dimensions of bolts, straps, prisms, &c., to conform to those shewn in the drawings to be furnished by the engineer. All joints of the timber to be put together in white lead and oil. After completion, and when the timber has had time to become thoroughly seasoned, the wood work and iron work of all the bridges to receive two coasts of anti-septic and anti-corrosive paint of approved quality and color.

Detailed drawings of abutments and piers of all the bridges will be furnished by the engineer to which the Contractors will be required to conform.

In case the piers supporting the superstructure of the bridges over certain rivers are unprovided with ice-breakers, on account of want of sufficient height, suitable ice-breakers will be obtained by placing wooded cribs with sloping sides and filled with stones, in front of each pier, but at some distance above. The timber of which the cribs are composed, will be strongly dovetailed, treenailed and rag-bolted together, particularly the sheeting of the exposed sloping portions. The cribs will be filled up to the top with stones, which must be packed around the cross ties, and under the sheeting. The timber to be of cedar and pine, in sticks of 12 inches square, counterhewn on the outside and neatly finished to the satisfaction of the engineer.

In putting in coffer-dams, in building the scaffolds or in doing other work in connection with the bridges, the Contractors must not interfere with the free passage of vessels, saw logs, timber, rafts, or of water to mills or factories, and in the event of creating damage in that respect they must be responsible to the parties so injured.

On the completion of the bridges or other mechanical structures, or buildings, all cofferdams, scaffolds and rubbish must be removed by the Contractors, to the entire satisfaction of the engineer.

#### PERMANENT WAY OF SUPERSTRUCTURE.

The gauge of the road will be four feet eight and one half inches. The rails will weigh at least sixty pounds to the yard, and be fish-plated and secured to ties in the most approved and modern manner. The iron rails shall be of the best quality of English or American manufacture, and of the form and pattern that may be decided upon by the engineer. The spikes, fish-plates, bolts, &c., shall be of the first quality of Staffordshire refined iron, and of approved dimensions and form.

Should steel rails be adopted, they will weigh 56 lbs. to the yard.

The ties may be of white ash, tamarack, oak, rock elm, or other suitable sound wood—eight feet long, hewn or sawn on two paralled sides so as to give a

width of eight inches face—with a thickness of seven inches, and entirely out of winding. The ties will be laid at right angles to the line of railway, and will be bedded in the ballast flush with the final grade of the road. They will be well rammed down to a firm and continous bearing, and the tops dressed off to a level and uniform surface to receive the rails. The ties will be laid two feet apart from centre to centre, or 2,640 per mile.

When required by the engineer, the rails shall be bent to correspond with the curve of the road and all rails for tangent lines, before being laid permanently, shall be straightened and taken out of wind: side tracks are to be laid at the terminus and way-stations. These tracks will be of such length as shall be directed by the engineer, and will not exceed in the aggregate longth ten per cent of the length of the main line, to be furnished with the necessary frogs, points and crossings, switches, signal levers, wire-rope, &c., in a similar manner to those used on the Great Western Railway. The track to be laid under the guidance of the engineer or of persons appointed by him, and in strict accordance with the plans and instructions emanating from him. All condemned materials shall be removed from the track to such distance as shall be directed by the engineer, in order to prevent their being used in the work. No rails will be allowed to be laid in the permanent track that have been used by the Contractor, during construction, and injured in any respect.

### BALLASTING.

The material to be used for raising the road-bed to the final or full grade, or a ballasting the road, shall consist of coarse sand or free gravel, to be approved by the engineer before being used upon the road. When material suitable for the purpose occurs in the excavation for the road bed, or in close proximity to the road, the ballasting is to be done previously to the track being laid, for a distance each way of half a mile from the point of construction. When fitting material is not to be had as above, the track is to be laid at a sub-grade, and well packed up with clay, &c., to prevent injury to the rails, and subsequently be raised to full grade level, the material for which will be handed over the rail. In lifting the rail to full grade, care must be observed to make it conform to the levels given by the engineer, and to preserve perfect alignment. In curves, the outer rail will be elevated as directed and the ballast sloped and dressed off in a neat manner. The quantity of ballast to equal 2000 cubic yards per mile.

The rail will be at least one foot six inches above formation level and the top of the ballast ten feet in width with side slopes of one foot horizontal to one foot perpendicular.

ROLLING STOCK.

The following will be the Rolling Stock required:

6 Express Locomotive Engines,

10 Freight

12 First Class Carriages,

30 Second-Class

5 Express and Post Office Carriages,

100 Freight Box Cars,

150 Platform Cars, 5 Snow Ploughs,

10 Hand Cars.

The above engines and carriages will be the best of their respective kinds, and constructed in accordance with the detailed drawings and specifications to be furnished to the Contractors.

#### TELEGRAPH.

A telegraph line carrying a single wire will be built by the Contractors, the entire length of the line. The poles will be of cedar, with a distance apart and depth in the ground similar in all respects to the Montreal Company's line : the wire, insulators, and working apparatus for each station will be complete in every respect for working.

GENERAL CLAUSES.

All materials intended to be used in the construction of the work in the foregoing specification, must be examined and approved by the Engineer of the Company, before being used. The whole work to be done in a workmanlike manner subject to the constant supervision, inspection and acceptance of the Engineer, or of some person appointed by him for that purpose. The Engineer shall be the sole judge of the quality and quantity of the work, and his decision and admeasurement of the same shall be final and conclusive between the Railway Company and the Contractors. The term earth work shall comprise all excavations with the exception of solid rock and loose stones measuring one half of a cubic yard and upwards.

The details of the character, proportions and dimensions of the work will be represented upon the plans, sections and bills of quantities which will be from time to time furnished.

It is understood that the section of the railway at present in existence, is but an approximate one, founded on the preliminary surveys in so far as they have extended. Some twenty-five miles in length from the Avlmer end in the direction of Montreal, have not yet been levelled over, but from examination, the country presents no engineering difficulties.

When the projected line is located on the ground, the profile or section then obtained for the centre line of railway to when built, may vary somewhat from the preliminary one now exhibited; the present proposed line may also be varied in localities, either to shorten the entire distance between Aylmer and Montreal, or, for the purpose of easing the grades. Between St. Therese and Grenville, the line may be carried via St. Andrews, or via Lachute, as may be determined by the Company. In the event of the first route being selected, a section of the Carillon and Grenville Railway will be adopted, and will require to be repaired and put in good condition by the Contractors. The track will be laid with new rails, and those now in use employed for sidings on the main line.

The prices mentionned in the tender and Contract to cover the costs of executing the several items of work. Payments to be made monthly on the estimates of the Engineer as the work progresses, less ten per cent, until the total of said percentage amounts to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which will be reserved by the Company to insure the completion of the contract. The Contractor will be held responsible for the good and substantial quality of the entire work, for a period of one year after the completion and delivery to the Company.

The work to be commenced immediately after signing the Contract, and com-

pleted on and before the first day of October, 1875.

CHARLES LEGGE,

Engineer-in-Chief, M. N. C. R.

Countersigned,

· E. Lef. de Bellefeuille, Secretary, M. N. C. R.

Montreal, 15th March, 1873.

## SCHEDULE OF PRICES

Tendered for the performance of the various descriptions of Work required in the construction of the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway, Montreal to Aylmer, including a Branch Line from St. Therese to St. Jerome.

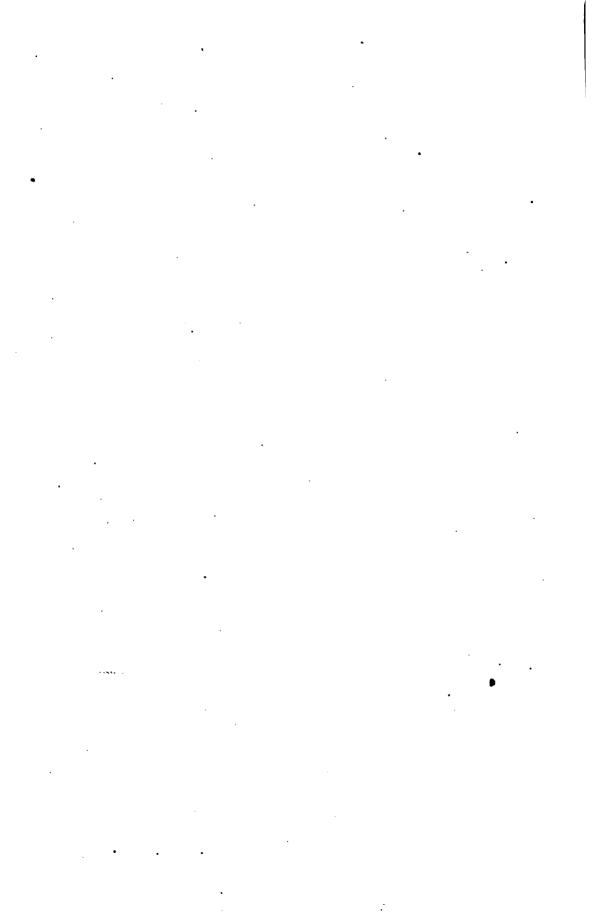
	DESCRIPTION OF WORK OR MATERIAL.	Montr Aylı Dista	ne eal to ner.
•	Land purchaseper acre	<b>\$</b> 50	cts.
2.	Engineering and Superintendance, cost of same.  Clearing, close cutting and grubbingper acre Fencingper 100 lineal feet Earth excavation, embracing all classes except solid rock and	50 10	00 00
J.	boulders of ½ cube yard and upwards, including brush foundations, &c., &c	0	30
5.	Rip Rapper cube yard   Rip Rapper cube yard	1 2	50 0 <b>0</b>
7.	Plank—Hemlock or Spruce, in work,per m feet, B. M. Plank—Pine, in workper m feet, B. M. Pine Timber, in workper cube foot	18 24 0	00 00 35
9.	Hemlock, or other Timber, in workper cube foot Piles not less than 12 inches diameter, driven and measured in workper lineal foot	0	30
12.	Timber in crib workper lineal foot Stones in crib workper cube yard	· 0 1	00 25 50
13. 14.	Cast Iron in workper lb. Wrought Iron, including spikes, bolts, straps, &c., in work, per lb.	0	10 15
15. 16	Concrete	5 15	00
17.	First class Masonry, in common limeper cube yard	12	00
19.	Second class Masonry, in common limeper cube yard Second class Masonry, in common limeper cube yard	12 10	00 00
20.	Second class Masonry, dryper cube yard Pavingper cube yard	7 6	00 00
22.	Wooden Truss Bridges, of 50 to 100 feet span, including all the iron and wood work required, with workmanship		- '
23.	complete, per lineal foot of superstructure	35	. 00
24.	per lineal foot of superstructure Wooden Truss Bridges, from 150 to 200 feet span, including all the iron and wood work required, with laminated arches, with workmanship complete,	40	00
	per lineal foot of superstructure	45	Ó0

# Schedule of Prices, &c .- Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK OR MATERIAL.	Entire Lir Montre Aylır Dista 128 m	eal to er. nce,
	\$	cts.
25. Truss Bridges, with upper and lower chords of iron, from 50 to 100 feet spanper lineal foot of superstructure	45	00
26. Truss Bridges, with upper and lower chords of iron, from 100 to 150 feet span, including laminated arches, per lineal foot of superstructure 27. Truss Bridges, with upper and lower chords of iron, from	55	00
150 to 200 feet span, including laminated arches, per lineal foot of superstructure	65	00
28. Permanent way, including iron rails, chains and spikes, fish-plates, ties, ballast, laying, &c., with all other materials, workmanship and expenses	10,000	00
&c., with all the materials, workmanship and expenses, per mile 30. Extra ballast required for Carillon and Grenville road,	12,250	00
per cube yard	0	50
31. Taking up and relaying track, including spikes, fish-plates, &c., Carillon and Grenville Roadper mile	1,500	υö
32. Extra ties for doeach	, 0	40
33. Telegraph line, including all materials and workmanship, per mile	150	00

## ROLLING STOCK

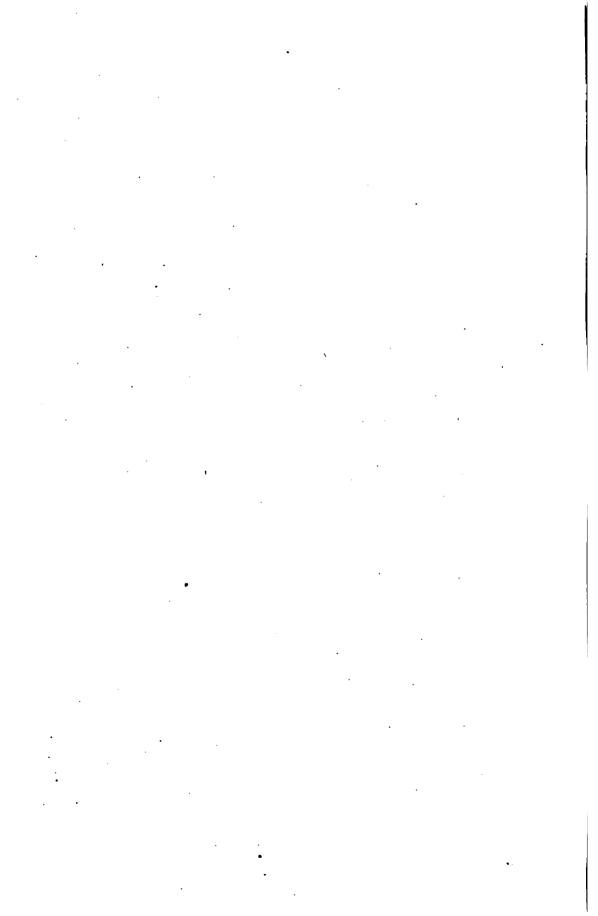
	EACH.
6 Express Locomotive Engines	<b>\$</b>
10 Freight Locomotive Engines	11,000
12 First dass Carriages	2,400 2,000
5 Express and Post Office Carriages	2,400
100 Freight Box Cars	1,000
5 Snow Ploughs	2,000
10 Hand Cars	100



# ED. CARON,

The Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec transmits to the Legislative Assembly a copy of the correspondence exchanged between the government of this Province and The Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company and the North Shore Railway Company respectively, also copies of the several deeds and contracts passed between the Government and the said Companies, in relation to the construction and completion of their several lines of Railway.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Quebec, 24th November, 1875.



A. D. 1875

(Copy.)

Office of the North Shore Railway Company, Quebec, 9th February, 1875.

The Honorable Chs. Boucher DE BOUCHERVILLE, Premier of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,

I am requested by the Board to draw your earnest attention to the present position of the North Shore Railway Company and to the reputation which has now got abroad that the road is not to be a first class Railway. This is no doubt mainly due to the circumstance, which has never been concealed by us, that the bridges are to be constructed of wood and the rails of ordinary railroad iron. It is therefore very desirable that immediate steps should be taken by your Government to remedy and overcome, if possible, reports which are so injurious generally to the construction of the road, by placing the Company, by loan or otherwise, in a position to furnish the Railway with iron bridges and steel rails. Such assistance would enable us to obtain a better price for our railroad Bonds, and consequently an improved quality of work from our contractor, and so place the whole entreprise upon an equally good feeting with the Northern Colonies in the property of the p whole entreprise upon an equally good footing with the Northern Colonization Road and the Government Railways between Quebec and Lake Huron.

We have ascertained from our Chief Engineer that an appropriation of \$500-, 000; -\$250,000 in 1875 and \$250,000 in 1876, would meet these difficulties.

> I have the honor to be, Sir, Most respectfully yours

(Signed),

W. RHODES, President.

(Copy.)

N. S. R. Office of the Engineer in Chief, Quebec, 9th February, 1875.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your inquiry as to the probable cost of substituting Iron for Wooden Bridges, and Steel for Iron rails upon this Road, I would state that, from the best information in my possession, the increased cost will be about \$500,000.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed,)

S. SEYMOUR, Chief Engineer.

To Col. W. Rhodes. Prest. N. S. R. C.

> True copy, (Signed.)

A. H. VERRET, Secretary N. S. R. C.

(Copy.)

Office of the North Shore Railway Company.

Quebec, 11th August, 1875.

To the Honorable

Chs. Boucher de Boucherville, Prime Minister, Province of Quebec.

Sir,

I have been instructed to transmit you the enclosed copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the North Shore Railway Company at their meeting held this morning.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

(Signed), A. H. VERRET, Secretary.

(Copy.)

Office of the North Shore Railway.

Quebec, 11th August, 1875.

At a meeting of the Directors of the North Shore Railway Company, held this 11th day of August 1875, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the present position of the money market in Canada, and the strong, though unfounded, opposition manifested in certain quarters, in England, to the investment of money in Canada Railway securities preventing the sale of the bonds of this Railway Company, require that the Government of the Province of Quebec should be informed of the position in which the Company find themselves situated. The Company declare they are unable to construct the Road under existing arrangements, and they desire to urge upon the Government the imperative necessity, under the circumstances, of prompt government action. The Company are therefore ready to allow the Government to deal with the question in any way they may, in the public interests, think proper, making such arrangements with the Contractor as may be found necessary.

Certified,

(Signed,) A. H. VERRET,

Secretary.

(Copy.)

## City Hall.

Quebec, 25th August, 1875.

At a special meeting of the Council of the city of Quebec, held on the 20th instant, it was.

Resolved, That this Corporation, by its subscription of a million dollars to the capital stock of the North Shore Railway Company has given indisputable evidence of the deep interest it has taken in the construction of the North Shore Railway;—that in view of the said Company having declared its inability to continue the construction of the said road under existing arrangements, no further payments be made to it by this Corporation, but in lieu thereof the Provincial Government be respectfully informed that should they take steps to ensure the early completion of said road, this Council will pay to them the balance unpaid of its subscription to the stock of said Company as provided by law, on the express condition, however, that in no case shall this Corporation be called for the payment of interest on the stock issued and to be issued in virtue of said subscription before the road will have been constructed throughout the whole distance between the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and placed in good working order and pursuant to the conditions of said subscription.

Certified,

(Signed.)

L. A. CANNON, City Clerk

(Copy.)

Office of the North Shore Railway.

Quebec, September 9th, 1875.

To the Honorable Chas. Boucher DE Boucherville,

Prime Minister

Province of Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you herein, by order of the Vice-President, a statement showing the most pressing debts of the Company.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. H. VERRET, Secretary,

15

Statements of amounts due by the North Shore Railway Co.

8,825 15 **\$11.3**25 14

Copy of the Report of a Committee of the Honorable Executive Council, dated 24th September, 1875, approved by the Lieutenant Governor, 24th September, 1875.

In re the North Shore Railway.

The Honorable Secretary of the Province, in a report dated 24th September instant (1875), represents: That the North Shore Railway Company has informed the Government by letter that it was under the impossibility of fully completing the railway works which it had undertaken to construct, leaving it to the Government to take what steps it may see fit to ensure the success of the undertaking.

That the actual contractor for the said railway was prepared to complete the works upon the conditions enumerated in the draft of contract annexed to the said report.

That the Corporation of Quebec was prepared to pay to the Government the balance of one million dollars subscribed by it in favour of the Company for the construction of the said road.

Considering the trouble it would give and the obstacles which would stand in the way of the Government in determining the price and value of the works already completed by the Contractor, which value should be determined according to the conditions of the contract made between the Company and the Contractor it would neither be opportune or advantageous to invite public tenders for the completion of these works.

Moreover, the Government Engineer has stated in his report that the actual conditions of the said draft of agreement would insure the construction of a first class Railway.

Therefore the Honorable Secretary recommends that the said draft of agreement annexed to his said report, between the Government and the actual contractor of the North Shore Railway, the Hon. Thos. McGreevy, be approved and that he, the Hon. Secretary, be authorized to sign the said contract in the name of the Government, to come into force after ratification by the Legislature.

The Committee concurs in the above report and submits it to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor.

To the Honorable Secretary of the Province. &c., &c., &c.

Certified,

GUSTAVE GRENIER,
Chief Clerk, Dept. of the Executive Council114

Office of the Secretary, Quebec, 7th October, 1875.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that in conformity with the resolutions adopted by the North Shore Railway Company, the Government has entered with the Hon. Thos. McGreevy into a provisional contract for the completing of the said road; in this contract the rights of your Company are protected.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,

C B. DE BOUCHERVILLE, Secretary.

LIEUT. Col. R. RHODES,
President,
North Shore Railway Company.

Province of Quebec.
Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 25th October 1875.

Sir,

I have been instructed to inform you that it would be necessary that the resolution of the Board of Directors of the North Shore Railway Company, dated 11th August last, should be ratified by the shareholders of that Company.

You are therefore requested to be good enough to call a meeting of the share-holders and submit the said resolution to their approval.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

> Ph. J. Jolicoeur, Assistant-Secretary:

WM. Rhodes, Esq.,
President,
North Shore Railway Company,
Ouebec.

North Shore Railway Company's Office.

Quebec, 26th October 1875.

Pii. J. Jolicogur, Esq., \*
Assistant Provincial Secretary,
Quebec,

SIR.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's . . . .

١.

date addressed to the President of the Company and to inform you that I have received instructions to take steps to call a special meeting of the shareholders and bondholders, as required by your letter, in order to obtain from them the ratification of the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors at its sitting of the 11th August last.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

> A. H. Vennet, Secretary.

North Shore Railway Company's Office.

Quebec, 28th October, 1875.

To the Honorable C. Boucher de Boucherville,
Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec.

Sir,

A meeting of shareholders being about to be called at the request of the Government, with a view of taking into consideration the resolution of the Board of Directors adopted on the 11th day of August last, it will be necessary to place before that meeting as much information as possible with regard to the said resolution. I would therefore feel obliged to you if you would inform me if the expression of which you make use in your letter of the 9th instant, wherein you inform the Company that a new contract has been entered into with the Contractor wherein the intererests of the shareholders are protected is to be interpreted in the following fashion:

- 1st. Reimbursement of all sums paid on account of shares:
- 2nd. Payment of all the debts and obligations of the Company;
- 3rd. Construction of the Railway between Quebec and Montreal including the Piles Branch.

I likewise request you, to inform me if the Government will be responsible towards the shareholders for the payment of the above mentioned items, as it is evident that they are not in a position to compel the contractor to reimburse them.

I have the honor to le,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W: RHODES, President. Secretary's Office.

.Quebec, 29th October, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor, by order of the Honorable Provincial Secretary, to-acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to inform you that in virtue of the contract alluded to in your letter, it is provided. 1st. For the reimbursement of all monies paid on account of shares; 2nd. For the payment of all debts and obligations of the Company; 3rd. For the construction of the road between Quebec and Montreal, including the Piles Branch.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

WM. RHODES, Esq.,

Your obedient servent,

President, North Shore Railway Company, Ph. J. Jolicoeur, Assistant Secretary.

North Shore Railway Company's Office. Quebec, 22nd November, 1875.

The Honorable C. Boucher de Boucherville, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit you the enclosed copy of the resolution which has been unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the North Shore Railway Company held this morning.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

> A. H. Verret, Secretary.

North Shore Railway Company's Office, Quebec, November 22nd, 1875.

At a special meeting of the North Shore Railway Company, held this twenty second day of November instant, the following resolution was adopted; Whereas the Board of Directors of this Company has, at a meeting held on the 12th of August last, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the present state of the money market in Canada and in consequence of the strong though unfounded opposition manifested in certain quarters in England to the investing of money in Canadian Railroad of securities, preventing the sale of the Bonds of this Railway Company, necessitates that the Government of the Province of Quebec should be informed of the position in which the Company is situated. The Company declares that it is incapable of building the road according to existing arrangements and is desirous of pressingly soliciting

the imperative necessity of prompt action on the part of the Government under the circonstances. The Company is consequently prepared to allow the Government to settle the question in what ever way it shall seet fit in the public interest, by making with the contractor such arrangements as shall be deemed necessary.

And whereas it is urgent that such resolution be ratified by the shareholders of this Company, that it be in consequence;

Resolved, That this meeting of ratifies the said resolution adopted by the Directors of this Company at its sitting of the North Shore Railway Company the 12th August last and upon the conditions contained in the letter just read, dated 29th October last, written by order of the Provincial Secretary.

(Certified,)

A. H. VERRET, Secretary,

The Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company.

Montreal, 15th June, 1875.

Hon. C. B. de Boucherville,

Premier, Quebec.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Vice President, respectfully to apply to the Government for a further advance of (\$100,000) one hundred thousand dollars on account of the subsidy, and in support, I beg to state that if this amount is given, the Contractors will undertake to lay the rails and open the Railway to St. Jerome within six or seven weeks. The bridges, on the two first rivers will be all completed before one month at the latest, four locomotives are now ready to come and according to our Contractors, there is no impossibility to do what I have hereabove stated.

With half of this amount they could lay the rails to the first bridge, which will entitle the Company to \$50,000 from the city as a special subsidy on the first bridge alone apart of the estimate for the work, done on the line, which would amount to a further sum of nearly \$50,000.

I beg also to refer the Government to the May estimate which shows work, done to the amount of over \$36,000.00.

If the Government is pleased to consent to our present demand no stoppage will take place in the works, and this no doubt, is most desirable in the actual circumstances of the Country.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir, Your obedient servant,

> Ed. Lef. de Bellefeuille, Secretary.

The Montreal, Ottawa, and Western Railway Company.

Memorandum submitted by the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company to the Honorable the Government of the Province of Quebec.

Assuming that a sufficient delay will be granted to the Company by the Government of Quebec and the city of Montreal in order to allow the Company to draw from them the balance bill unpaid on the subsidy of 1874, and the Million By-Law, and that the private stockholders should pay on calls the amount of their shares after their stock shall have been placed on the rank it held when the first subscriptions were made; it has been estimated that an amount of about two millions of dollars cash would be necessary and sufficient to complete the works of this railway from Montreal to Aylmer with the branch line to St. Jerome, including steel rails on the main line and iron bridges, and to pay for such balances as may be due for works done previously.

It is proposed that this sum of two millions of dollars be raised in the following manner:

The issue of the first mortgage debentures of the Company would be restricted to \$2,000,000, bearing interest at five per cent, payable in twenty years and to be guaranteed by the Government.

These Bonds could in all probability be disposed of at par or very nearly so. They would involve no payment of money on the part of the Government, but only a guarantee of interest which could not exceed one hundred thousand dollars a year. There is no reason to doubt that a very short time after the road is opened the net revenue thereof would be sufficient to pay this interest and after that date the obligation of the Government would be merely nominal.

As a security to the Government for this guarantee the Company would either transfer to them the 680,000 acres of land in block A which still remain to the Company, or give to the Government a first mortgage for the same.

Further, to meet any possible default on the part of the Company in the payment of the interest, the Company would be willing to grant such further security on the road itself as the Government might desire.

The Company could then cancel the present contract and issue advertisements calling for new ones, which no doubt could be obtained on much more favorable terms than the present one. The reduction in the prices of iron, wages and materials of all kinds would amount to a very considerable sum; with regard to work that has already been done, an arrangement might be made for the payment to the contractors on equitable terms for such bond fide balance as may yet be due to them.

If the Government agree to these proposals, the Company will consent to their appointing an officer in whom they would have confidence to superintend the works as they proceed in the future and to see that all the monies expended are applied to the construction of the Railway.

Moreover a transfer has been made by Messrs. Duncan McDonald and Co., to the Banque Jacques-Cartier of a certain amount of Bonds claimed by them from

the Company, and the Company is willing to give to the Bank such amount of money as this transfer may warrant, if on a final settlement, it be proved that such amount is due to the Contractor

(Signed,)

HUGH ALLAN, President.

Quebec, 19th August, 1875.

The Montreal Ottawa and Western Railway Company. Quebec, 26th August, 1875.

Hon. C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE, Provincial Secretary, Quebec.

Sir,

I am directed to state that the letter of the Secretary of the Province of Quebec under date the 24th August instant addressed to Sir Hugh Allan, the President of this Company, has been laid before the Board, and duly considered, and to convey to you the following resolutions of the Board, passed this day, as being the expression of the views of the Board upon that letter.

Resolved: 10 That considering the difficulties which have been met with in the negociation of the Company's Bonds, this Board cannot but admit its inability to proceed with the construction of the Railway under existing arrangements.

20 That this Board receives with pleasure the information that the Government is prepared to devise such means as will ensure at as early a period as possible the completion of this important work : and that this Company is prepared to do all in its power to induce the city of Montreal to pay the balance of its subcription, as mentioned in the letter in question, and also to carry out in every respect the means which shall be determined upon by the Government in the public interest for the prosecution of the construction of the Railway.

30 That in view of the fact that the Company is now a Dominion Corporation, under the regime of the Dominion Railway Act and that the termination of its organization would entail the loss of the Municipal and other subscriptions of the Company, the destruction of the rights of the creditors of the Company, the annulling of the numerous acquisitions of real estate for right of way and other purposes; the stoppage of all operations till new legislation can be obtained from the Dominion Parliament; and many other difficulties which would necessarily be caused by such termination; this Company assumes that the Government desires the organization of the Company to continue under its presents charter, until it shall be changed by Legislative enactment.

> I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

E. LEF. DE BELLEFEUILLE,

Secretary's Office.

Quebec, 24th August 1875.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, in reply to the memorandum submitted by the Montreal Ottawa and Western Railway Company the 19th instant, to say:

That having taken said memorandum into consideration, the Government of Quebec having due regard to the best interest of the Province, cannot consent to the suggestions contained therein.

In case the Company the advise the Government of Quebec of its utter inability to carry on the railway to completion and the relinquishment of the undertaking, the Government of Quebec, provided the City of Montreal will pay the balance of its subscription towards the enterprise, will endeavour to devise such means as will ensure at as early a period as possible the completion of so important a work as said Railway undoubtly is for the Province; especially when taken in connection with the North Shore Railway connecting at Montreal, and with the Western Extension from Aylmer, the whole forming a line between the Tide Water at Quebec and the subsidised line to connect with the Canadian Pacific.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

> Ph. J. Jolicogun, Assistant Secretary.

SIR HUGH ALLAN,

President of the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Company,
Montreal.

Quebec, 16th September, 1875.

Sir,

I am instructed by the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 17th instant containing a copy of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Montreal, O. & W. Railway Company, relative to the completion of said Railway. I am directed to say in reply that on receipt of the resolution of said Board of Directors of the 26th August, the Government immediately communicated with the Corporation of the city of Montreal, respecting the unpaid balance of their subscription, towards the construction af the railway, in order to ascertain whether the Corporation would pay the sum and extend the delay necessary for finishing the road, if the Government should udertake its completion. That considerable progress has been made, and it is hoped that the propositions discussed to-day between the Government and a deputation from the City Council of Montreal will be acceptable to all parties concerned and

insure the payment from the city, of the balance of their subscription and the necessary delay for the completion of the road.

MacDonald one of the former Contractors for the completing and equipping the railway, including steel rails and iron bridge for the main line, on terms satisfactory to the Government and Contractor, which it is believed are more advantageous for the public interest, than the arrangement heretofore made by the Company. The Government cannot accept the plan suggested by the Board of Directors for the completion of the Road by the purchase of the Bonds of the Company, which would involve the enterprise in more complications and difficulties, than for the Government to assume directly the charge of the Railway and its completion as a

nment is prepared to undertake the construction of the as possible, in case the Company, relinquish their ng out such measures, as the Government may find it e the accomplishment of a work destined to prove of y to the City of Montreal but to the whole Province of it understands from a former communication from the in unison with the Government in the way indicated. I the way of so desirable an end, there is no doubt, but ted efforts, on the part of the citizens of Montreal and interested, those difficulties may be overcome and this

important link in our Provincial Railways successfully secured.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant

> Pн. J. Joliconur, Assistant Secretary.

E. Lef. de Bellefemille, Esquire, Secretary M. O. & W. Railway Company, Montreal.

> City Clerks Office, City Hall, Montreal, 2nd September, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the City Council, held on the 17th September instant in reference to a The Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway.»

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

CHS. GLACKMEYER. City Clerk.

Hon. C. B. de Boucherville, Premier, Quebec.

### (Copy.)

### Extract from the Minutes of Council.

## Adjourned Monthly Meeting.

Friday, seventeenth September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five.

Present:—His Worship the acting Mayor, Alderman Holland, Alderman McGauvran, Nelson, Desmarteau, Chapleau, Thomas, Wilson, Stephens, Hood, Mullin, Loranger, McCord, Crevier, McCambridge, Grenier, Brunet, Duhamel, Childs, Foster, McLaren and Roy.

Submitted and read the following report from the special committee, appointed to consider the conditions upon which the balance of the million dollars grant to the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway, is to be paid to the Government

Respectfully report:—That they met on the 14th instant and as directed by the Council took into consideration the subject referred to them and after mature deliberation, your Committee adopted the conditions which in their opinion, should be proposed to the Government and which will be found enumerated in the accompanying statement.

That at the same meeting Alderman Nelson, the Chairman, and Aldermen Stephens and Loranger were appointed a deputation to proceed to Quebec, with the said conditions and to confer thereon with the members of the Government.

That the deputation left on Wednesday evening, and on the day following held an interview with the Government at which the conditions aforesaid were fully discussed, and as the result of the conference, your committee now submit the accompanying statement embodying the conditions as submitted to and answered by the Government, and your Committee recommend that, with the exception of the answer to the eleventh condition, which your Committee believe, should read so as that the delay within which the road is to be completed, shall not be later than the first October, 1877, the said conditions as amended by the Government, be approved of and sanctioned by the Council.

With regard to the first questions as to whether the City Council shall or shall not be represented on the Board of Direction, your Committee suggest than rather than lose its preferential rank as to dividends, the City do waive its rights to be represented on the Board of Direction.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.

(Signed),

A. A. Nelson.
Geo. W. Stephens.
L. O. Loranger.
Thomas Wilson.
Geo. Childs.
J. Grenier.

J. W. McGauvran.

Committee Room, City Hall, Montreal, 17th September, 1875.

Mem.—The statement referred to in the foregoing report is the same as that transmitted by the Government and which embodies the conditions as submitted to and answered by Government.

The Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company.
Montreal, 11th September, 1875.

Hon. C. B. DE BOUGHERVILLE,
Premier, &c.,
Quebec.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of this Company to forward to the Honorable the Government of the Province of Quebec a copy of the following Resolution which was adopted at a meeting held this day.

Resolved: « Inasmuch as the intimation given to this Company by the Government of the Province of Quebec, by a letter from the Secretary dated at Quebec, the 24th day of August last, led this Company to believe that some steps would be taken by the Government to proceed with the work, and inasmuch as this Company on the 26th day of August last, passed resolutions in conformity with that intimation and expressed its willingness to act according to the wishes of the Government but pointed out certain difficulties to be overcome, in carrying out what were reported to be the intentions of the Government. And inasmuch as this Company has received no communication whatever from the Government, in respect of those resolutions and is not aware whether the Government intends to avail itself of the offers of the Company as contained in the said resolution, or to proceed further in the matter, or to take any steps whatever in connection with the prosecution of the Raijway or in fact, whether or not the Government regards the responsibility of further action as resting upon the Government or upon the Company; that the Secretary be directed respectfully to state to the Government.

"That the work of the Gatineau bridge can only be performed during low water, viz: during the present period of the year, and that unless it be now proceeded with to a sufficient extent so render it independent of the height of the water, no progress can hereafter be made with it till the corresponding portion of next year.

"That the present time is extremely favorable for the completion of the Railway to Saint Jerome and of at least a portion of the main line to Grenville, and that it is much to be lamented that such work could not be gone on with this autumn, in order to facilitate the completion of the entire line in the autumn of 1876.

That the state of uncertainty in which the Company is placed by the absence of any intimation of the views or intentions of the Government, in respect of the said resolutions paralyzes the exertions of the Company and renders it impossible for them to take any step whatever in furtherance of the enterprise; and that the Company regret that they are thereby rendered unable either to be of use to the Government, in prosecuting the enterprise as a public work, and in conveying to the Government, the information which they possess, or of endeavouring to interest other capitalists in the construction of the Railway.

That this Company will therefore be gratified by receiving from the Governof Quebec any information that will relieve them from the uncertain and unsatisfactory condition, in which they find themselves, and which the Government may be pleased to communicate to them. That if the Government of Quebec would permit this Company to suggest a mode by which the difficulties attendant upon the assumption of the road by the Government would be avoided, while at the same time the expenditure of the money would be placed under the supervision of the Government and the construction of the Railway insured to its satisfaction, they would respectfully submit the following plan as one wnich they believe could without be at once carried out.

That the issue of first mortgage bonds by the Company should be restricted to two millions and a quarter or at the utmost two millions and a half. That the Government of Quebec should cash and hold two millions of the Bonds as a means of completing the road, and that the remainder of the bonds should be reserved for terminal works at Montreal or in aid of the bridge across the Ottawa river or for any other emergency but not to be issued except under the express authority of the Government of Quebec.

That the Government introduce such legislation into the Parliament of Quebec as will extend the effect of the municipal By-laws, endeavoring in that behalf to act with an amicable understanding with the municipalities; replace the subscribed stock of the private shareholders in its original rank; and effect such other amendments as may be within the jurisdiction of the Quebec Parliament.

That in the event of arrangements satisfactory to the Company and to the Government being made with the present contractors they shall have the preference, in Contract; but that otherwise, a firm of contractors should be found to undertake the work, whose position and means would be unexceptionable, and that such Contractors and the terms of the Contract with them should be submitted for approval to the Government of Quebec.

That it should be a condition of such Contract that the road should be completed to Saint Jerome this autumn, and that as much more of the work should be done towards Grenville at the Gatineau, and at other necessary points, as would amount to one half than more the contributions that may be obtained from the Government, the shareholders and the municipalities.

That the name of the Engineer to be placed in charge of the works shall be submitted to the Government, approved of by it, before he is appointed.

That if the Government think proper to appoint any Superintendent of Works, he will be clothed by the Board with such authority as the Government may direct, and will be paid by the Company.

That if the Government will make an advance upon the two millions of bonds to enable payment to be made to the Jacques Cartier Bank the amount so advanced will be immediately paid over to the Jacques-Cartier Bank, and the whole amount of bonds to be issued, will be placed in the hands of the Government as security for its repayment.

The Company will make such other arrangements with regard to the Contract, the work and the payment of the money to the contractors, as the Government may desire.

The shareholders will pay up their subscribed stock, in due course, they being replaced in their original rank.

By this means the Company respectfully submit, that the following results will be attained.

The construction of the road will be assured by the autumn of 1876, to the satisfaction of the Government and of the Country.

The aid received from the Government, the municipalities and the shareholders will be expended under the control of the Government so that it may be assured of the application of every dollar that is received.

The advances on the Company's bonds will be secured by a first mortgage on the Railway, the lands, the Rolling stock and revenues of the Company, which will represent a capital of about Four millions of dollars, as the cost thereof.

The assistance asked for, will cost the Government but one hundred thousand dollars a year, for which it will have the first claim on the receipts of the Company.

Failing the payment of the interest to the Government, it will be enabled by the terms of the mortgage to take possession of the Railway, lands, and plans whereby it will immediately become proprietor of the Railway for one half its cost. But as the shareholders will have a direct interest in the Railway, that interest will be guarantee that the road will be worked to the best advantage in the endeavour to make it pay the interest, and retain it in the hands of the Company.

That the above Resolution is submitted as a suggestion to the Government to facilitate the removal of the difficulties in the building of the Railway.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

> E. Lef. de Bellefeuille, Secretary.

Extract from Minutes of Council.

Monthly Meeting.

Monday, thirteenth September, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy five.

Present:—His Worship the Mayor W. H. Hingston, Esq., Aldermen, David Taylor, McGauvran, Nelson, Rivard, Desmarteau, Chapleau, Thomas, Bastien, Wilson, McShane, Stephens, Hood, Mullin, Loranger, McCord, Crevier, McCambridge, Grenier, Duhamel, Holland, Childs, Foster, McLaren and Roy.

Submitted and read the following report from the Finance Committee, to assist in the completion of the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway.

## Report to the City of Montreal.

The Finance Committee respectfully report:—That the attention having been called to the financial difficulties recently experienced by the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company and which have caused the Company to parly suspend their works, your Committee have given the subject their most earnest consideration.

That, in view of the dispositions evinced by the Provincial Government to assume the carrying out of the said Railway, to completion, your Committee, taking into consideration the heavy outlay already expended by this Corporation towards the making of this road and the great benefit which the City is likely to derive from it, are of opinion that the Corporation should under the circumstances, give a helping hand to the Government.

They therefore recommend that, in case the Government will undertake to make and complete the said Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway, the City Council do agree to pay the balance yet owing by the Corporation on the million dollars subscribed in virtue of By-Law No. 59, and to allow such extension of time for the completion of the Road, as may be deemed just and reasonable.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted. Committee Room.

(Signed),	H. A. NELSON,
( )	THOS. WILSON,
"	F. DAVID,
"	J. GRENIER,
46	HENRY THOMAS.

City Hall, Montreal, 9th September, 1875.

Alderman Nelson moved, seconded by Alderman David,

That the said report be received and adopted.

· Alderman Stephens moved in amendment, seconded by Alderman Mullin,

That this Council is not disposed to throw any obstacles in the way of the completion of the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway; but will cheerfully aid its completion subject to new conditions and that the report be referred back to the Finance Committee to consider the following conditions submitted by Alderman Stephens or such others as may be suggested.

10 A central passenger station to be built not further east than St. Denis St.

20 The Council to be represented on the Board of Direction, until the Road is completed and in running order, and thereupon the Corporation representatives to retire permanently. The Corporation subscription of stock to retain its present preferential position.

30 The Quebec Gate Barracks property to be sold at auction and the Government to receive the cost of the same, any surplus to be put in the City Treasury.

40 The balance of the million dollars to be apportioned equally over the mileage of the road and to be paid per mile of road finished in running order and 172

stocked with cars and locomotives and paid on each mile of road completed, commencing from the City and proceeding westward to Hull. No money to be paid in general estimates covering portions of the line not completed and in running order and continuous from the City westward to Hull.

50 The City will extend the time of completion.

60 The main terminus of the North Shore Railway to be at or near the City limits East or within the same.

70 That no municipality shall have its Bonds placed in a preferential position to the Bonds of the City of Montreal.

Alderman Grenier further moved in amendment, seconded by Alderman Duhamel.

That the report now before the Council be amended by adding the following words after the word "reasonable" viz: "The whole subject to such conditions and stipulations as may be agreed upon hereafter between the Government and the Council" and that so amended, the said report be adopted.

And the question being put on the said motion in amendment of Alderman Grenier the Council divided thereon.

Yeas:—Roy, McLaren, Foster, Childs, Holland, Duhamel, Grenier, McCambridge, Crevier, McCord, Mullin, Hood, Stephens, McShane, Thomas, Jodoin, Desmarteau, Nelson, Taylor.—19.

Nays: -Loranger, Wilson, Rivard, McGauvran, David.-5.

So it was carried in the affirmative and

Resolved accordingly.

Alderman Loranger then moved, seconded by Alderman Foster.

That the following members of the Council, Alderman Nelson, David, McGauvran, Wilson, Childs, Grenier, Stephens, Duhamel and the mover and seconder, be appointed a special Committee to consider and report to the Council the conditions upon which it would be advisable for the City to pay over to the Government the balance of the million dollars subscription and that, when this Council adjourns, its stands adjourned till Friday next the seventeenth instant as three o'clock P. M., to receive such report.

Alderman Grenier moved in amendment, seconded by Alderman Wilson.

That the Finance Committee be authorised to confer with the Provincial Government with regard to the conditions and stipulations to be agreed upon in connection with the payment of the balance of the million dollars, subscribed by

this City towards the making of the said Railway with instructions to report to this Council as early a day as possible.

And the question being put on the said motion in amendment.

The Council divided thereon.

Yeas :- McLaren, Grenier, Wilson, Thomas, Chapleau, Nelson, Taylor. -7.

Nays:—Roy, Foster, Childs, Holland, Duhamel, McCambridge, Crevier, McCord, Loranger, Mullin, Hood, Stephens, McShane, Rivard, McGauvran.—15.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the main motion,

It was carried on the same division, and

Resolved accordingly.

(Certified,)

CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company.

Montreal, 24th September, 1875.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 16th instant, I have the honor to state that, by the Vice-President, in the absence of the President, I am directed to express the obligations of the Company for the explanations accorded to it in that letter, as to the intentions of the Government of Quebec, with regard to the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway, and to repeat the assurance of the readiness of this Company, to assist the Government in any way that may be requisite to enable that important enterprise to be successfully prosecuted and completed. I am further directed to request from the Government information as to the steps which the Government desire shall be taken with regard to the Charter of the Company, and the further measures referred to in your letter. And in that connection I am directed particularly to request explanations as to the mode in which, and the party to whom, the relinquishment of the Charter is desired to be made. The mode in which the Stock subscriptions of the Company, are to be disposed of, and in which its obligations are to be met, the manner in which the large amount of property now possessed by the Company is to be dealt with, and finally an indication of the wishes of the Government as to the numerous other matters which would require to be adjusted in order to complete the entire relinquishment of the enterprise by those who have conducted it up to the present moment. I am further directed to state that a meeting of the Board has been called for Tuesday, the 28th instant, which is the earliest day at which the

President, can be present, for the purpose of considering the communication which the Government may be pleased to convey to the Company on the above important matters.

I have the honor to be

Sir, Your obedient servant,

> E. Lef. de Bellefeuille, Secretary.

The Hon. C. B. de Boucherville, Premier, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Quebec, 25th September, 1875.

Sir.

I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and in reply beg to say that should the Company, in view of their expressed inability to construct the road from Montreal to Aylmer, transfer all its rights and assets to the Government, the Government will be prepared to submit in due course to the Legislature a plan providing for the construction of the road, in the public interest, from Montreal to Aylmer, and thence westward to such point as may be found advisable. The Government propose to repay to the shareholders the amount actually paid in by them respectively towards their stock subscriptions to the road, and will endeavor to arrange in such a way as to secure the completion of the road and at the same time to relieve the present Company from any liability towards the present Contractor. As to some matters of detail, referred to in your letter, the Premier and Mr. Robertson will be in Montreal, on Tuesday next, when, if desired by your Directors, these subjects can be discussed at a formal interview.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

> Ph. J. Jolicoeur, Assistant Secretary.

E. L. de Bellefeuille, Esquire, Secretary M. O. & W. Ry. Co., Montreal.

The Montreal Ottawa and Western Railway Company.
Montreal, 28th September, 1875.

Hon. C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE,
Prime Minister,
Montreal.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, received this morning and to state, that it has been laid before a meeting of the

Directors of this Company, called in anticipation of its reception, with a view of to avoid loss of time. And I have now the honor of submitting to you the views of the Board upon the subject.

The board understands that the Government now desires the transfer to it of the rights and assets of the Company, instead of a relinquishment of their charter, as suggested in your letter of the 16th instant. It perceives that such a transfer, if validly accepted, would virtually put an end to the Company, as it would then possess nothing in respect of which the charter could operate. But the board is quite prepared to recommend the shareholders to authorise such a transfer: merely desiring to know whether the Government wishes to have a formal agreement that such a transfer will be executed when the proposed legislation is obtained or to have such a transfer executed immediately. In the latter case, however, I am directed to ask for information as to how far the Government, can now legally accept it, in order that there may be no doubt of the position of the shareholders if the proposed measures should unhappily be unsuccessful.

The Board further understands from your letter that the Government will relieve the Company from any liability towards the present contractor. I am directed to say on this head, that it would, no doubt be satisfactory that some settlement with the contractor should be effected, as well on his own account as on account of those who have largely contributed towards the present forward state of the works. But except as respects those persons, the Company does not feel any uneasiness in respect of the claims of the contractor, his position under his contract preventing him from making any but an equitable claim upon the Company. At the same time, the Company would respectfully submit that if they had been themselves enabled to settle with the contractor, they would have done so, with a due regard to the claim of the Jacques-Cartier Bank, and of the sub-contractor and others who have contributed to the construction of the road. And they beg leave respectfully to express a hope, that the interests of these persons will be protected in any settlement with the contractor. In fact, transfers of a large portion of the claim of the contractor, have already been signified upon the Company.

I am further directed to state that there are other claimants upon the Company, who possess legal remedies for the enforcement of their claims and respecting which it would be necessary to ascertain the intentions of the Government. These consist of the claims for the right of way actually purchased by the Company along the line, which will amount to about \$72,000, and the claims by proprietors for their land, and land damages, in cases were the right of way has been taken possession of and the road partially constructed. The claims of these latter persons are not adjusted though some of them are now before arbitrators. They amount to a large sum, but could probably be much reduced on investigation. These persons, as the Company are advised, have legal claims upon the shareholders, in default of sufficient assets belonging to the Company. And in executing such a transfer as the Government desires, it would be necessary to make special provision to protect the shareholders against claims of this description.

In addition to the actual sums paid in upon the stock, some small sums of money have been advanced at different times by shareholders and others previous to the commencement of active operations by the Company, in aid of its incorporation, its organization, and of the expenses connected with its stock subscription; and in other necessary disbursements. The claims for these contributions have not yet been adjusted, and as the proposed measure will deprive those who have

been engaged in actively promoting the enterprise for several years, of all participation in the success to which they have contributed, it is considered but just that their actual cash outlay should be repaid to them. This is a subject to which I am directed to call the attention of the Government, and at the same time to state that the gross amount involved is not large and will not probably interpose any serious obstacle to the plan of the Government being carried out.

I am further directed to state that the Engineering staff which has been employed by the Company, is in arrear of its pay, which is a liability of the shareholders, in which they respectfully suggest they should be protected by the Government. And there is a certain balance for professional and other services, including the salaries of the officers of the Company, which of course should be provided for.

The Board considers that the details of these last mentioned matters may be undoubtedly best arranged in a personal interview, and they direct me to convey to you their acknowledgments for the proposal of a personal conference on these subjects, and to say that they have appointed a delegation composed of the President, the Vice-President, the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, and C. J. Goursol, Esq., and have authorised them to wait upon the Government at such time and place as the Government may be pleased to fix, for the purpose of discussing minor matters of detail. And they approve of the note I have had the honor of writing you to-day by order of the Vice-President, requesting an interview for that purpose.

In conclusion, I am directed to state that in this, and former letters, the Board has suggested points for the conside ation of the Government without any intention of impeding or delaying the carrying out of the purposes of the Government, to cause the important line of communication in the construction of which this Company has been assiduously labouring, to be completed. On the contrary, the Board, desire me to express its earnest desire to co-operate with the Government in any way that will tend to obtain that object. But it is impossible for the Board to ignore the fact that serious difficulties have to be encountered before the roject the Government can be successfully carried out, nor can it conceal from itself that the mode, by which the Government proposes to attain the end in view, may not meet with sufficient support from the representatives of the people. And the Board, as a representative body, is unwilting that at any time hereafter the Company should find itself in position of having disposessed itself of its assets, and destroyed its capacity for usefulness, without having attained the object for which it has been struggling and possibly without protecting its members from the heavy responsibilities they have incurred in their labors in the public interest.

Finally, I am desired to convey to the Government the assurance that the sole object of the Board in seeking to have arrangements between the Company and the Government carried out, legally and validly, is to ensure the prosperous prosecution of the Railway, and that they are prepared, as they have already stated, to take any legal step that may be desired by the Government that will further this end.

I have the honor to be.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. LEF. DE BELLEFRUILLE. Secretary.

The Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company.

Department of the Secretary Treasurer, Montreal, October 3rd, 1875.

Hon, C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE,

Premier, &c., Quebec.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that at a meeting of the individual Directors held to day, the following resolution was carried:

"That the sending of these documents be suspended until the Company has had another interview with the Honorable Mr. Robertson. »

The documents referred to in this resolution are a report and a letter from the Committee appointed to confer with the Government on the transfer of the charter and addressed to the Provincial Government.

> I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

E. LEF. DE BELLEFEUILLE, Secretary.

The Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company.

Montreal, 11th October, 1875

Hon. C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE.

Prime Minister.

Quebec.

Sir,

We have the honor to state that with a view to expedite as much as possible any steps the Government may decide upon with reference to this Railway, we caused an informal meeting of the Directors of the Company, to be called for the second of October instant, at 11 o'clock, and that we submitted to that meeting a report of our proceedings as a Committee, a copy of which we have the honor to transmit herewith.

That seven out of the eight Directors representing the individual shareholders were present at the said informal meeting, and that pending the formal action of the Company, they have instructed us to communicate to you their views as to the action of the Company upon the proposals we received from the members of the Government present at the meetings with which we were honored during their stay in Montreal; and the following are those views:

10. The Company should accept from the Government the sum of 857,149,95 188

for the preliminary expenses, advances and liabilities of the Company upon which the said amount is computed, as shewn by the schedule accompanying our report.

20. The Company should guarantee the Government against all claims for advances in aid of the preliminary operations of the Company, except those provided for the above sum; and discharge the Government from all claims by it in respect of the enterprise except those for which the Contractor is liable, or which he may make under his contract; and except the claim of Mr. Duncan Macdonald for \$7,114.00, being the amount paid in upon his stock, a portion of which, to wit: \$30,000, has since been transferred by Mr. Macdonald to G. H. Peck, Esquire.

30 In consideration of the said sum of \$57,149.95, the Company will convey to the Government all its right and assets of every kind and nature whatsoever, and will divest itself entirely of everything apportaining to it.

40 The Company will further place its organization under the control of the Government, for the prosecution of the enterprise, as the Government may direct, until the legislation which the Government may deem necessary shall be obtained.

50 With reference to the proposal of the Government that after the Company shall have thus handed over to the Government its entire assets and rights, it shall continue to be responsible for any claim which may hereafter be made upon it, we would remark, with the approval of the individual Directors, that the Company are not aware of the existence of any claims upon it, with the exception of those which we communicated to you at the interviews to which we have already referred.

That Mr. de Bellefeuille has most liberally consented to accept the amount set apart for him and to discharge the Company from any further claim.

That the Government assumed the responsibility of reducing Mr. Legge's claim to \$6,000.00 and that the Company has not the power of compelling him to acquiesce in that reduction. Nor can the Company enforce any waiver or discharge, by its employees, or by the owner of the premises it occupies, of the amounts they may legally consider due to them in consequence of any sudden termination to the Company's existence. Moreover Messrs. L. O. Loranger and W. H. Kerr have bills against the Company for professional services before the Privy Council; and the bills for printing will probably be larger than was at first expected. And further the Government must be aware that there is always a probability of claims being made in connection with any large enterprise, which if persisted in, can only be disposed off by a Court of Justice.

That as to such claims as these, the Company can recognize no principal or reason under which it could be expected to remain liable for them, after a surrender of its entire assets. The amount which it consents to accept, has been subjected to a very severe scrutiny, and could not be further reduced upon any principle of justice. And it will be immediately paid over to the parties entitled to it. The proposal of the Government therefore would compel the members of the Company to defend at their individual cost all claims that may be made, and pay out of their private means any amount which courts may adjudge to be due by the Company. And when it is considered that this penalty is proposed to be imposed upon persons who have spent a considerable portion of the last six years and much of their own private means not provided for by the sum offered by the Government in the prosecution of an enterprise so important to the Province of Quebec

134

and to the Dominion, as is this Railway, it seems scarcely possible that this part of the proposal of the Government will be insisted on.

And we are instructed most respectfully to request its reconsideration and modification according to some more equitable principle.

> We have the honour to be. Sir, Your obedient servants.

> > (Signed),

HUGH ALLAN.

President.

LOUIS BEAUBIEN,

Vice-President. J. J. C. Abbott, per E. Lef. de B. Chs. J. Coursol.

Members of Special Committee.

Quebec, 13th October, 1875.

Gentlemeu,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, together with a copy of the report of a special committee appointed by the Board of Directors of « the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company, » and other papers relating to the duties imposed on said committee.

I observe some slight difference in some of the items of expenditure in the schedule attached to the report and those submitted in Montreal, the week before last; but the amount finally agreed upon as that which the Government were willing to refund on preliminary expenses, stock payments and accounts due, &c., is the same as given in Montreal, viz: \$57,149.95, and which I understand your Company is now willing to accept in full.

I was not aware that Mr. Duncan MacDonald had transferred to George II. Peck, Esq., \$30,000 of the stock subscribed by MacDonald in the Company, no mention having been made of the same in Montreal; I trust this will not interfere with the negociations in progress.

What was stated in your communication relative to the responsibility of your Company for any claim which might be made hereafter for services rendered or accounts due previous to this date and which you consider you should be relieved from has engaged my serious attention.

There is a great force in what you say on this point; at the same time the Government was desirous to know the precise amount which the Province would be called upon to pay, so that full information might be given to the Legislature when it meets.

I notice that you say: "We would remark, with the approval of the individual Directors that the Company are not aware of the existence of any claims upon it, with the exception of those which we communicated to you at the interviews to which we have already referred.»

The Government are willing to pay the sum of \$57,149.95 in full of the accounts heretofore submitted, and will not reopen the consideration of their claims again, but will not require the Company to guarantee the Government against other legitimate claims inadvertently omitted, which may be presented if properly vouched for to the satisfaction of the Government.

It being clearly understood also that if any of said claims are urged against the Government, that you will assist, if need be, in arriving at a fair and equitable adjustment of the same.

Should the above exposition of the views of the Quebec Government be satisfactory, it will be necessary for the Company, upon resolution passed by the Board of Directors, to execute a transfer of all their rights and assets under the Charter of the Company, subject only to the approval of the Legislature.

These are the only points which seem to call for special notice or reply at my hands.

I need hardly say that the Government rely on the efforts of yourselves individually, to assist, in carrying out in good faith to a final completion the necessary legislation required to give effect to these negotiations, and also to assist, as far as you can legitimately, in carrying on to completion the construction of the Railway so necessary to the City of Montreal and the Province generally.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed.)

C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE.

Sir Hugh Allan, Montreal.

The Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company.

Montreal, 19th October, 1875.

Hon. C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE,
Prime Minister,
Quebec.

Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 13th instant.

With regard to the transfer of \$30,000 of stock by Mr. Duncan MacDonald, not having been mentioned to the members of the Government when in Montreal, we beg to say: that the transfer was not then made, as we think we informed you in our last and was not made until after the proposal of the Government had been made known to the Directors, and our report upon the interviews with the Government had been rendered. And we presume it was so made in order to avoid the effect of the condition that no payment should be made to Mr. MacDonald on

account of the stock paid for by him. And if it is in the power of the Government to enforce that condition, we presume it is also in its power to insist that the position of that Stock should not be subsequently changed.

With regard to the statement that the Government, are willing to pay the sum of \$57,149.95 cin full of the accounts heretofore submitted, and will not reopen the consideration of those claims again, we beg to say that if this is intended to imply that the Company shall assume the responsability of certain claims not included in the calculations upon which the above sum is based, we are reluctantly compelled to state that we are unable to recommend to the Company the acceptance of this condition. Upon reference to the minutes of our proceedings we perceive that the only claims submitted to the Government which were not included in the sum offered, were the following:

- to The ciaim of the proprietor of the building leased by the Company as offices, for future rent of that building.
- 20 The claim of the two clerks employed by the Company, at small salaries, for some allowance for the abrupt termination of their engagements, which were annual.
- 30 The balance of the claim of Mr. Legge for services previous to the signing of the contract, over and above, the amount of \$6,000, which the Government were willing to sanction.
- 40 The possible claim of Mr. Legge for compensation for the sudden termination of his engagement as Chief Engineer of the Company.
  - 50 The possible renewal of Mr. Murphy's claim as Managing Director.
- 60 These are all the claims submitted to the Government at interviews with its members, which are not included in the calculations upon which the sum now offered was arrived at, and we beg to state these constitute all the claims upon the Company of which we are aware except some law expenses, a statement of which had not reached us at the time of the negotiations with the Government.

We observe with gratification that the Government will not require the company to guarantee it against any other legitimate claims inadvertently omitted, when youched for to the satisfaction of the Government.

And this concession recognises the principle for which we have contended, that if the Company gives up its entire assets and rights to the Government, it should be relieved from its legitimate obligations; for the reason that it will have deprived itself of the means of paying them.

As to the rent of the offices and some small allowance to the clerks, we do not think it necessary to say more on that subject.

As to Mr. Legge's claim, the surveys of the road and other preliminary Engineering Works were certainly necessary to be done; and the Company has received the benealt of them, as the Government will do, if it assumes the Railway. It is possible that Mr. Legge may have charged more than is reasonable for these services. But if the amount set apart for him should be adjuged insufficient, on what principle should the individual members of the Company pay an 137 18

amount which would thereby be established to be legitimately due for preliminary surveys of a Government Railway.

With regard to the claim of Mr. Murphy, we beg to say that although he has held the nominal appointment of Managing Director, for which he claims salary as others have held appointments to the higher offices of the Company, there is no record upon the Books of the Company, tof the allotment to him or to them. of any salary whatever in respect of the office.

We individually; and we feel assured that in this respect we may also speak for the Company, shall have the greatest pleasure in assisting the Government, if need be, in arriving at a fair and equitable adjustment of any claims beyond the sum which the Government ultimately decides to pay; and also to assist in carrying out in good faith to completion the legislation necessary to give effect to these negotiations and to carry to completion the construction of the Railway. We conceive that unremunerated exertions for five years; and the abandonment of any claim for considerable personal expenditure in furtherance of the interest of the Railway, afford sufficient evidence of the disposition of the Company in that respect and of our willingness to carry out in good faith the assurances that have been repeatedly given by the Company to the Government on this subject. But we do not feel that in addition to the sacrifices we have already made, we can or should be called upon to dispute at our own expense, and if unsuccessful to pay out of our own ressources any claims whatever upon the great public entreprise at which we have been laboring.

With regard to the means to be taken for completing the arrangement we should propose that an agreement should be immediately drawn up with the Government for its approval.

We have the honor to be,

Sir, Your Obedient Servants,

Hugh Allan,
President.
For self and members of special Committee.

Quebec, 20th October, 1875.

Sir,

Without discussing in detail the subjects referred to in yours of the 19th instant, the Government will, as it has already intimated, relieve the Company of all legitimate obligations, and will contest all claims that are presented which do not appear to it to be of that character.

The Government accepts the suggestion that a project of transfer be drawn out and submitted for consideration, and will await its arrival with impatience, as the session is at hand.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant.

(Signed),

C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE, Secretary.

SIR HUGH ALLAN, Montreal. The Montreal Ottawa and Western Railway Company.

Montreal, 22nd October, 1875.

Hon. C. B. de Boucherville, Premier &c., &c., Quebec.

SIR.

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, stating for the first time, that the Government will relieve the Company of all legitimate obligations, and adding that it will contest all claims presented to it which do not appear of that character, and to say in reply that the Committee have great pleasure in expressing their entire satisfaction with that statement and will immediately cause the arrangement thus happily arrived at, to be laid before the Directors and Shareholders for their approval.

In the meantime we have instructed Counsel immediately to prepare the requisite transfer of its assets and rights to the Government which shall be submitted to you at the earliest moment possible.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servants.

Hugh Allan,
President.
For self and other members
of special Committee.

Quebec, 25th October, 1875.

Gentlemen.

Your favour of the 22nd instant duly received, in which you say that in my letter of the 20th instant, it was stated "for the first time that the Government would relieve the Company of all legitimate obligations, &c., &c."

It must surely have escaped your observation that, in the interviews had with you in Montreal, it was repeatedly stated that the Government was quite prepared to pay all legitimate claims on the Company, only being desirous to know what these were, but the difficulty was in allowing what might be called illegitimate claims which could not be justified to the Legislature, and which the Government refused to entertain.

However, that is a matter of little or moment at present. I only allude to it less the delay which has occurred since the meeting of your Committee with the Government, a month since, in Montreal, might be supposed to have arisen on the part of the Government not being willing to reimburse all legitimate expenditure to the Company on their relinquishing their rights in favor of the Government.

The draft of a transfer from your Company has been received and altered in some few particulars, not a very materially perhaps but as meeting the views of the law officers of the Crown a little better. In its present shape I hope it will be sanctioned by your board and the Shareholders of the Company, and thus enable

the whole scheme to be submitted for the consideration of the Legislature at an early period of the session.

I have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Signed,

C. B. DE BOUGHERVILLE.

Sir Hugh Allan and others, Montreal.

Northern Colonization Railway Company of Montreal.

Department of the Secretary Treasurer, Montreal, 22ad October, 1875.

Hon C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE, Prime Minister.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit you on behalf of the Committee charged with negotiating with your Government for the transfer of the charter of this Company, a draft of deed of transfer drawn up by our tegal, adviser and approved by the said Committee. This draft has been this day communicated to the Hon. Mr. Church, but it is now transmitted to you in order that you and your Hon. Colleagues may take cognizance thereof and make thereto such modifications as you may consider desirable before its being submitted to the Directors and shareholders of the Company.

The Board of Directors is called for Monday next, the twenty fifth instant, and it would be desirable that the said draft such as approved of by the Government, be submitted to the meeting.

If however, it should not be possible for you to return it to us by Monday, the meeting of Directors would adjourn to next day.

I have the holior to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

> E. Lef. de Bellefeuille, Secretary.

The Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company.
Montreal, 25th October, 1875.

Hon, C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE,

Prime Minister, Quebec,

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 25th instant returning the draft of deed submitted to you for the approval of the Government, and the same has been laid 100 to the Board of Directors held this day.

With regard to the alterations in the deed, suggested by the Government, the Board unanimously consent to them all, with one exception, in respect of which the suggestion of the Company will probably not meet with any objection. I refer to the statement of the reason why the Company is unable to complete the construction of the Railway. That reason is truly stated in the draft of agreement, namely that it was in consequence of the failure of the Contractors, on whom the obligation rested, to float the Bonds of the Company; but the Company has no special desire to mention this reason in that form. They would wish however to have the reason referred to, as it was in their letter of the 26th August, and suggest that the reason be thus stated «in consequence of the Bonds not being negotiated without mentioning on whom the obligation to float them rested.

The Company are gratified that this matter is now approaching an adjustment and therefore are not desirous, of entering into a controversy with the Government at this time upon any incidental point. But they cannot admit that either at the interviews with the Government or in any subsequent correspondence the reimbursement of the private expenditure of the individual shareholders has ever created the slightest obstacle to the arrangement now agreed to. The Government was informed of this expenditure; but it was never made a claim, nor was it ever even referred to in the lengthy correspondence which has followed, except in the copy of the report of Committee transmitted to you, on the 11th instant, in which it was expressly stated that the statement of these disbursements was not submitted as a claim; and that report shews that it was no longer a matter in question.

The whole difficulty has arisen from your statement as contained in Mr. de Bellefeuille's report of the 1st instant, which was shewn to you by him before presenting it to the Committee that in consideration of the sum you mentioned, the Company were to guarantee the Government, against all claims and demands whatever, on account of the Railway except the claim of the Contractors.

To this proposal, an answer was sent you on the 11th instant; in which the only objection made by the Company was the guarantee thus demanded of them: and by the language of their acceptance, it is plain that the disbursements you refer to of "illegitimate claims" formed no part of the sum to be so guaranteed. By your letter of the 20th instant, you distinctly insist that the sum to be paid should be "in full of the accounts" previously submitted to the Company. Against this decision, no claims of the class you now refer to were mentioned, nor was their exclusion objected to.

We regret that this explanation should be necessary; but it is impossible that the Company can allow themselves to be held responsible for the delay which has occurred since they received the first definite proposal from the Government on the 1st October instant.

In thus, as I believe, closing this matter, I also desire to express the regret of the Company that the Government had not adopted the principle suggested in the letter from the Secretary of the 11th ultimo. From the moment that the Government declined further to discuss the best mode of giving aid to the enterprise, the Company have done everything in their power to enable it to place its project before the Legislature, not because they believed that project to be the wisest; but because of their extreme desire to see this great enterprise completed, led them

to accept the only plan which in consequence of that decision appeared capable of being proceeded upon.

> I have the honour to be. Sir. Your obedient servant,

> > HUGH ALLAN. President.

Northern Colonization Railway of Montreal.

Department of the Secretary Treasurer. Montreal, 28th October, 1875.

Hon. C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE,

Prime Minister. Quebec.

Sir.

I must apologize for the trouble given you through the inadvertence of one of the clerks in my effice. The letter which I had written to accompany the draft of deed of transfer was placed by mistake in the same tyle as your letter which was sent you in its place. As I informed you by telegraph this afternoon, this mistake has been rectified and my letter which ought to have been posted yesterday has been forwarded to-day.

I hope no one will have had cause to suffer by this one day's delay caused by inadvertence and respectfully beg you to accept my apology therefor.

> I am, Sir, Your obedient servant.

> > E. L. DE BELLEFEUILLE,

P. S.—I beg you kindly to return me your letter.

Office of the Secretary,

Quebec, 29th October, 1875.

Sir.

I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt, by order of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, of your letters Nos. 1126 and 1127 and to inform you that the manuscrit of the projected transfer has been returned by this mail to Sir Hugh Allan.

I have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Ph. J. Jolicoeur, Assistant Secretary.

E. L. DE BEIMEFEUILLE.

M. O. W. R. C.

Montreal.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Quebec, 29th October, 1875.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 25th instant, contents noted; it is useless to continue the correspondance in so for as relates to the cause of the delay which has occurred in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion between the Government and your Company, as no results likely to be of public benefit would arise therefrom.

As to whether the original plan proposed by the Company to the Government is the best or not, need not be here considered. The Government acted as they believe in the public interest.

I have only to express my satisfaction that negotiations are now progressing satisfactorily and the Government accept the transfer proposed herewith returned.

In hope the shareholders in your Company will ratify the agreement, and the Legislature confirm the arrangement proposed.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE, Secretary,

To SIR HUGH ALLAN, Montreal.

The Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company.

Montreal, 27th october, 1875.

Hon. C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE, Prime Minister,

Quebec.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit your copy of draft of deed of transfer between the Government and this Company, such as revised by the Government and the Company.

A special meeting of the shareholders of this Company has been called for Tuesday the 2nd day of November next, to authorize the President and Secretary of this Company to sign the said deed of transfer. I would be glad to know first if the draft of deed which I have the honor of transmitting to you to-day, may be considered as finally agreed upon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. Lef. de Bellefeuille, Secretary. Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company Montreal, 2nd November, 1875.

Hon. C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE.

Prime Minister, Quebec.

Sir.

I have the honor of enclosing to you herewith copy of the resolution unanimously adopted to day by a special meeting of the shareholders of this Company.

I have also the honor of informing you that the deed of transfer, whereof the Government has approved the draft was signed after the meeting was over by the President of the Company and by myself and that I have requested the notary of the Company, Mr. L. N. Dumouchel, to proceed at once to Quebec, in order to obtain without delay your signature to the said deed.

1 have the honor to be, Sir, Your Obedieut Servant.

> E. Lef. de Bellefeuille, Secretary.

Extract from the minutes of a special meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company duly held in the City of Montreal, on the 2nd day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five (2nd Nov. 1875).

Thereupon a draft of deed of conveyance from the Company to the Government of the Province of Quebec was read to the Meeting and the correspondence respecting the said deed, together with a shedule containing the details of the sum of (\$57,149.95) fifty seven thousand one hundred and forty nine dollars and ninety tive cents therein referred to, and the Reports to the Directors by the Committee appointed to confer with the members of the Government then in Montreal, were laid upon the table, and the whole having been duly considered it was

Resolved: 10 That the said draft of deed of Conveyance be and the same is hereby approved, and the President and Secretary of the Company are hereby authorized and empowered to execute the same.

20 As soon as the said deed shall have become binding upon the Government and on the Company by the confirmation thereof by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, the Directors are hereby authorized and required to carry out the terms and conditions of the said deed in all respects, and to take such steps to put an end to the organization of the Company, and to dissolve it, as they may be advised by counsel.

The Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company,

The committee appointed to confer with the Government of Quebec beg leave to report.

That in performance of the datics imposed upon them by the Resolution appointing them, they have had several meetings and also several interviews with

the Government of Quebec represented by the Hon. Messrs. de Boucherville, Robertson and Angers.

That at their first meeting with those Gentlemen, on Tuesday the 28th ultimo, they were requested to prepare Memoranda showing the financial position of the Company in respect of its internal affairs; and on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, they exhibited to the Government the following statements.

- ' : 1. A statement showing the amount paid in upon the Private Stock of the Company, amounting to \$24,801.00 and the amount standing at the credit of private shareholders, on the Books of the Company, amounting to \$16,726.46.
- 2. A statement showing the amounts due to various persons by the Company for small accounts such as printing, legal expenses, arrears of salary of the Chief Engineer, Secretary's Office, Clerks and the like, amounting in all to \$7,097.49; also containing the amounts claimed by the Chief Engineer and the Secretary for services anterior to the signing of the contract, namely: the Chief Engineer \$12447.60 and by the Secretary \$9500. This statement also pointed out the possibility of further claims by these gentlemen, and by the Clerks in the Office for their salary for the current year.

These amounts may be thus summarized:

Amount of Stock	\$24801.00 16726.46 12447.60
Mr. de Bellefeuille's claims Sundry small accounts Advances by persons not shareholders	7097.49
Total	

After a discussion of these accounts they were submitted to an informal meeting of such of the private shareholders who were also Directors of the Company, as could be assembled at short notice; and thereupon it was decided to reduce the claim of Mr. Legge to \$8,000.00, and that of the Secretary to \$7,500.00 as being as large a deduction as should be claimed to be made from these accounts; and thereupon to submit the accounts above mentioned with those deductions, to the Government.

That your Committee then again waited upon the members of the Government with the accounts so corrected, and had a further discussion on the subject, without however arriving at any conclusion.

That on the 30th ultimo, the Government sent for the Secretary and made a verbal proposal to him, which your Committee desired him to put in writing; and to read it to the Honorable Premier, in order to be certain of its correctness. And that the Secretary thereupon called again upon the Honorable Premier, and on his return submitted to the Committee his report number 1 and now transmitted to the Board.

That your Committee therefore again waited upon the members of the Government, and urged upon them earnestly the position in which such a proposal if accepted would place the Company; but no decision was arrived at.

145

That afterwards, the Honorable Treasurer called upon the Secretary, and made a further proposal, which appears by the Secretary's report No. 2.

That the effect of the proposal of the Government as finally made, is as follows:

The Government will pay the amounts detailed in the Schedule annexed and herewith submitted, amounting to \$57,149.95, that sum being composed of the amounts actually paid on stock less \$7,000.00 paid in by Mr. MacDonald, the amounts actually advanced in addition by shareholders, and other claims, the whole as follows:

Stock	<b>\$</b> 17.801 00
At credit of Shareholders	16,726 46
Small accounts	7,097 49
At credit of persons not shareholders	4,525 CO
Mr. Legge	6,000 00
Mr. Legge	5,000 00
Total	<b>\$57,149 95</b> .

And the Company is to assume and pay all further liabilities of the Company, save and except those for which the contractor is liable, or which he can claim under the contract.

Your committee was also furnished by certain of the shareholders of the Company with a statement of various sums of money, which they returned as having been disbursed in the interest of the Company, but which do not appear by the Company's Books. This statement was submitted in that sense to the Government but not in any respect, as constituting a claim by the Company.

The Government however declared their inability to take these disbursements into consideration.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.

(Signed),

Hugh Allan, President. Louis Braubien, Vice-President. J. J. C. Abbott. Chs. J. Coursol.

Montreal, 2nd October, 1875.

#### REPORT No 1.

To the Committee of Directors appointed to confer with the Government of Quebec about the Surrender of the Charter.

#### Gentlemen,

I beg to report to you for the information of the Company, that the Honorable Mr. de Boucherville having sent for me to day, has requested me to state to the Company that the Government of Quebec is disposed to allow to the Company a sum of \$50,000.00 which is to be a compensation for all the preliminary advances

made, and liabilities incurred in the interest of the Company, except those made by Mr. Duncan MacDonald and for the amount paid in upon the individual stock subscriptions also excepting the payments made by Mr. MacDonald amounting in the whole to about \$10,000.00. The Government will also undertake that all the liabilities of the Company for which the Contractors are responsible will be paid.

In consideration of the above, the Company will be expected to transfer its rights and assets to the Government; and to guarantee the Government against all claims and demands whatever on account of the Railway: except the claims of the Contractors for work done on the line of Railway between Montreal and Aylmer and Branch Line to St. Jerome.

Montreal, 1st October 1875.

(Signed.)

E. LEF. DE BELLEFEUILLE.

Secretary.

#### REPORT No. 2.

I beg to add to the foregoing report that after the second interview held yesterday by your Committee with the Government, the Honorable Mr. Robertson called at the office of the Company and stated to me that the Government were willing to increase the offer made yesterday to the Company to the sum of \$57,149.95, which I understood was computed according to the annexed schedule.

The Honorable Treasurer stated at the same time that the Government had in no way changed its views about the future responsability of the Company for outstanding or unknown claims.

(Signed)

E. Lef. DE BELLEFEUILLE, Secretary

#### SCHEDULE.

Credit of various Shareholders for advances	made by	
them to the Company previously to the	Contract.	<b>\$</b> 16,726.46
Amount paid on first call on Stock by Sharel	iolders	24,801.00
Hon. A. B. Foster	<b>\$</b> 3,000.00	
Alfred Perry Jr	1,000.00	•
Godfroi Laviolette	125.05	
David Pelletier	175.00	
R. J. Reekie	225.00	
		4,525.00
Chs. Legge		600.00
E. Lef. de Bellefeuille		, 5,000.00
Sundries	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	7,097.49
Total	•	864 149.95

# TRANSFER OF BONDS

FOR COLLATERAL SECURITY BY

# Messrs. DUNCAN McDonald & H. Abbott

UNTO

LA BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER UPON THE MONTREAL, OTTAWA & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

No. 2577, 26 JUNE, 1875.

On this twenty sixth day of the month of June, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five.

Before M. Louis N. Dumouchel, the undersigned, Public Notary, duly commissioned and sworn, practising and residing in the city and district of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada;

Came and appeared:

Messrs. Duncan MacDonald, of the city of Montreal, Esquire, and Harry Abbott, of the town of Brockville, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, railway contractors and co-partners, carrying on business as such under the name, style and firm of "Duncan MacDonald & Co."; and being the contractors for the building and constructing the Railway of the Company heretofore called "The Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company," and now known under the name of "The Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company"; the said firm hereto represented and acting by the said Duncan MacDonald, present to that effect,

Parties hereto of the first part;

And «La Banque Jacques-Cartier, » a body politic duly incorporated, having its office and place of business in the city of Montreal, hereto represented and acting by Charles Scraphin Rodier, junior, its Vice-President, and by Edmond J. Barbean, Esquire, Administrator pro tem. of the same, of Montreal, both duly in that behalf authorised by a resolution of the said Board, duly held in the city of

Montreal, on the twenty fifth day of June instant (1875); a duly certified copy whereof has remained annexed to these presents for reference.

Parties hereto of the second part;

Which said parties did declare as follows, to wit:

Whereas the said parties of the first part now stand indebted unto the said parties of the second part in the amount which has been fixed and determined between the said parties by a Deed to that effect passed and dated this day and in manner and form as defined by the said Deed, for the considerations therein set forth, to wit: for money lent and advanced to them, the said parties hereto of the first part before the execution hereof for the purpose of building and constructing the Railway of the aforesaid Company.

And whereas the said Bank is willing to grant to the parties hereto of the first part a delay of twelve months to be reckoned from the fifteenth day of June instant, (1875), for the repayment of the said amount due and owing by them, the parties hereto of the first part, to the said Bank, provided that they the said Duncan MacDonald & Co., do pay interest on the amount of their indebtedness, and do assign and transfer to the said Bank, as and for collateral security, some of the said Company's First Mortgage Bonds to the extent of six hundred thousand dollars and other municipal Bonds to the extent of two hundred thousand dollars, to which they are entitled as hereinafter stated.

Now therefore, these presents and I, the said Notary, witness:

That they, the said parties of the first part, do hereby assign and transfer, as collateral security for the payment of the amount aforesaid indebtedness unto the said Bank, hereof accepting by the parties above named, to wit: six hundred thousand dollars (\$600,000) currency, of the said Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds, with interest coupons attached thereto, and two hundred thousand dollars, (\$200,000), of the municipal Bonds of the Corporation of the county of Ottawa, also with interest coupons attached thereto, to which the said parties hereto of the first part are entitled, and which they may have the right to demand and exact from the said Railway Company, as well under the contract executed between the latter and them, the said parties hereto of the first part, before the undersigned Notary, at Montreal, on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy three, (1873), as under and by virtue of any other document or instrument whatever, and also the right to claim and obtain such Bonds and interest coupons attached thereto from the said Railway Company on account of their contract price.

To have, hold, receive, take and enjoy, by the said Bank, all and every Bonds hereby transferred and assigned unto them the said Bank, as collateral securities for the indebtedness of the parties of the first part, as described in said Deed with the right, at any time, whether before or after the expiration of the delay hereby granted to the parties of the first part, to sell the said Municipal Bonds for such price and in such a manner as the said Bank may see fit after tendays' notice to the said parties of the first part, and with the same right to sell the Bonds of the Company only after the expiration of the said years' delay, and after a like notice of tendays, and to apply the proceeds of the said Bonds, in whole or in part payment of the indebtedness of the said parties hereto of the first part, who hereby subrogate and substitute the said Bank in all their rights, mort-

gages and privilegs resulting in their favor, in any way or from any cause or reason whatsoever, against the said Railway Company, or whomsoever it shall appertain, to demand from them their first mortgage Bonds to the said extent, and also to obtain from the same the Municipal Bonds of the said Corporation of the County of Ottawa, and also to institute all such legal and judical process as may be deemed necessary to obtain the delivery and payment of the said Bonds.

It is understood that the proceeds of said Bonds are to be applied as follows:

- 1. Towards paying the costs incurred in the negotiation and collection of the same;
- 2. Towards the payment of interest then accrued upon the indebtedness of the parties hereto of the first part;
- 3. Towards the payment of the principal sums of said indebtedness, as described in said Deed.

And the said parties hereto of the first part do hereby declare, that according to the estimates of the works now done on said Railway line, they are entitled to a larger claim than the aggregate amount of the Bonds hereby assigned and transferred to the said Bank.

And the said parties hereto of the first part do hereby bind and oblige themselves to sign and execute, on demand, all and every deeds, documents or writings that might be required from the said Bank, or representatives, to give full effect to these presents.

And in consideration of the premises, the said Bank do hereby give and grant to the said parties hereto of the first part a delay of twelve months, to be accounted from the fifteenth day of June instant, (1875), for the payment of the amount by them due and owing to the said Bank, in capital and interest, according to rates already agreed on between the said parties.

And for the signification hereof, the parties have constituted the bearer of these presents their attorney, to whom they give all necessary power and authority to that effect. For thus, &c.

Thus done and passed at Montreal aforesaid, in the office of the said Bank, on the day, month and year herein above firstly written, under the number two thousand five hundred and seventy seven.

And after due reading hereof, the said parties have signed with and in presence of the said Notary.

(Signed),

Duncan MacDonald & Co.,
per Duncan MacDonald.
C. S. Rodier, Vice-President.
E. J. Barbeau, Administrator pro tem.
Ls. N. Dunouchel, N. P.

True copy of the original hereof remaining of record im my office.

Ls. N. Dumouchel, N. P.

On this twenty eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

At the special instance and request of « La Banque Jacques-Cartier,» a body politic, of the city of Montreal, the assignees, cessionnaires, named in the foregoing Deed of Transfer of Bonds, for collateral security, passed before the undersigned Notary, on the twenty-sixth day of June instant, (1875), and to them, the said Bank, granted by Duncan MacDonald, Esquire, and Harry Abbott, Esquire, Railway contractors, carrying on business in the city of Montreal, under the name, style and firm of «Duncan MacDonald & Co.»; (the said firm thereto represented and acting by the said Duncan MacDonald, a member of the same), upon the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company, heretofore called « The Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company,» a body politic having also their office and principal place of business at number sixteen (16), St. James street, in the city of Montreal.

I, Louis N. Dumouchel, the undersigned Public Notary duly commissioned for the Province of Quebec, residing and practising in the city and district of Montreal.

Personally went and repaired to the said office and principal place of business of the aforesaid Railway Company.

Where being speaking to Edouard Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Esquire, Secretary of the said Railway Company;

I signified unto the said "The Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company," the aforesaid Deed of Transfer of Bonds, by serving upon them, speaking as aforesaid, a true copy of the said Deed, together with a copy of these presents; summoning at the same time, the said Railway Company to take communication of the same, and to govern themselves accordingly.

Thus done and signified at Montreal aforesaid, on the day, month and year and at the place first above written, under the number two thousand five hundred and seventy eight.

And I, the said Notary, have signed in testimony of the premises.

(Signed) Ls. N. DUMOUCHEL, N. P.

True copy of the original hereof remaining of record in my office.

Ls. Dumouchel, N. P.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

BY

## DUNCAN MACDONALD & CO.

IN FAVOR OF

## La Banque Jacques-Cartier.

No. 2576. 26th June 1875.

On this day the twenty sixth of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy five.

Before me Louis N. Dumouchel, the undersigned Public Notary, duly commissioned and sworn, practising and residing in the city and district of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada;

#### Came and appeared:

Messrs. Duncan McDonald, of the city of Montreal, Esquire, and Harry Abbott, of the town of Brockville, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, railway contractors and co-partners, carrying on business as such under the name, style and firm of "Duncan MacDonald & Co."; the said firm hereto represented and acting by the said Duncan Macdonald present to that effect;

#### Parties hereto of the first part;

And "La Banque Jacques Cartier," a body politic duly incorporated having its office and place of business in the city of Montreal; hereto represented and acting by Charles Séraphin Rodier, junior, Esquire, its Vice-President, and by Edmond J. Barbeau, Esquire, Administrator pro tem. of the same of Montreal, both duly, in that behalf, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the said Bank, passed and adopted at a meeting of the said Board duly held in the city of Montreal, on the twenty fifth day of June instant, (1875); a duly certified copy whereof has remained annexed to these presents, for reference.

#### Parties of the second part;

Which said parties of the first part do hereby acknowledge to be well and truly indebted unto the said Bank, accepting in the sum of four hundred and two

thousand and thirty three dollars and ten cents, (\$402,033.10), currency of Canada, for value which they, the said Duncan MacDonald & Co., do hereby acknowledge to have had and received of and from the said Bank, before the passing hereof to their full and entire satisfaction, by money lent and advanced to them, the said parties hereto of the first part, before the execution hereof for the purpose of building and constructing the railway of the Company, heretofore called: "The Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company," and now known under the name of "The Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company"; whereof quit.

Which said capital sum (\$402,033.10), the said parties of the first part, jointly and severally bind themselves and promise to pay to the said Bank, accepting hereof by the said Messrs. Charles S. Rodier, junior, and Edmond J. Barbeau, on the fifteenth day of June next (1876), with interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum to be reckoned from the fifteenth day of this month of June (1875), and payable semi annually on the fifteenth days of December and June respectively.

Such delay has been granted to the parties of the first part in consideration of a certain *Deed of Transfer*, as collateral security for the aforesaid payment, which they do make and assign to the said Bank of Bonds of the said, The Montreal Ottawa and Western Railway Company, to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars (\$600,000), and Municipal Bonds of the Corporation of the County of Ottawa, to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000), accruing to them from the said Company, in virtue of a Contract passed between the said company and the said parties hereto of the first part, at Montreal, on the twenty fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy three (1873), before the undersigned Notary.

The said Bank shall keep and hold the aforesaid security to be held by them, as collateral security, until their said claim be paid in full, and they shall, at any time, either before or after the delay granted to the parties of the first part, have the right to dispose of the Municipal Bonds, and after the said delay of one year has expired, of the said Railway's Company's Bonds, as it shall seem fit to the said Bank, giving ten days previous notice to the parties of the first part of the intention to sell or dispose of the same.

And the said Bank may also institute all such legal and judicial proceedings as may be deemed necessary either to preserve said securities or enforce the payment of the same, or continue any such proceedings already begun.

Thus done and passed at Montreal aforesaid, on the day, month and year herein above written, under number two thousand five hundred and seventy six.

And after due reading hereof, the said parties have signed with and in presence of the said Notary:

(Signed), Dungan MagDonald & Co., pr. Dungan MagDonald, C. S. Rodier, vice-president. E. J. Barbeau, Administrator pro tem. Ls. N. Dümoughel, N. P.

True copy of the original hereof remaining of record in my office. One marginal note initialed is good.

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## CONTRACT

BETWEEN.

The Honorable the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec,

AND

## The Honorable Thomas McGreevy.

No. 7409. 24 September 1875.

On this day, the twenty fourth of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy five. Before us the undersigned Notaries Public for the Province of Quebec, residing at the city of Quebec, personally came and appeared: the Honorable Thomas McGreevy of the city of Quebec, contractor, of the first part;

And the Honorable the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec hereto represented and acting by and through the Honorable Charles Boucher de Boucherville, Secretary of the Province of Quebec and Minister of Public Instruction duly authorized to the effect hereof by an Order in Council bearing date the twenty fourth of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed to form part of these presents, of the second part.

Which said parties have declared and agreed as follows, to wit:

Whereas on the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, by deed passed before J. A. Charlebois, Notary Public, at Quebec, Perry H. Smith, Esq., Samuel L. Keith, Esq., and George L. Dunlap, Esq. all of the city of Chicago, United States of America, Railway Contractors, entered into a contract with the Honorable Joseph Cauchon, of Quebec, President of the North Shore Railway Company, acting in his said quality and duly authorized to that effect for the construction and equipment of the North Shore Railway and Piles Branch of the said North Shore Railway, extending from the city of Three Rivers to a point at or near the Grandes Piles, upon the St. Maurice River, and for the construction of a steamboat on the sand River for the price and subject to the conditions therein expressed, and according to the specifications thereto annexed; the whole as more particularly set forth and described in the said contract; And whereas on the thirteenth day of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, by deed passed before J. B. Parkin, Notary Public, at Quebec, a supplemental contract was also entered into between the said Samuel L. Keith, acting as well for himself as in his quality of Attorney duly authorized of Perry Hiram Smith and George Lincoln Dunlap, all of Chicago, Railway Contractors, carrying on bu-

siness in co-partnership under the name and style of "The Chicago, Contracting Company," and Colonel Wm. Rhodes, of Bennore, of the parish of St. Columba of Sillery, Esq., in his quality of President of the North Shore Railway Company duly authorised to that effect, respecting the construction of the said North Shore Railway and Piles Branch, as therein fully expressed;

And whereas on the fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, before Henry C. Austin, Notary Public, at Quebec, the said Pery M. Smith, Samuel L. Keith and George L. Dunlap did assign and transfer unto the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy, all their rights, title and interest in the said two above cited contracts, for the considerations and subject to the conditions therein expressed.

And whereas on the twenty first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, by deed passed before J. A. Charlebois, Notary Public, at Quebec, the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy entered into a supplemental contract with the said Colonel William Rhodes, in his said quality, respecting the construction and equipment of the said North Shore Railway and the said Piles Branch thereunto annexed and especially referred to as forming part of these presents;

And whereas, by a report dated the thirteenth of March, eighteen hundred and seventy five, at Quebec, Charles Baillargé, Esquire and Alexander Luders Light, Esquire, Engineers, recommended certain additions, alterations and improvements to be made in the construction of the main line of the said railway as more fully appears by a copy of the said report hereunto annexed and especially referred to as forming part of these presents;

And whereas on the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Directors of the said North Shore Railway Company, it was resolved as follows, that is to say:

« That the present position of the money market in Canada, and the strong « though unfounded opposition manifested in certain quarters in England to the « investment of money in Canadian Railway securities, preventing the sale of the « Bonds of this Railway Company, require that the Government of the Province « of Quebec, should be informed of the position in which the Company find them- « selves situated, the Company declare they are unable to construct the road un- « der existing arrangements, and they desire to urge upon the Government the « imperative necessity, under the circumstances, of prompt Government action. « The Company are therefore ready to allow the Government to deal with the « question in any way they may, in the public interest think proper, making « such arrangements with the contractor as may be found necessary.»

And whereas, on the twentieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, at a special meeting of the Council of the city of Quebec, it was resolved as follows, to wit:

"That this Corporation by its subscription of a million dollars to the capital stock of the North Shore Railway Company, has given undisputable evidence of the deep interest it has taken in the construction of the North Shore Railway, that in view of the said Company having declared its inability to continue the construction of the said road, under existing arrangements, no further payments be made to it by this Corporation, but in lieu thereof, the Provincial Govern-

155

« ment be respectfully informed that should they take steps to insure the early
« completion of said road, this Council will pay to them the balance unpaid of its
« subscription to the stock of said Company as provided by law on the express
« condition however, that in no case shall this Corporation be called on for the
« payments of interest on the stock issued and to be issued in virtue of such
« subscription before the road will have been constructed throughout the whole
« distance between the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and placed in good working
« order, and pursuant to the condition of said subscription.»

And whereas in view of the large sum of money already paid out in aid of the said entreprise under the provisions of the Quebec Railway Act of 1874 and of the importance of this road as a link or part of a Provincial line of road, it is in the public interest that the said road should be completed;

Now therefore these presents, and me the said Notary, witness, that the said parties hereto, acting as aforesaid have convenanted and agreed as follows, that is to say:

The said Honorable Thomas McGreevy hereby undertakes, binds and obliges himself toward the said party of the second part, to do and perform all the obligations and to execute all the works which under his aforesaid contract, of date the twenty first of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, he was bound to do and perform for and in favor of the said Company, subject however to the requirements of a certain circular called circular No. two dated the twelth of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, signed Silas Seymour, and hereunto annexed to form part of these presents and subject also to such changes as by the said report of Messrs. Baillarge and Light have been introduced in said proposed work; and subject moreover to any additions, alterations and improvements which have been set forth or are delineated or apper in the contract Schedules marked A. B. and C., and in the amended profiles and plans marked No. one, two, three, four and five herewith signed and specially referred to as forming part of these presents;

to The party of the first part hereby covenants and agrees to make all changes in grades, plans, specifications and otherwise, in conformity with the Government requiremements from time to time, as the said work progresses, and it is fully understood and agreed by and between both parties hereto, that the profiles, plans working, drawings and detailed specifications of the different works, structures, buildings and equipments, shall be made by the said contractors and fully approved by the Government Engineer before work is began upon them, and that all work and materials shall be subject to his inspection and approval before being accepted and paid for by the Government; It is further understood and agreed by and between the said parties hereto that the decision of the Government trustees or commissioners, upon the report of the Government Engineer, shall be final and conclusive as to all materials used or work done or in course of doing, which materials shall be of the best description of their respective kinds and satisfactory to said Engineer, and such as shall ensure a first class road, which the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy, doth hereby bind and oblige himself to construct and deliver.

20 And it is hereby agreed and understood that all Divisional Engineers and Inspectors employed on the said road shall be appointed by the commissioners or trustees and under their control, and subject to removal by them if need be although paid by the said contractor and as to all assistant engineers under said division if engineers, they shall be nominated by the contractors, but their appoint-

ment shall be first approved by the said commissioners and under their control and subject to removal if need be by the Chief Engineer, although paid by the said party of the first parst;

30 At is further expressly understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that the work to be done and materials therefor furnished on the main line, under this contract shall be determined and governed first by a certain schedule of quantities dated the twenty third of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, hereunto annexed and marked A and secondly by an amended schedule covering the same work with some additions thereto, and amended schedule marked B prepared and signed by the Government Engineer, and bearing date the first September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and as to such portion of said work to be done on the Piles Branch, the schedule of work and materials shall be the schedule hereunto annexed marked C and herein before referred to

40 It is further agreed and understood that in case any alterations are made in the location of the line or road or in the construction of such part thereof which will increase the cost of the said contractor, either in grading, bridging or length of line, &c., &c., the said contractor shall be paid such additional cost provata with the schedule then in force, and at prices mentioned therein, and in case of any decrease in the cost of construction consequent of any such change of line, a corresponding deduction shall be made by the said contractor as per schedule rates.

50 It is hereby agreed that as to the manner of settling for the work already done on the said line, the amount thereof shall be ascertained by the Government Engineer, its value shall be paid by the schedule of prices hereunto annexed, marked B., bearing date first September, and the gross sum thus ascertained, after deducting drawback hereinafter mentioned and the amounts already paid, the balance shall be paid to the said party of the first part, and as to the manner of settling for the work to be done hereafter by the said contractor, it shall be done as follows: monthly estimates of the quantities thereof and of the material which are bond fide in the possession of the contractor on the said Railway shall be made by the Government Engineer under the said schedule by him prepared marked B., and hereto annexed, and the amount thereof paid on or before the fifteenth day of the succeeding month, less such deductions as are stipulated for under this contract, as a drawback for the due and ultimate fulfilment of the said word;

60 It is further understood and agreed that the Government Engineer may change the schedule rates of prices, if found necessary, to secure the full completion of the road; or in case the schedule already made to bear too, hard upon the contractor, subject however to the approval and ratification of the Lieutenaut Governor in Council, but in no case shall the cost of the road exceed the gross price hereinafter mentioned.

70 It is further understood that no work done or material furnished upon which a line of any kind exists, shall be included in any progress estimate furnished by the Government Engineer.

80 It is further expressly agreed and understood by and between the said parties that ten per cent of each monthly progress estimate shall be retained by the Government as security for the due fulfilment of the contract by the said contractor, and when the amounts so kept back shall amount to at least, one handred

thousand dollars, five per cent on each monthly estimate thereafter may be retained till the final completion of the contract in all its parts, and the acceptance thereof by the Government.

90 It is further agreed and understood that if the contractor refuses or neglects to meet within a reasonable time, any of the obligations or payments which he has assumed under these presents, or if he delays for an unreasonable length of time the payment for labor performed or materials purchased for and in connection with the road, then and in any of the said cases, the Government shall have the power to make such payments and to deduct the amount thereof from the said confractor's estimate.

100 The party of the first part covenants and agrees to use and employ steel rails of the best quality and pattern weighing fifty six pounds per lineal yard for the main through tracks, the switches and sidings to remain of iron of the same weight and pattern. The party of the first part covenants and agrees also to build iron truss bridges of the best quality and most approved plans for the crossings of the Ste. Anne, Batiscan, St. Maurice and Ottawa Rivers, all other bridges to remain of wood.

11o The said party of the first part hereby covenants and agrees to pay for the cutire right of way from the Harbour of Quebec to a point within the City of Montreal or near the north-easterly limits thereof, as the Commissioners shall determine hereafter, as well as all engineering, contingent and incidental expenses connected with the said Railway and Branch, and the organization required to carry on the works till fully completed and accepted; it being expressly understood that the only expenses payable by the Government shall be those of the Government Engineer, and that all other disbursements necessary for the full construction and equipment of the said railway and branch and all grounds necessary in the opinion of the Chief Engineer and Commissioner for station-houses, depots, machine shops, &c., shall be made and paid by the said (tonorable Thomas McGreevy, at his own cost and charges, and shall not only include those connected with the buildings and equipment of the said railway and branch in all their paris, including buildings and rolling stock, &c., &c., but also the interest on the City of Quebec bonds or stock, granted towards building the said road, until the railway is open between Quebec and Montreal, as mentioned in the above cited contract, as well as the sum of five thousand dollars per annum towards the salaries and expenses of the trustees or commissioners who may be appointed by the Provincial Government, and including the repayment of all stock actually paid up by private shareholders which shall be refunded them by the said contractor, also all and every accounts due to any party or parties for labor done, services performed or materials furnished heretofore and at present unpaid, and also such accounts as the trustees or commissioners to be hereafter appointed may consider just shall be paid by the said contractor.

120 The said party of the first part hereby further covenants and agrees to extend the said Railway to deep water in the Harbour of Quebec as contemplated in the existing arrangements and agreements.

130 The party of the first part doth hereby undertake promise, bind and oblige himself, his heirs and assigns to fully and faithfully perform and execute all the conditions and the convenants herein contained and set forth, as well as those mentioned and set forth in the above cited contracts and report of Baillarge and Light assented to as above mentioned (which are not hereby annulled) subject and according to the specifications thereunto annexed and to the specifications

hereunto annexed, relating as well as to the main line as to the Piles Branch steamboat on the St. Maurice, &c., &c., for and in consideration of the sum of four millions seven hundred and thirty two thousand three hundred and eight yseven dollars and fifty cents, which shall be paid to him as hereinafter provided.

140 And it is further agreed and expressly understood by and between the said parties hereto, that the whole line of the main road and Piles Branch with all the buildings, rolling stock, snow fences, &c., steamboat, &c., as referred to in the above cited contracts herein shall be fully completed and delivered in first class order, so as to be accepted by the Government on or before the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven.

150 And it is further agreed and expressly understood by and between the said parties hereto, that the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy shall proceed with the said work at once, and prosecute the same with all possible speed, and according to the instructions given from time to time by the Government Engineer and failing this, upon a report from said Engineer to that effect, the work may be presecuted by the said trustees or commissioners, at the cost and charges of the said contractor or that if the contractor fails to prosecute the said work in a proper manner or at a rate of progress that will ensure its completion within the time specified, that then, and in any of the said cases, the Government shall have power to cancel the whole contract and to enter into other arrangements for its completion, without any procedure at law being at all necessary by express condition.

160 And the parties hereto hereby declare that although the schedules have been prepared and hereunto annexed, by which the several species of work to be done and materials to be furnished, and the supposed relative quantities and amounts of each have been ascertained and set forth with more or less precision, nevertheless it is hereby declared that all earthworks, masonry, buildings, workshops and erections and every other matter or thing necessary to construct or erect a first class railroad shall be done, furnished and performed by the contractor, and shall be considered to be stipulated for and exigible under the present contract, and no work shall be considered as extra work and allowed for unless a special declaration so characterizing it shall have been made and signed by the Government Engineer and the commissioners or trustees, and authorized by the Government before such work shall have been commenced; it being further expressly agreed and understood that any omission or error in this agreement or in the said above cited contracts and the specifications thereto and hereunto annexed shall not be taken advantage of by the said contractor, but that the whole work done and materials used shall be of the best description, whether especially mentioned or not, so as to secure a first class railway and equipment, and that all work and materials necessary to be done and used to create a first class road shall be considered as coming within the scope and meaning of this present agreement.

470 It is further expressly agreed and understood by and between the said parties, that the Quebec City Bonds already paid to the said contractor, shall be kept by him at par and that the said Contractor shall hereafter receive other similar bonds also at par or cash instead, at the choice of the Governmet but that the City of Quebec shall not be liable for interest thereon till the road is running as above mentioned in above cited contracts.

180 It is further agreed and understood that should the Government have to guarantee the said City of Quebec against payment of interest on said bonds, then

and in that case, the Government shall have the right to retain on the said monthly estimates from future payments to the contractor an amount to enable it to meet the said interest.

190 It is further agreed and understood that all railway bonds already received by the said contractor from the said North Shore Railway Company shall be returned to said Government as soon as these presents have been ratified by the Legislature, and that hereafter no more bonds shall be issued by the said company, and that all the said returned bonds shall be cancelled.

200 It is further expressly agreed and understood by and between the said parties hereto, that the present agreement and contract shall be submitted to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for its approval, and that should the Legislature not approve of and sanction the same, that then and in that case, these presents to be null, void and of no effect whatever, in the same way as if the same had never been entered into by express condition, and in that last case, all monies that shall have been received in the meantime by the said Honorable Thomas McGreevy, in virtue thereof, shall be considered as paid to him on account of work done on said Railway under the existing law, and deducted from the subsidy to which the said road is thereby and thereunder entitled to receive.

210 And to avoid all doubt and misconception as to what debts of the North Shore Railway Company the said party of the first part is, under these presents, bound to pay and discharge, it is hereby declared that all debts or claims due by the said Company and at present unpaid, which in the opinion of the Commissioners to be hereafter appointed, are due, just and reasonable, shall be paid by the said contractor, without reference to the aggregate amount thereof.

And it is further declared that clause fourteen of the supplemental contract passed on the 21st day of February 1874 between the said Railroad Company and the said party of the first part is hereby cancelled and the said bounds therein mentioned are restored to the said party of the second part, and any sum of money which may have been paid under the said clause by the said party of the first part shall not be claimed from the said clause by the said party of the second part. The intention of this clause being to restore the said bonds back to the said party of the second part, the debts paid under the said clause not to be chargeable to the Province if these presents are ratified by the Legislature.

Nothwithstanding anything in any one of the contracts heretofore referred to, the said contractor shall be bound to furnish at his own proper cost and charges any and all grounds necessary and required in the opinion of the Government Engineer and Commissioners for the service of the said railway, for station purposes, and to construct the necessary stations, &c., heretofore by him agreed upon and in the event of the Commissioners dispensing the said Contractor from purchasing any ground for a station in the City of Montreal, the value thereof shall be by him expended upon buildings for station houses, &c., on any ground indicated by the said Commissioners within the confines of the said City of Montreal. It being understood however that the contractor shall only be called upon to pay for land for a station near the North Eastern limits of the said City.

It is hereby declared that whenever the words «first class road» are made use of in this contract, the same shall be held to apply to the main line only.

And for the execution of these presents, the parties of the first and second part have elected their domicites at the city of Quebec.

Thus done and executed, at the city of Quebec, on the day, month and year first above written under the number seven thousand four hundred and nine in the chamber of the President of the Legislative Council in the Parliament House.

In witness whereof, the parties have to these presents first duly read, set and subscribed their names and signatures, with and in presence of the undersigned Notaries, the said Philippe Huot, one of them, keeping the present original of record in his office.

(Signed;)

THOS. McGreevy.
C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE.
E. G. CANNON, N. P.
PHI. HUOT, N. P.

A true copy of the original remaining of record in my office.

(Signed,)

PHI. HUOT, N. P.

## AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

## The Government of Quebec

AND

## The Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Co.

No] 2716. 16th November 1875.

On this sixteenth day of the month of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy five.

Before me, Louis Napoléon Dumouchel, the undersigned Public Notary, duly commissioned and sworn, practising and residing in the City and district of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

#### CAME AND APPEARED:

Her Majesty the Queen, herein represented and acting by the Honorable Charles Boucher de Boucherville, Secretary of the Province of Quebec, acting as well for and on behalf of Her Majesty as for and on behalf of the said Province of Quebec, party hereto of the first part, hereinafter called « The Government. »

And The Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company, a body politic and corporate duly incorporated by statutes of the Province of Quebec and of the Dominion of Canada, under the name of "The Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company," and now described by the first above mentioned name, under the provisions of an act passed in the last session of the Parliament of Canada; herein acting and represented by Sir Hugh Allan, of Ravenscraig, Knight, the President thereof, and Edouard Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, of Montreal aforesaid, advocate, the Secretary thereof, hereto duly authorized by a resolution of the shareholders of the said Company, duly made and passed at a meeting thereof duly called and held in the City of Montreal, on the second day of November instant (1875); a duly certified copy whereof has remained annexed to these presents, after having been signed ne varietur by the said parties and the undersigned Notary; party hereto of the second part hereinafter called "The Company."

Which said parties declared to me, said Notary:

Whereas the said Company was authorized to construct a Railway from Montreal aforsesaid to Aylmer, in the County of Ottawa, in the said Province, with a branch line to St. Jerome, in the County of Terrebonne, in the said Province, and has proceeded with the constrution of the said Railway and branch,

by and through the firm of Duncan MacDonald and Company, heretofore composed of one Duncan MacDonald, and of one Harry Abbott, under and by virtue of a contract made between them and the said Company at Montreal aforesaid, the twenty fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, before Mtre. Dumouchel, the undersigned Notary, which said firm, having been dissolved, is now represented by the said Duncan MacDonald.

And whereas the said Company is now unable to proceed further with the construction of the said Railway, by reason of the Bonds not being negotiated.

And whereas the Government is willing to assume and complete the construction of the said Railway upon such terms and conditions, and in such manner, and within such time as the Government may deem expedient, and for that purpose to acquire from the said Company all its rights and assets, and to take upon itself the legitimate liabilities of the said Company, and to repay the disbursements of the said Company in manner and form and to the extent hereinafter described, and in consideration thereof, the said Company has agreed to transfer and convey such rights and assets to the Government, also upon the conditions hereinafter expressed.

Now, therefore, these presents and I, the said Notary, witness that the said parties hereto have convenanted and agreed, and do hereby covenant and agree as follows, to wit:

10 The Company hereby grants, sells, assigns and conveys to the Government, accepting thereof as aforesaid, all the right, title and interest of the said Company in and to that certain incomplete Railway in course of construction from the said City of Montreal to the said village of Aylmer, together with the said Branch line to St. Jerome, commencing at the Harbour of the Eastern End of the City of Montreal, and extending to the said Village of Aylmer, together with the said branch line to St. Jerome, with all lines acquired or bonded for right of way, station and other purposes, all Bridges, Piers, Abutments, fences, rails, fastenings, timber, ties, stone cut and uncut, and other materials of all kinds, moneys, plans and drawings, as well of the said Railway as of the extension thereof, rolling stock and locomotive engines; the whole in the state and condition in which the same now are, and wherever the same may be, the intention hereof being to divest the said Company of all the property of the said Corporation, and of all and every part and parcel of the said incomplete railway, and of everything appertaining thereto, or necessary or useful or acquired for the construction thereof, now in the possession of the Company, or to which it is entitled as fully and completely to all intents and purposes as the same are now held by the Company and to vest the same in the Government.

20 The Company hereby further transfers, assigns and conveys to the Government, accepting thereof as aforesaid, all right, title and interest of the Company, in and to the balance of the subscription of stock in the said Company by the Corporation of the City of Montreal, and the several subscriptions of stock in the Company of the Corporation of the County of Ottawa, the Corporation of the parish of St. Jerome, the Corporation of the Village of St. Jerome, the Corporation of the parish of St. Therese de Blainville, the Corporation of the Village of St. Scholastique, the Corporation of La Cote St. Louis, (and the Corporation of the County of Pontiae in aid of a further extension of the Railway,) and also in and to the grant of a bonus of twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000,) by the Corporation of the parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil together with all the rights, claims and demands

163

of the said Company upon the said City of Montreal for the said balance of subscription, and upon the said other several Corporations for the said subscriptions of stock and bonus.

30 The said Company hereby further assigns, transfers and conveys to the said Government all the right, title and interest of the Company in and to that certain immoveable property in the City of Montreal, known as the "Quebec Gate Barracks property" now held by the Corporation of the City of Montreal by purchase, from the Government of the Dominion of Canada for and on behalf of the said Company, said property being composed of the divers lots hereinafter described and known as number twenty two (22), thirty two (32), one hundred and sixty two (162) and one hundred and eighty five (185) upon the official plan and in the book of reference of the East Ward, in the City of Montreal, and as numbers two and one (2 and 1) upon the official plan and in the Book of reference of the St. James Ward, in the said City; the whole subject to all the terms and conditions properly applicable to the said property and to the said acquisition thereof.

40 In consideration of the foregoing sales, transfers, assignments, and conveyances, the Government hereby agree to pay to Sir Hugh Allan and Edouard Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, who are authorized to receive the same for and on behalf of the said Company and forthwith upon the confirmation hereof as hereinafter provided, the sum of fifty seven thousand one hundred and forty nine dollars and ninety five cents (\$57,149.95) currency, being and constituting all such amounts paid up on the subscriptions of shares in the said Company by individuals and standing at the credit of individuals in advance of such subscriptions, and all such disbursements and liabilities of the Company as have been adjusted between the Government and the Company and as have been agreed by the Government and the Company, shall be now paid. And it is hereby further agreed that if any further legitimate liabilities should be established to the satis faction of the Government to be legally and justly due by the Company, such liabilities shall also be assumed and paid by the Government, and these presents shall not be held to be any admission by the Government of any claims or demands whatsoever by any person whomsoever above and beyond the claims included in the said sum of fifty seven thousand one hundred and forty nine dollars and ninety nine cents currency; but on the contrary any such further claims or demands on the said Company shall be paid, settled, or contested by the Government or by the Company under the instructions, and at the expense of the Government, as the Government shall from time to time determine and order.

50 And in further consideration thereof, the Government hereby further undertakes and obliges itself to hold the said Company harmless and indemnified against any claim by the said Contractor Duncan MacDonald, or by his late firm, under and by virtue of the said contract, the said Company hereby transfering, assigning and conveying to the Government all its rights, claims and demands against the said contractors and against the said Duncan MacDonald, under the said Company would be entitled under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of the said contract or from any other cause or source whatsoever to set off against any claim or demand by the said Contractors, or either of them; it being the intention hereof that the Government shall assume the position of the Company in respect of the said contract and be vested in and with all its rights.

60 And it is hereby further agreed by and between the parties hereto in consideration of the premises that the Company abandon and relinquish, and it does hereby abandon and relinquish to and in favor of the Government all rights

and claims it has or may have to all or any grants of land subsidy and aid of every nature and kind whatsoever.

To And it is hereby further agreed that until it shall please the Government to receive possession of the property and premises hereby transferred and conveyed or intended so to be, that the said Company shall hold and administer the same for and on behalf of the Government and in such manner as shall be directed by it, and will in all respects carry out the instructions of the Government in respect of the said Railway, and in respect of every matter and thing connected therewith, which the Government may deem it expedient to have done or to do in respect thereof, until the transfer and delivery thereof to the Government and its complete assumption and possession thereof has been perfected, and so soon as such transfer and delivery has been so perfected and completed, the said Company shall dissolve itself and shall cease to act in any manner whatever; and thereupon the Government will accept or indicate some person to accept transfers of the shares of the Company held by the individual shareholders therein.

80 The Company hereby agrees to aid and assist the Government in any manner that may be required of it in procuring the passage of any act by the Dominion or Provincial Parliament that the Government may deem expedient to have passed in the interest of the said enterprise, and furnish to the Government all aid and assistance and all documentary or other evidence in its possession or control in adjusting any claim or claims that may be made against the Company in respect of the said Railway, and in contesting any claims that may be made without sufficient foundation either in whole or in part.

90 These presents shall not have any force or effect after the termination of the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, unless confirmed by the said Legislature at such next session thereof, nor until such confirmation, but they shall be submitted for such confirmation to the next session of the said Legislature, and immediately upon such confirmation shall have full force and effect according to their terms.

Thus done and passed under the number two thousand seven hundred and sixteen of the original Deeds kept of record by the undersigned Notary,

And after due reading hereof the said parties have signed with and in the presence of the undersigned Notary, to wit:—the said Sir Hugh Allan and Edouard Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, at the said City of Montreal, and the Honorable Charles Boucher de Boucherville, at the City of Quebec, in the said Province; the seal of the said Company having been previously hereto affixed.

(Signed),

Hugh Allan, President.

E. Lef. de Bellefeuille, Secretary.

C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE. Ls. N. DUMOUCHEL, N. P.

[L. S.]

True Copy of the original hereof remaining of record in my office.

Ls. N. Dumouchel, N. P.

EXTRACT from the minutes of a special meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company, duly held in the City of Montreal, on the second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five. (2nd November 1875.)

Thereupon a draft deed of conveyance from the Company to the Government of the Province of Quebec was read to the meeting, and the correspondence respecting the said deed, together with a schedule containing the details of the sum of fifty seven thousand one hundred and forty nine dollars and ninety five cents (\$57,149.95) therein referred to, and the reports to the Directors by the Committee appointed to confer with the members of the Government then in Montreal, were laid upon the Table, and the whole having been duly considered, it was

\_Resolved. «That the said draft of deed of conveyance be and the same is a hereby approved, and the President and Secretary of the Company are hereby authorized and empowered to execute the same."

A Certified True Extract, Montreal, 2nd November 1875. (Signed),

E. Lef. de Bellefeuille, Secretary, M. O. & W. Ry. Co.

[L. S.]

Annexed and signed ne varietur by the undersigned parties and Notary.

Quebec, 16th November 1875.

(Signed),

Hugh Allan,
President.
E. Lef. de Bellefeuille,
Secretary.
C. B. de Boucherville.
Ls. N. Dumouchel, N. P.

(True Copy,)
Ls. N. Dumouchel, N. P.

## CONTRACT

BETWEEN

# THE HONORABLE THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

AND

#### DUNCAN MacDONALD & Co.

On this day, the sixteenth of the month of November, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five;

Before Mtre. Louis Napoléon Dumouchel, the undersigned Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, residing in the city and district of Montreal, Came and appeared:

Duncan MacDonald, Esquire, of the city of Montreal, contractor, of the first part;

And Her Majesty the Queen, herein represented by the Honorable Charles Boucher de Boucherville, Secretary of the said Province of Quebec, and Minister of Public Instruction, acting as well for and on behalf of Her Majesty as for an on behalf of the said Province of Quebec, and duly authorized to the effect hereof by an Order in Council bearing date the fifteenth day of November instant (1875); a copy whereof is hereunto annexed to form part of these presents, of the second part;

Which said parties have declared and agreed as follows, to wit:

Whereas on the twenty fourth day of the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, by deed passed before the undersigned Notary Public, at Montreal, the above named Duncan MacDonald and Harry Abbott, of the Town of Brockville, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, contractors and co-partners, carrying on businesss as such under the name, style and form of "Duncan MacDonald & Co.," entered into a contract with a certain corporation then known as the "Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company," and now known as the "Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company," thereunto represented by Sir Hugh Allan, of Ravenscraig, Knight, President of the said Company, and by Edonard Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Esquire, Secretary of the same, both there-

167

unto duly, in that behalf, authorized for the construction and equipment of the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway;

And whereas on the seventeenth of September last (1875) at a special meeting of the Council of the City of Montreal, a certain resolution was passed to the effect of assuring to the Government of the Province of Quebec the payment of the balance remaining due under and by virtue of by-law, (No. 59), number fifty-nine, on the terms and conditions mentioned in said resolution and in the report therein referred to;

And whereas on the second day of November instant, (1875), by a resolution adopted at a meeting duly called of the shareholders of the said Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company it was resolved as follows, that is to say:

"That a certain draft of a Deed of Conveyance from the said Company to the Government of the Province of Quebec be and the same is hereby approved, and the President and Secretary of the Company are hereby authorized and empowered to execute the same; "

And whereas in view of the large sums of money already paid out in aid of the said entreprise, under the provisions of the Quebec Railway Aid Act of 1874, and of the importance of this road as a link or part of a provincial line of road, it is in the public interest that the said road should be completed;

And whereas the interest of the said Harry Abbott, in the said contract, has been transferred unto the said party of the first part, and the said co-partnership existing between them dissolved;

Now therefore, these presents and I, the said Notary, witness that the said Duncan MacDonald has covenanted and agreed as follows, that is to say:

The said party hereto of the first part binds and obliges himself towards the said party of the second part to do and perform all the obligations and to execute all the works which, under the aforesaid contract of date twenty fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, he was bound to do and perform to in favor of the said Railway Company; subject to such alterations and modifications as are hereinafter set forth, to wit:

to The party of the first part hereby covenants and agrees to make all changes in grades, plans, specifications and otherwise, in conformity with the Government requirements, from time to time, as the said work progresses; and it is fully understood and agreed by and between both parties hereto, that the profiles, plans, working-drawings and detailed specifications of the different works, structures, buildings and equipments shall be made by the said contractor and fully approved by the Government Engineer, before work is begun upon them, and that all work and materials shall be subject to his inspection and approval before being accepted and paid for by the Government. It is further understood by and between the said parties hereto that the decision of the Government Commissioners, upon the report of the Government Engineer, shall be final and conclusive as to all materials used or work done or in course of doing, which materials shall be of the best description of their respective kinds, and satisfactory to said Engineer, and such as shall secure a first class railway, as agreed upon, under the aforesaid contract, which the said Duncan MacDonald doth hereby bind and oblige himself to construct and deliver.

20 And it is hereby agreed and understood that all Divisional Engineers and inspectors employed on the said Road shall be appointed by the Commissioners and be under the control and subject to removal by them, if need be, although paid by the said contractor, and as to all assistant engineers under said Divisional Engineers, they may be nominated by the contractor, but their appointment shall be first approved by the said Commissioners and under the control of and subject to removal, (if need be) by the Commissioners, although paid by the said party of the first part.

30 And it is further expressly understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto, that the work to be done and materials therefor furnished on main line, under this contract, shall be determinable and governed: firstly, by the general specification for the construction of the said work, as contained and set forth and annexed to said original contract, except in so far as the same are modified by the provisions hereof: secondly, by a schedule of quantities hereunto annexed and marked A, prepared and signed by the Government Engineer P. Alex. Peterson, and bearing date the third November instant, (1875); and as to such portion of said work to be done on the St. Jerome Branch, the schedule of work and materials shall be the schedule hereunto annexed and marked A as aforesaid.

40 It is further agreed and understood that in case any alterations are made in the location of the line of road, or in construction of any part thereof, which will increase the cost to the said contractor, either in grading, bridging or length of line, &c., &c., the said contractor shall be paid such additional cost pro rata with the schedule then in force, and at prices mentioned therein; and in case of any decrease in the cost of construction consequent on any such change of line, or from any other cause whatsoever, a corresponding deduction shall be made by the said contractor as per schedule rates.

50 And it is hereby agreed that as to the manner of settling for the work already done on the said line, the amount thereof shall be first ascertained by the Government Engineer, its value shall be fixed by the said schedule of prices hereunto annexed, marked A, bearing date the said third day of November instant, and the gross sum thus ascertained, after deducting drawback hereinafter mentioned, and the amounts already paid, or payable hereunder, or for which the said party of the second part has become or may be held responsible or liable, the balance shall be paid to the said party of the first part, and as to the manner of settling for the work to be done hereafter by the said contractor, it shall be done as follows: monthly estimates of the quantities thereof and of the materials which are bona fide in the possession of the contractor on the said railway, shall be made by the Government Engineer, under the said, schedule by him prepared marked A, and hereunto annexed, and the amount thereof paid on or before the fifteenth day of the succeeding month, less such deductions as are stipulated for under this contract, as a drawback for the due and ultimate fulfilment of the said work.

60 It is further understood and agreed that the Government Engineer may change the schedule rate of prices, if found necessary, to secure the full completion of the road, or in case the schedule already made bears too hard upon the contractor, subject however to the approval and ratification of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but in no case shall the cost of the road exceed the gross price hereinafter mentioned.

70 It is further understood that no work done or materials furnished, upon which a lien of any kind exists, shall be included in any progress or other estimate furnished by the Government Engineer.

80 It is further expressly agreed and understood by and between the said parties, that ten per cent of each monthly progress estimate shall be retained by the Government as security for the due fulfilment of contract by the said contractor, and when the amount so kept back shall amount to, at least, one hundred thousand dollars, five per cent on each monthly estimate thereafter may be retained till the final completion of the contract in all its parts, and the acceptance thereof by the Government.

90 It is further agreed and understood that if the Contractor refuses or neglects to meet, within a reasonable time, any of the obligations or payments which he has assumed under these presents, or if he delays for an unreasonable length of time the payment for labor heretofore performed, or materials purchased, or cash advanced, for or in connection with the road, then and in any of the said cases, the Government shall have the power to make such payments and to deduct the amount thereof from the said contractor's estimates for work done heretofore or hereafter to be performed.

100 The party of the first part covenants and agrees to use and employ steel rails of the best quality and pattern, weighing fifty six pounds per lineal yard, for the main through track; the switches and sidings to remain of iron of the same weight and pattern. The party of the first part covenants and agrees also to build iron truss bridges of the best quality and most approved plans, for the crossing of the various streams and rivers along the said road; bridges of forty nine feet and under may be of wood, and others to be of iron, as aforesaid.

110 The said party of the first part hereby covenants and agrees to pay out of the gross sum which, under these presents, he is entitled to receive and from time to time and in such amounts as may be from time to time required, such sums of money as are wanted to pay for the entire right of way from the harbour, in the city of Montreal, to the terminus, at Aylmer, on the bank of the Ottawa River, and for the St. Jerome Branch, as well as all engineering, contingent and incidental and office expenses connected with the said railway and branch now due and owing by the said Company or which may hereafter become due and owing for similar services or purposes, and the organization required to carry on the works till fully completed and accepted; it being expressly understood that the only expenses, or monies, payable by the Government shall be the individual expenses of the Government Engineer, and that all other disbursements necessary for the full construction and equipment of the said railway and branch, and all grounds necessary in the opinion of the Government Engineer and Commissioners for station houses, depots, machine shops, &c., shall be made and paid by the said-Duncan MacDonald, at his own cost and charges, and shall not only include those connected with the building and equipping of the said railway and branch, in all their parts, including buildings and rolling stock, &c., &c. but also the interest on the city of Montreal bonds, if any such is payable or exigible, granted towards building the said road, until the railway is open between Montreal and Aylmer, as mentioned in the above cited contract, as well as the sum of five thousand dollars, (\$5,000), per annum, towards the salaries and expenses of the commissioners who may be appointed by the Provincial Government till the completion of the works by the said party of the first part, and also the repayment unto the Province of Quebec of the sum of money payable by it to the said Company on the surrender of its assets and including therein the repayment of all stock actually paid up by private shareholders, (save and except the shares belonging to the said Duncan MacDonald, which said subscription shall be held as surrendered and cancelled), which shall be refunded them by the said contractor, also all and every accounts due to any party or parties for labor done, services performed, or materials fur-

170

nished heretofore, and at present unpaid; and also such accounts against the said Company as the Commissioners to be hereafter appointed may consider just, shall all be paid by the said contractor; such accounts to be determined in the manner provided and set forth in clause number twenty one of the present contract.

120 The party of the first part doth hereby undertake, promise, bind and oblige himself, his heirs and assigns, to fully and faithfully perform and execute all the conditions and convenants herein contained and set forth, as well as those mentioned and set forth in the above cited contract, assented to as above mentioned, (which are not hereby annulled,) subject and according to the specification thereunto annexed, relating as well to the main line as to the St. Jerome Branch, for and in consideration of the sum of three millions, six hundred and one thousand, six hundred and forty nine dollars and ninety five cents, currency, to be paid him as hereinafter or hereinbefore provided.

130 And it is further agreed and expressly understood by and between the said parties hereto, that the whole line of the main road and branch with all the buildings, rolling stock, snow fences, &c., &c., as referred to in the above cited contract and herein, shall be fully completed and delivered in first class order, so as to be accepted by the Government, on or before the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, (1877).

140 And it is further agreed and expressly understood by and between the said parties hereto, that the said Duncan MacDonald shall proceed with the said work at once, and prosecute the same with all possible speed, and according to the instructions given from time to time by the Government Engineer, and failing this, upon a report from said Engineer, to that effect, the work may be prosecuted by the said Commissioners, at the cost and charges of the said contractor, or that if the contractor fails to prosecute the said work in a proper manner or at a rate of progress that will ensure its completion within the time specified, that then and in any of the said cases the Government shall have power to cancel the whole contract, to take possession of the said road forthwith, and to enter into other arrangements for its completion, without any procedure at Law being at all necessary, by express condition.

150 And the parties hereto hereby declare that although schedules have been prepared and hereunto annexed, by which the several species of work to be done and materials to be furnished, and the supposed relative quantities and amounts of each have been ascertained and set forth with more or less precision, nevertheless, it is hereby declared that all earth works, masonry, buildings, workshops and erections, and every other matter or thing necessary to construct or erect a first class railroad, shall be done, furnished and performed by the contractor and, shall be considered to be stipulated for and exigible under the present contract, and no work shall be considered as extra work, and allowed for; unless a special declaration so caracterizing it, shall have been made and signed by the Government Engineer and the Commissioners and authorized by the Government before such work shall have been commenced; it being further expressly agreed and understood that any omission or error in this agreement or in the said above cited contract, and the specifications thereto and hereunto annexed shall not be taken advantage of by the said contractor, but that the whole work done and materials used shall be of the best description, whether specially mentioned or not, so as to secure a first class railway and equipment, and that all work and materials necessary to be done and used to create a first class road, shall be considered as coming within the scope and meaning of this present agreement.

160 It is further expressly agreed and understood by and between the said parties, that the Montreal City bonds already paid to the said contractor shall be kept by him at par, and that the said contractor shall hereafter receive other similar bonds also at par, or cash instead, at the choice of the Government.

170 And the said party of the first part hereby undertakes and obliges himself to relieve and protect the said party of the second part, as assignees or purchasers of the property of the said Company, against all obligations on the part of the said Company to deliver bonds of the said Company to the said party of the first part, or to the late firm of Duncan MacDonald.Co., or to any person or persons, or corporate body entitled to have or demand any such bonds from the said Company, and the obligation of the said Company to deliver any bonds at present or in the future to the said party of the first part, or his representatives, or to Duncan MacDonald & Co., is hereby rescinded and annulled and the said Company hereby releived from conforming to the same the said party of the first part hereby undertaking to indemnify and hold harmless the Government and the Company from any such obligation if either shall be compeled so to do.

180 It is further agreed and understood that all railway bonds already received by the said Contractor from the said Railway Company shall be returned to the said Government as soon as these presents have been ratified by the Legislature, and that hereafter no more such bonds shall be issued by the said Company, and that all the said returned bonds shall be cancelled; but this stipulation shall not interfere with the right of the Commissioners to issue any bonds which they may be authorized to issue or dispose of.

190 And to avoid all doubt and misconception as to what debts of the Monttreal Northern Colonization Railway Company, or the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company, the said party of the first part is, under these presents, bound to pay and discharge; it is hereby declared that all debts or claims due by the said Company and at present unpaid, which in the opinion of the commissioners to be hereafter appointed, are due just and reasonable, shall be paid by the said contractor, without reference to the aggregate amount thereof.

200 Notwithstanding anything in the contract hereinbefore referred to, the said contractor shall be bound to furnish at his own proper costs and charges, any and all grounds necessary and required in the opinion of the Government Engineer and Commissioners for the service of the said railway, for station purposes and to construct the necessary stations, &c., heretofore by him agreed upon. It is however understood that the station buildings and station grounds at the city of Montreal are excepted herefrom.

210 And it is further declared and understood that the said Duncan Mac-Donald shall be bounde to hold harmless and indemnify the Province of Quebec from any claims or demand in damages which any person or persons or corporation whomsoever may make against the said Railway Company for or by reason of any contract or agreement heretofore entered into by and between such person or persons or corporation, and the said company, and especially against any claims by his late partner, the aforesaid Harry Abbott; and for that purpose may retain in its hands sufficient funds to liquidate such claim out of any monies by the said Government payable to the said contractor, and pay over the same to such claimant, so soon as the amount thereof has been determined by a court of justice, unless some other mode be previously consented to in special cases, between such claimant, the said commissioners and the party of the first part.

220 And it is hereby expressly declared that the Government shall have full power and authority to retain also out of any monies found, due or which may hereunder become due unto the said Duucan MacDonald by reason of these presents, and deduct therefrom the sum of fifty seven thousand one hundred and forty nine dollars and ninety five cents, (\$57,149.95) currency, payable by the said Government unto the said Railway Company under and by virtue of the contract between the said Company and the Government.

230 And it is hereby declared that in the event of the said commissioners deciding upon reducing the percentage of sidings to be constructed by the said party of the first part, that the value of such diminution shall be determined and the amount deducted from the gross sum which the said party of the first partshall be entitled to receive under this contract.

240 It is further expressly agreed and understood by and between the said parties hereto, that the present agreement and contract shall be submitted to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, during its present session, for approval, and that should the said Legislature not approve of and sanction the same, that then and in that case, these presents to be null, void and of no effet whatever, in the same way as if the same had never been entered into by express condition, and in that last case, all monies that shall have been received in the meantime by the said Duncan MacDonald in virtue thereof, shall be then considered as paid to him on account of work done on said railway under the existing law, and deducted from the subsidy to which the said road is thereby and thereunder entitled to receive.

250 And it is hereby declared that in the event of these presents being ratified by the said Legislature, and the Province of Quebec undertaking the construction of the said Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway, it shall not be competent for the said party of the first part to make any claim against the said Province for any damages which he may claim he has suffered at the hands of the said Company or for any malfeasances, laches or neglects on its part, (under the original contract) or from any cause or source whatsoever, but the same shall be held to be extinguished, if any exist, so soon as the said work shall have been assumed by the said Province.

260 It is hereby declared that whenever the words afirst class roads are made use of in this contract, the same shall be held to apply to the main line only.

And for the execution of these presents, the parties of the first and second part have elected their domiciles at the city of Quebec.

Thus done and executed, at the city of Quebec, under the number two thousand seven hundred and seventeen of the Original Deeds kept of record by the undersigned Notary.

And after due reading hereof, the said appearers have signed with and in the presence of the said Notary.

(Signed)

C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE, DUNCAN MACDONALD, Ls. N. DUMOUCHEL N. P.

True Copy of the original hereof remaining of record in my office.

## SCHEDULE A.

## MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

Schedule of rates to meet bulk sum of Contract with the Quebec Government.

Description of work.		Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	
Land purchase	acres.	1,600	!!	<b>\$</b> 150,000	00
Clearing		500	\$20 00	10,000	
Grubbing	"	100	80 00	8,000	
Fencing	Rods.	90,000	1 00		
Earth excavation			211		
Rock	" "	60,000	1 20	72,000	
Rip Rap		7,000	1.50	10,500	
Stone in crib work		3,600	1 00	3,600	
Wrought iron in caissons, Cofferdams, &c	lbs.	, 70,000	0 05	3,500	
Concrete in work	Cub. vrd		5 00	1.250	
First class Masonry in Cement	Cub. Via	27,010	12 50	338,000	
Lime	1	2,800	11 50	32,200	
Second class Masonry in Cement	1	3,900	8 00	31,200	
" Lime	1 46 46 !	1,500	7 00	10,500	
Dry Masonry		10,900	6 00	65,400	
Paving	! " "	3,800	4 00	15,200	
Steel Rails best quality rehammered	l i	, 5,000	4 00	10,~00	"
blooms, 124 miles, at 88 tons	Ton.	10,912	55 00	600;160	ΩŒ
Iron rails on Branch to St. Jerome		10,012	00 00	000,100	00
and sidings 22½ miles at 94.3 Tons		2,125	40 00	85,000	or
Spikes		435	75 00	32,625	
Fish Plates		650	65 00	42,250	
Ties	No	390,000	0 25	97,500	
Ballast	Cub. yds		0 25	75,000	
Track Laying	Miles	1463	200 00	29,300	
Telegraph Line	16	137	100 00	13,750	
Small wooden Bridges 30' and under	Ll. feet.	150	12 00	1,800	
Wooden Truss Bridge 100' span		300	30 66 1	9,198	00
Iron " " 50' "	" "	413	44 00	18,172	
" " 100′ "		977	55 00	53,735	
" " 150′ "		2.050	70 00	143,500	Ô
" " 200′ "	l	1,250	91 00	113,750	
Road Crossing Timber and Plank	Ft. B. M.	60.000	15 00	900	
Sign Boards				1,000	
Farm Crossings	No.	700	1	20,000	• • • •
Cattle guards Timber and Plank		200,000	20 00		
Piles in works		900	0 50	4,500	
	;			<del></del>	
•		ijwarrieu 101	waru	<b>\$</b> 2,826,910	U

## MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

SCHEDULES OF RATES. —(Continued.)

Description of work.		Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.		
Amount brought forward	() b 6		***	\$2,826,910 00		
Timber in crib work and cofferdams. Pine timber in Caissons and Strin-	Gub. It.	50,000	<b>\$</b> 0 20	10,000 00		
gers in Cattle Guards		65,000	0 25			
Timber in Foundations	" "	15,000	0 15	2,250 00		
Plank " "l	F. B. M.	60,000	15 00			
Station buildings Repair Shops Engine Houses Turntables - wood sheds Water Tanks Fixtures and				]		
tools for machine shops, &c		1	!	287,650 00		
Engineering			1	120,000 00		
Rolling Stock. 16 Engines. 6 Ex-	į	l	1 1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
press. 10 Fgth	No.	16	9,000 00	144,000 00		
Rolling Stock. 12 First Class Cars	"	12				
" " 30 Second Class Cars	"	30	2.250 00			
" 5 Freight & P.O. "	"	5	2,400 00			
" 100 Box Cars	"	100	600 00	60,000 00		
" 150 Platform Cars	"	150				
" 5 Snow Ploughs	"	5	2,000 00			
" " 10 Hand Cars	" ;	.10	100 00			
Allow for contingencies and mate-	1		1	,		
rials and works not enumerated		ļ		92,589 95		
Total amount of Contract			 	<b>\$</b> 3,601,649 95		

Quebec, November 3rd, 1875.

(Signed) P. ALEX. PETERSON, M. O. W. E. G. Government Engineer.

The foregoing is the Schedule A referred to in a certain contract and agreement passed this day before the undersigned Notary, between Her Majesty the Queen and Duncan MacDonald, Esquire, which Schedule has remained annexed to above mentioned deed.

(True copy),

Ls. N. DUMOUCHEL, N. P.

Quebec, 16th November, 1875.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND OBLIGATION

RY

Duncan MacDonald, Esq.,

IN FAVOR OF

The Jacques-Cartier Bank.

No. 2581.—28th June 1875.

On this day, the twenty eight day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy five. Before me, Louis N. Dumouchel, Notary Public, duly appointed and sworn in and for the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, practising and residing in the City and District of Montreal, the undersigned.

Appeared, Duncan MacDonald, of the said City of Montreal, esquire, railway contractor, of the one part and the Jacques-Cartier Bank, a body politic and corporate, having its office and principal place of business in the City of Montreal, hereto represented by and acting through Charles Seraphin Rodier, the younger, esquire, its vice-president, and Edmond J. Barbeau, esquire, temporary manager of the said Bank, both being duly authorized to this end, by a resolution of the board of directors of the said bank, passed and adopted at a meeting of the said board, duly held in the City of Montreal, on the twenty fifth day of June instant (1875) a certified true copy where of remains annexed to these presents for reference, of the other part.

Which party of the first part acknowledges to be lawfully indebted to the said bank, accepting thereof in the sum of one hundred and eighty three thousand nine hundred and ninety five dollars and ninety three cents (\$183,995.93) currency of Canada, for value received by him to his full and entire satisfaction, before the passing of this deed and dont quittance.

Which said sum of money (\$183,995.93) the said Duncan MacDonald hereby promises to pay to the said Bank, accepting thereof through the said Messrs. C. S. Rodier, the younger, and Edmond J. Barbeau, on the fifteenth day of June next (1876) with interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum; to be computed from the fifteenth day of the month of June 1875, and payable semi-annually on the fifteenth day of the months of December and June.

In consideration of the delay thus granted, the said Duncan MacDonald hereby declares and consents that all the surplus which may remain in the hands of the said bank, of the collection of his share of the bonds which were transferred and ceded by him for and on account of Duncan MacDonald & Co. with the said

bank, according to the deed of transfer as collateral security passed before the undersigned notary on the twenty sixth of June instant (1875).

Which said surplus of his share of the said bonds here mentioned may be retained by the said bank on account of the amount of these presents; the said Mr. MacDonald consenting thereto and for such purpose transferring his share in the said bonds and his claims against the railway company or such person who shall have the right to levy such sum and to adopt such measures as shall be necessary under the circumstances, whether judicial or otherwise.

The said bank hereby declares that it still has in its possession as collateral security for the payment of the said sum, the following securities which belong to it and which were given to it by the said Duncan MacDonald as security for the said debt, that is to say:

- 1. A promissory note, dated on the twenty fifth October eighteen hundred and seventy one, for nine thousand six hundred and seventy one dollars and twelve cents (\$9,671.12) signed by the International railway and coal company, payable to the order of the said Duncan MacDonald at nine months from the date thereof.
- 2. Another promissory note of the same date, for nine thousand six hundred and seventy one dollars (\$9,671.00) signed by the same company and payable to the same order at twelve months from the date thereof.
- 3. Another promissory note for the same sum (\$9,671.00) of the same date and signed by the same company and payable to the same order at eighteen months from the date thereof.
- 4. Another promissory note of the same date for the same amount (\$9,671.00) signed by the same Company and payable to the same order at twenty four months from the date thereof, and as the said Duncan MacDonald has already obtained judgment before the courts of justice of Nova Scotia for the payment of the above mentioned four promissory notes, he cedes and transfers to the said bank accepting thereof as aforesaid, all the rights and privileges which the said judgment confers upon him, obliging himself to furnish to the said bank within two months from this date, at his own charges, a true copy of the said judgment.
- 5. A scrip certificate for twenty shares of one hundred dollars each (\$100) in the National Car Company of St. Albans, dated the twenty sixth of May eighteen hundred and sixty nine (1869).
- 6. Another scrip certificate for four shares of one hundred dollars each (\$100) in the same Company, dated the sixth of July eighteen hundred and seventy one (1871).
- 7. Another scrip certificate for five shares of one hundred dollars each (\$100) in the same Company dated the tenth of January eighteen hundred and seventy two (1872).
- 8. Another scrip certificate for one share of one hundred dollars (\$100) in the same Company, dated the twentieth day of January eighteen hundred and seventy, two (1872).
  - 9. Another scrip certificate for eight shares of one hundred dollars each (\$100)

in the said Company, dated on the twenty fifth October eighteen hundred and seventy two (1872).

- 10. A railway bond of the Vermont Central Company dated on the first may eighteen hundred and seventy two, No. 33, for five hundred dollars (\$500).
- 11. Another bond of the said Company, of the same date, No. 83, for two hundred dollars (\$200).
- 12. Another bond of the same Company of the same date, No. 84, for two hundred dollars (\$200).
- 13. Another bond of the same Company of the same date, No. 1000, for one thousand dollars (\$1000).
- 14. Two hundred and eight bonds of the International railway and coal Company dated on the first October eighteen hundred and sixty nine (1869) for five hundred dollars each (\$500).
- 15. Forty three bonds of the same Company, of the same date for one thousand dollars each (\$1,000).

The said bank shall hold and retain the said securities in its possession as collateral security until perfect payment of its said claim.

It shall have the right at any time of disposing of the aforesaid securities with the exception however of the share of the said bond which shall be disposed of according to the conditions and in the manner stipulated in the deed of transfer already cited.

And the said Bank may also institute all legal and judicial proceedings which it shall deem necessary either to preserve the said securities or to enforce payment thereof or to continue all proceedings already taken.

Dong and passed at Montreal aforesaid, on the day, month and year first above written under the number two thousand five hundred and eighty one.

And having been duly read, the said parties with the said notary have signed in his presence.

Duncan MacDonald, C. S. Rodier, Vice President. E. J. Barbeau, Mail. pro tem. Ls. N. Dumouchel, N. P.

A true copy of the minute remaining in my office.

Ls. N. Dumouchel, N. P.

## NOTIFICATION

AT THE REQUEST OF

## THE JACQUES-CARTIER BANK.

TO

## Her Majesty the Queen

AND

## The Government of the Province of Quebec.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, the twentieth day of November, in the afternoon.

At the request of the Jacques-Cartier Bank, a body politic and corporate, having its office and principal place of business in the City of Montreal,

I, Louis Napoléon Dumouchel, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, in Dominion of Canada, residing in the said City of Montreal, the undersigned, expressly transported myself to the City of Quebec, in the said Province.

And then and there being and speaking to the Honorable Charles Boucher de Boucherville, Secretary of the Province of Quebec and Minister of Public Instruction.

I notified Her Majesty the Queen and the Government of the Province of Quebec, of that which follows, that is to say:

That by deed passed at Montreal before Mtre. Ls. N. Dumouchel, the undersigned Notary, on the twenty fourth day of July eighteen hundred and seventy three (1873) the Northern Colonization Railway Company of Montreal, now known as the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company, had given the construction of its railway to Duncan MacDonald, of the City of Montreal, and Harry Abbott, of the town of Brockville, in the Province of Ontario, both then doing business in the City of Montreal, under the name and firm of Duncan MacDonald & Co., for and in consideration of the prices, charges, clauses and conditions stipulated in the said deed; the said price payable as well by bonds of the said Railway Company as by debentures of various municipal corporations, amongst others of the Corporation of the County of Ottawa.

That in fulfilment of their contract the said Duncan MacDonald and Harry Abbott have built a portion of the said railway which they had undertaken.

That the said Jacques-Cartier Bank has advanced to the above named contractors a certain sum of money to aid them in constructing the said railway; of which sum there remained on the fifteenth day of June last (1875) due a balance of four hundred and two thousand and thirty three dollars and ten cents currency of Canada (\$402,033.10) bearing interest, as hereinafter mentioned.

That by a deed of acknowledgement executed on the twenty sixth of June last (1875) before the undersigned Notary, under the number two thousand five hundred and seventy six of the repertory of his notarial deeds, the said Duncan MacDonald & Company acknowledged to be indebted to the Jacques-Cartier Bank in the aforesaid sum of four hundred two thousand and thirty three dollars and tencents for the causes and considerations above mentioned; which sum they promised to pay to the said Bank on the fifteenth of June next (1876) with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum to be computed from the fifteenth of June last (1875) the said interest payable semi-annually on the fifteenth day of the months of December and June; and that such delay was thus granted in consideration of the transfer hereinafter mentioned, which the said Duncan MacDonald & Company granted to the said Bank, of bonds and debentures due by the said Railway Company, and which the said Bank was to hold as collateral security for the payment of its claim; the said contractors authorizing the said Bank to institute all proceedings necessary to preserve the said securities and to enforce payment thereof and to continue proceedings already commenced.

That by deed passed on the same day (26th June 1875) before the same Notary the said Duncan MacDonald & Company had transfered as collateral security for the payment of the aforesaid claim and in consideration of the delay granted to them the Company's first mortgage bonds to the sum of six hundred thousand dollars with interest coupons thereunto attached and two hundred thousand dollars of municipal bonds of the Corporation of the County of Ottawa which they, the said Duncan MacDonald & Company had a right to exact from the said Railway Company upon the price of their contract, under the said deed of the twenty fourth of July eighteen hundred and seventy three, with also the right of claiming the said bonds and coupons of the said Company on account of the price of the contract and that the said Duncan MacDonald & Company gave to the Bauk the right of selling the said municipal bonds even before the expiring of the delay granted to them, and the bonds of the said Company only after the expiring of the said delay: the said contractors subrogating and substituting the said Bank in all their rights, privileges and mortgages, in their favor and arising from any cause whatever, as and against the said Railway Company as against all others concerned, authorizing the said Bank to demand the said bonds from the said Company and for such purpose to institute all proceedings deemed necessary for their delivery and payment.

That the deed hereinabove lastly mentioned was duly served upon the said Railway Company through the ministry of the undersigned Notary, on the twenty eight day of June last (1875.)

That by deed also passed before the undersigned Notary, on the said month, eighth day of June last (1875) the said Duncan MacDonald acknowledged himself to be indebted in an additional sum of one hundred and eighty three thousand nine hundred and ninety five dollars and ninety three cents currency (\$183,95.93) for value received from the said Bank before the passing of the said deed and which latter sum he obliged himself to repay to the said Bank on the fifteenth day of June next (1876) such interest at eight per cent per annum, from the fifteenth

of June last payable semi-annually on the fifteenth day of the months of December and June.

That in consideration of such delay the said Duncan MacDonald agreed that the surplus of his share of the bonds transferred by the deed of transfer before cited which shall remain in the hands of the said Bank, after the payment of the debt of the said Duncan MacDonald & Company shall be security for the payment of the personal debt of the said Duncan MacDonald.

That subsequently by deed passed before Mtre. G. C. Griffin, Notary, at Montreal, the said Duncan MacDonald and Harry Abbott dissolved the partnership which existed between them for the completion of the said Railway, with the understanding and on condition that the said Duncan MacDonald should continue the work alone; and that by this latter deed the said Harry Abbott had transferred all his rights and pretentions against the said Company and especially all those that he might pretend to have with regard to the debentures.

That under the deed hereinabove mentioned the said Bank would have a right to exact from the said Railway Company the said bonds and debentures; and in default of their delivery, to recover the amount thereof with all costs, damages and interest.

That by deed passed before the undersigned Notary on the sixteenth November instant (1875) the said Railway Company transferred to Her Majesty the Queen accepting thereof by the Honorable Charles Boucher de Boucherville, Secretary of the Province of Quebec, acting as well for Her Majesty as for the said Province, all its rights, privileges and interests into and when the said Railway then in course of construction, in a word all the property, assets and liabilities of the said Company; on condition of the payment of all the debts of the latter and of fulfilling all the charges and obligations to which it might be held; promissing to hold the said Company harmless from ail demands or claims whatever.

That under the deed hereinabove lastly mentioned. Her Majesty and the Government of the Province of Quebec, is obliged to fulfil towards the said Bank, all the charges and stipulations inserted and stipulated in each and all of the hereinbefore mentioned deeds and consequently to deliver over to the said Bank the bonds and debentures which were transferred to them under the above mentioned deeds of transfer; and in default of such delivery to pay the value thereof, as established by the contract between the said Railway Company and the said MacDonald & Abbott.

That the said Company has not delivered to the said Bank the bonds and debentures which it was bound to deliver and pay in the terms of the hereinbefore cited deeds, to the great damage and loss of the said Bank; which damage now amounts to the sum of six hundred and six thousand five hundred and thirty dollars (8606,530.00) without prejudice to the damages and interest that may hereafter occur.

Wherefore, I, the undersigned Notary, at the request aforesaid have acquainted Her Majesty and the Government of the Province of Quebec of the facts hereinabove stated, so that they may acquire full and complete knowledge of the rights of the petitioner and act accordingly.

And for more complete information, I, the undersigned Notary, left with the said Honorable Charles Boucher de Boucherville, for Her Majesty and the Gov-

A Landa and Burn

ernment of the Province of Quebec, a duly certified copy of each of the three before mentioned deeds dated on the twenty sixth and twenty eight of June last.

I, the said Notary, declaring that the said petitioner accepts for its debtors Her Majesty and the Government of the Province of Quebec without in any manner thereby creating a novation or derogating from the rights it has against the said Railway Company and all others whom it may concern; the said Bank intending to maintain its rights as well against Her Majesty and the Government of the Province of Quebec and all others obliged towards it.

Done and signified in the said City of Quebec, on the day, mouth and year hereinabove firstly written under the number two thousand seven hundred and twenty of the repertory of the undersigned Notary.

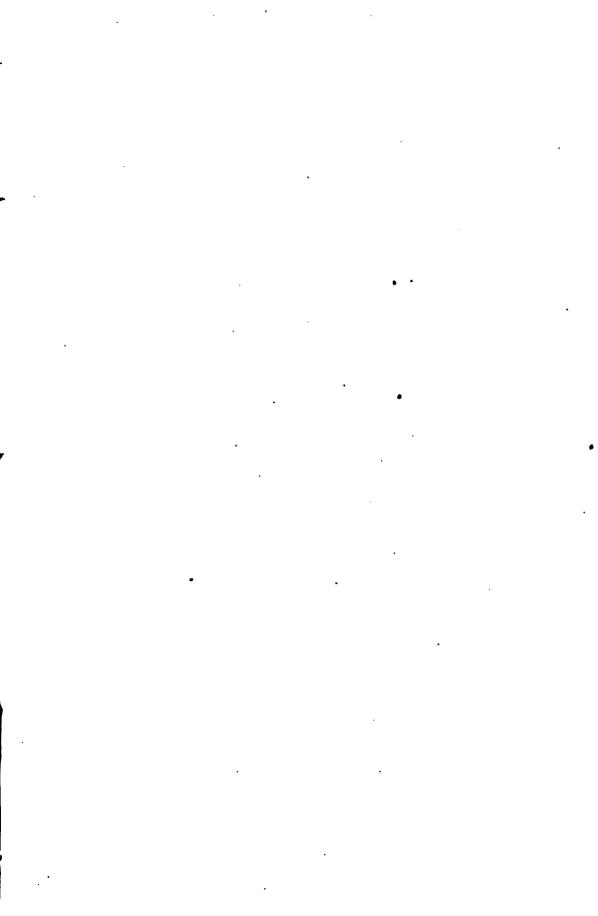
In testimony whereof, I, the said Notary, have signed these presents.

(Signed)

Ls. N. Dumouchel, N. P.

A true copy of the minute remaining in my office.

Ls. N. Dumouchel, N. P.





# Supplement

To the message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, transmitting to the Legislative Assembly a copy of the correspondence exchanged between the Government of this Province and the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company and the North Shore Railway Company respectively—also copies of the several deeds and contracts passed between the Government and the said Companies, in relation to the construction and completion of their several lines of Railway.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Quebec, 24th November, 1875.

> CITY HALL, Quebec, 9th December, 1375.

At a special meeting of the Council of the City of Quebec, held on the 20th of August last, it was

Resolved, That this Corporation, by its subscription of a million dollars to the capital stock of the North Shore Railway Company, has given indisputable evidence of the deep interest it has taken in the construction of the North Shore Railway; that in view of the said company having declared its inability to continue the construction of the said road under existing arrangements, no further payments be made to it by this corporation, but in lieu thereof the Provincial Government be respectfully informed that should they take steps to insure the early completion of said road, this Council will pay to them the balance unpaid of its subscription to the stock of said company as provided by law, on the express condition, however, that in no case shall this corporation be called on for the payment of interest on the stock issued and to be issued in virtue of said subscription before the road will have been constructed throughout the whole distance between the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, and placed in good working order and pursuant to the conditions of said subscription.

(Certified.)

L. A. Cannon, City Clerk. Conditions upon which the City of Montreal will pay the balance of its million dollars grant in favor of the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company to the Provincial Government, upon the latter undertaking to make and complete the said Railway.

1st The City Council shall be represented on the Board of Direction until the road is completed and in running order and no longer, such representation not to impair, however, the preferential character of the shares of this corporation.

Answer.—The Government has no objection to allow the appointment of a Trustee or Commissioner by the City, provided the Government shall rank equally with the City of Montreal for dividends proportioned to the amount contributed by the Government and the City respectively. If the City desires to hold its present rank as to dividends, in that case the Government must appoint all the Trustees or Commissioners.

2nd The passenger and freight depot of the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Company shall be located in, and as near the centre of the City of Montreal as possible.

Answer.—To amend the last clause of 2nd as follows:

The same shall be located in the City of Montreal, leaving to the Government the particular location thereof.

3rd The balance remaining due on the million shall be paid in cash or in bonds to be taken at par, at the option of the Finance Committee of the said Council, as follows, viz: one half so soon as the road has been completed and opened to traffic as far as Grenville, and the other half so soon as the road shall be completed and upon to traffic to Hull.

Answer.—To be altered thus after, viz:

One fourth of the said balance as soon as the road is opened for traffic to St. Therese, one fourth when the road is opened to Grenville, one fourth when the road is opened to Papineauville, and the remaining fourth when the road is opened to Hull.

This does not necessarily include the completion of the stations, sheds and repair shops, &c., along the line.

4th The Government shall secure a western connection at and from the terminus of the road at Hull.

Answer.—Agreed to; only connection to be at or « near » Hull.

5th Steel rails to be used on the whole line of road.

Answer.—Agreed to for the main line only.

6th The guage shall be four feet eight inches and a half; the bridges over the principal rivers shall be built with substantial stone piers, and the railway generally and its appurtenances shall be of equally good quality, material and construction, with the Great Western Railway of Canada.

Auswer.—Agreed to as amended.

7th Wherever the railway shall cross any street within the city, it shall cross the same by means of a bridge over or a tunnel under such street, (this condition applies only in case steam locomotives are used in the City but not otherwise).

Answer.—With respect to this clause the Government sees the propriety and necessity of taking all necessary precautions for the protection of the lives and property of persons in crossing the railway and will endeavour to give such facilities in this regard as to secure this object, at the same time the Government cannot undertake to furnish over or under crossing to all streets in the city traversed by the railway, but will endeavour to construct the road and arrange for the conveyance of traffic and passengers so as to accommodate and secure the safety of the public.

8th The place at which the North Shore Railway will connect with the Montreal, Ottawa and Northern Railway shall be within the eastern boundary of the City of Montreal, and the main terminus of the said North Shore Railway shall be in the City of Montreal.

Answer.-Agreed to.

9th The Quebec Gate Barracks' property and other property in connection therewith shall be recained by the city with power to dispose of the same into building lots by public auction, within two years, and in consideration thereof, the city shall pay to the Government in cash or in bonds, as aforesaid, the sum of one hundred fifty thousand dollars, as part and portion of the million dollars aforesaid.

Answer.-Agreed to.

10th In no case shall any preference be given to the stock of any of the rural municipalities over that possessed by the city.

Answer.—Agreed to.

11th One year's delay to be granted for the completion of the road beyond the delay fixed in the By-law No. 59.

Answer.—The Government will endeavour to arrange with the contractor for as early a completion of the road as possible, but cannot at present fix any particular date, without agreement with the contractor.

12th The Company shall be bound at all times to carry with due diligence from any station on this line to the City of Montreal, or to any other station thereon, any fuel or firewood, in quantities of not less than six cords at one time to be carried in a car attached to any freight train, at such rates as may be approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, such rates not to exceed four cents per cord of dry wood, and five cents per cord of green wood, per mile, for a

distance not exceeding twenty miles, three cents and one half per cord of dry wood, and four cents and one half per cord of green wood per mile, for a distance not exceeding forty miles, three cents per cord of dry wood and three cents and one half per cord of green wood per mile, for a distance not exceeding seventy miles, and two cents and one half per cord of dry wood, and three cents per cord of green wood, per mile for a distance not exceeding one hundred miles; and should the company or its employees refuse or neglect to comply with the above conditions the proprietor of such fuel or firewood, which the said company or its employees shall thus refuse or neglect to carry, shall be entitled to recover from the said company, by way of liquidated damages, the sum of ten dollars a day for each and every day, the said company or its employees shall refuse or neglect to carry such fuel or firewood when requested so to do; and in case the corporation of the said city should determine to feed its aqueduct with water from the rivers or lakes at or beyond St. Jerome, the said company shall allow the free use of its bridges to lay the necessary pipes to bring water into the city, and shall grant gratuitously a width of twenty feet of land for the laying of the said pipes along the whole distance of the said railway to St. Jerome, the whole to be subject to the approval of the superintendent of the said aqueduct.

Answer.—Agreed to, except the latter clause referring to the water works and use of land and bridges, &c., for passage of pipes, &c.

#### No. 12.

#### RETURN

To an Address of the 1st February, 1875, for copies of all correspondence respecting the lands at Bersimis Point, in the County of Saguenay, sold to the Hudson's Bay Company by the Government of the late Province of Canada, in 1867, or respecting the assumed cancellation of that sale on the 2nd October, 1872, and of any Report, Orders, Petitions or Documents, relating to those subjects, and of any Patent since granted, or sales made of those Lands or any part thereof, and of correspondence and documents relating to or connected with the same.

(Not printed.)

#### No. 13.

#### RETURN .

To an Address, dated 17th November, 1875, for a Report showing the nature of the work executed on the old Military Bakery, St. Ann Street, in the preparation of that building for the reception of the Archives of the Court and Registry Office; the said report to state specially the precautions adopted to receive the documents transferred thither from the effect of fire, together with copies of the recommendations and reports made by the Government Engineers on that important question.

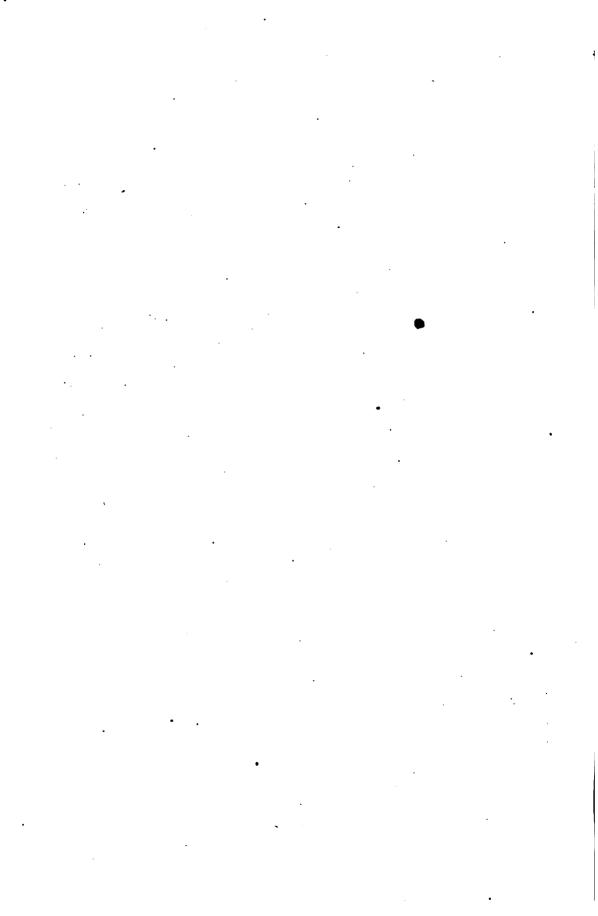
(Not printed.)

#### No. 14.

#### RETURN

To an Address, dated 17th November 1875, for a statement shewing the sums expended by the Government in the construction of the new bridge at the *embouchure* of the River Jacques-Cartier, the dates of payments and the names of the persons to whom made, and the authority in virtue of which such payments were made.

(Printed for use of members.)



## SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

# INSPECTORS OF PRISONS

AND

# ASYLUMS

FOR THE

# PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

1874 & 1875.

Printed by Order of The Board of Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums.



QUEBEC:

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### TO THE HONORABLE CHARLES DEBOUCHERVILLE,

Secretary of the Province of Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit to you for the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in conformity with chap. 23 of the Statutes of this Province, the seventh Report of the Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums, &c., for the year 1874 and the first six months of 1875.

### This report contains:

- 1st. The general Report of the Inspectors.
- 2nd. Individual Report of L. L. Desaulniers to the Board.
- 3rd. Special Report of H. H. Miles to the Board.
- 4th. Special Report of E. Moreau to the Board.
- 5th. Report of L. L. Desaulniers as Inspector of Catholic Schools of Reform and Industry, accompanied with the Report of the Director of the Reformatory Schools, Montreal.
- 6th. Report of H. II. Miles, Inspector of Protestant Schools of Reform and Industry, accompanied with the Report of the Director of the Protestant Reformatory School at Sherbrooke.
  - 7th. Annual Report of the Directors of the Asylums at St. Johns and Bellemont.
- 5th. Report of the Revs. J. Sykes and J. Borthwick, Chaplains of the Quebec and . Montreal Guols.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

L. L. L. DESAULNIERS, P. B. I. P. & A.

• . • 

## SEVENTH REPORT

of the

# Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, Hospitals, &c.,

## POR THE YEAR 1874 AND THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1875.

To His Excellency the Honorable R. E. CARON, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

Sir,

We have the honor to submit to the consideration of your Excellency, our seventh Report upon the state of all the Institutions that the Laws of this Province place under our inspection and superintendence, with the exception, however, of those that we are not obliged to visit, except upon your Excellency's order.

Having followed, up to the present time, the dates of the Calender Year, our Reports have only covered a period of twelve months, but this one extends to the end of the fiscal year, that is to say, to the 30th June. It covers the operations of the past 18 months from 1st January, 1874, to 30th June, 1875.

The Reports in future will bear the dates of the fiscal year, and will consequently extend over the period between 1st July of one year, to the 30th June of the following.

This new mode is adopted with the view of obviating the great difficulties we have experienced thus far in our work, owing to the disconnection there is between the dates fixed for the presentation of our Reports, and the receiving of the information which forms its foundation, and also in the hope of putting an end to the unpardonable slowness of the printers in the publication of these documents.

For seven years past, we have been obliged to make our Reports upon documents that we have already kept in the archives for nine or ten months, and those Reports made, we found the painful unpleasantness of waiting ten or twelve months more for the printing, so that at the time of their distribution, the information they contained; dated some two years previous; the suggestions that they made were old, and the reforms therein suggested, having been either in operation or put off to a later date.

A like state of affairs deducted considerably from the utility that our Reports ought to have, and often left the public under a false impression, regarding the exact state of the Institutions mentioned in their pages.

In following the mode we adopt this year, and in taking the dates of the fiscal year, we shall find ourselves henceforth in accord with all the other departments; we will receive the accounts rendered that we require, and be in a position to place our Reports, printed, before the public, in the time that the information that they usually contain may have all the actuality possible.

### COMMON GAOLS.

The common gaols, already regularly organized, are about in the same state as they were last year, at the time of the publication of our sixth Report.

The repairs that have been made to the walls of some of these prisons will be mentioned in detail, in this Report, in the portion relating more especially to them.

The new constructions, though few, merit particular attention, because they are remarkable on many accounts.

We describe them in speaking of the lunatic asylums.

We, however, believe it our duty to remark, that no work of any considerable extent has been carried on at the expense of the Province, with the exception of the prison for temales, of Montreal, during this

present year, the reason, we suppose for this, being the engagements the government have to fill in other branches of the Public Service.

#### FEMALE PRISON .- MONTREAL.

Heavy as its engagements may have been, the Government has not thought proper to stop the works in operation at the prison for women, of the City of Montreal.

The pressing want there is for this refuge, in which to lodge the great number of female prisoners who at present are so much out of place in the gaol, does not permit of delay.

The present gaol is, in fact, so filled, that it was found necessary during the winter to transfer a considerable number of its prisoners, to the St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns and Sherbrooke Gaols; not having any means whatever of lodging them at night.

This removal necessitated a considerable expense, great vigilance and a certain amount of loss in the revenues of the prison.

The female prisoners once placed in their new prison, we should have ample room in the present gaol to lodge all the men, and thus the difficulty, will be overcome, this year, of removing the prisoners to other prisons, and will not occur again.

It was easy to foresee that a like measure would shortly come into force, and that this transfer of prisoners would not have been necessary were the female prisoners removed to a prison specially erected for them. It is on this account that we have strongly recommended for more then five years, the construction of this prison. is also on this account that the Press, and men holding high positions in the country have spoken in the same sense and have insisted upon immediate action. With a like expression of public opinion, the government decided to erect it. But before having plans drawn and engaging in heavy expense, it employed competent men to study the question, and in the mean time was engaged in looking out for the best means for its internal management, to the end that the institution might answer the purpose for which it was founded, principally, we may say, the moral reform of so many unfortunate beings, at present entered in the books of the gaol, without hope of any amendment.

The result of the deliberations of the government and the researches of those to whom the subject was submitted, was that the direction of this institution should be confided to the Ladies of the

Community of Good Shepherds. The idea, of placing the Nuns at the head of a like establishment surprised, without doubt, and clashed with the opinions of a certain number, but it received the approbation of the majority of the country. Moreover this idea was not new.

It is now some 15 years since the well known Dr. W. Nelson, then Inspector of Kingston Penitentiary, suggested the thing in writing, "that until they decided to build a new prison for women "nothing could be easier or more economical than to transfer the fe- "male prisoners to some asylum or charitable institution, such as the "Sisters of Charity or Good Sheperds.

"There, he added, these poor women, lost and driven from society, would find an asylum, consolation, comfort and nourishment,
physical and moral. Their temperaments repose, their christian
duty and religious obligations are there explained, and to the
discipline is added the powerful elements of encouragement and
hope.

"The entire management of these institutions of refuge is perfect and admirable. The tender and maternal treatment, subduing the most hardened, urges them to serious reflection and helps towards repentance and reform."

To give additional strength to his testimony, the learned Doctor informs us that he has personal knowledge of what he speaks of, and if we may be permitted to add, we can much less doubt his sincerity as his commendations refer to institutions of a religious faith different from his own.

The learned Doctor, besides, is not the only one of his religious persuasion who has expressed such sentiments towards the nuns, of whom we speak, inasmuch as he himself adds: "that it is with justice "that these succouring angels had the following praises addressed to "them before the association for the advancement of social education." The celebrated Earl of Carlisle when speaking of their Institution "at Galderbridge, declared that the statement he was about to make "would certainly give no idea of the devotedness and affectionate "zeal with which the Directoress of the Asylum, aided by her companions, acquitted herself of her work of love.

"However, to show, continued the Earl, that it is not with the simple intention of distributing compliments or creating feeling that I say these things; I give the following statement which I do not think has ever been published in a form as complete. From the opening of their Establishment in April, 1856 to February, 1869,

"152 girls have been admitted, 67 are at present there; 85 have been sent out.

"Do not forget that these women for the most part are brought up and plunged in crime; Women who, according to general experience, had they been liberated in the usual manner would have given no hope of return; 21 were placed in Ireland and it has been stated that they conduct themselves well; 26 are in the Colonies; 24 returned to their homes; 16 are married and at present live in a respectable manner; 8 were received by their parents; 5 were admitted in an asylum; 3 married in Ireland and are believed to be in the good path; 6 were sent to prison, showing that out of 85 there were only six whose conduct was reproachable."

The government entertaining like ideas, and having the same convictions, resolved to give the direction of this prison to the Good Shepherds, and to leave the Inspection to the Board, according to the law.

The Sisters have accepted the propositions of the Government, and appear disposed to receive the visits of the Inspectors.

For many years, the same sisters have had the direction of a prison of this sort, and their remarkable success has acquired for them the confidence of the government to such an extent, that for three years consecutive, they have received no visit from the Inspectors of Prisons for this important Sate.

As soon as the arrangements were concluded with the Ladies of the Good Sheperds; the government commenced the work and the foundations were laid. The building, commenced during the summer of 1873, was sufficiently advanced at the end of last summer to permit of having the roofing done to the body of the structure, and also to the right wing, had the contractor thought proper.

We hope that this edifice will unite the advantages spoken of in our Report of 1869. We then said that it should be a handsome building, sufficiently large for present and future wants of the District. Equally in giving it sufficient solidity, should they be careful in not making it too massive, nor in covering the edifice with costly and useless ornaments. In a word, the necessary should have precedence over the superfluous. Luxury should everywhere make way for simplicity, and the useful should always be preferred to the pleasing. All embellishment should be put aside. "Because," as, Hill the writer, so judiciously says, "a prison of noble and imposing exterior has the bad "tendency of giving importance to the criminals and dignity to crime;

"splendid edifices, divest crime to a certain extent of its enormity and of its fearful ugliness."

It is evident, without doubt, that the external aspect of prisons should have homogenity with the object for which they are destined.

- It is, besides, unjust to tax society more than is absolutely necessary, for the punishment of the guilty and for effecting their reform,
- to render the supervision easy, to provide for large work shops, spacious wards, and all other apartments necessary for the proper administration of the Institution.

We do not however conceal our thoughts respecting the site chosen (we know not by whom) for the erection of this edifice. An architect when called upon to choose the site for the construction of an edifice of this sort, in which numbers are to live, has good sense, the rules of hygiene, salubrity of situation, &c., to guide him in his choice of a good locality—and for that which concerns prisons. The Inspectors and all those acquainted with these matters, invariably recommend the highest piece of ground to be had, for situation of the walls. However in this case they have thought it right to do otherwise, for they have taken the lowest portion of the ground for the purpose.

Besides the many disadvantages consequent on a like choice both as regard solidity and healthfulness, it is easy to conceive that the appearance of the building will suffer and that the proportions of the structure will not appear to have been carefully observed. This is without contradiction an unfortunate choice, and the repetition of that which was done at Sherbrooke, Percé, and Beauharnois. And if the walls of this fine building were seriously enough damaged last winter to necessitate the demolishment of a portion of the centre pinions and the making of a drain to dry the ground, they are the consequences of this choice.

Notwithstanding all we have mentioned, we see with the liveliest satisfaction, that the completion of this prison is but a question of time, and we are happy to be able to state that at an early date, it will be ready for the reception of the female prisoners, and will become the Central Prison for women for the Division of Montreal.

## DIVISION PRISONS.

The establishment of these prisons offers so many advantages, morally as well as regards the future well being of the prisoners, that we think it our duty to return to this subject in our reports of each year.

These prisons are the only ones in which it is possible to establish an efficient discipline, and an organization capable of allowing the administration to attain the triple aim in view, namely, the punishment, the repression and the reform of prisoners, because, they could be supplied with the materials necessary for the various kinds of work to be carried on there, and being able to count upon a large number of prisoners, would have a sufficient staff of able officers as heads of the work-shops.

These prisons ought to be established, for the present, in the two cities only, Quebec and Montreal The officers of whom we speak above, in taking charge of these work shops would replace the 15 or 20 employees who have situations in the gaols, or at least those of them who are not competent to fill the duties of their respective positions.

The judicial districts forming part of each division, be it Quebec or Montreal, as the case may be, would send those condemned to from two months to three years imprisonment to these prisons, as also cases recidivation.

The expense occasioned by the small number of prisoners coming from the rural districts, (the two cities, Quebec and Montreal furnishing three quarters of the prisoners of this Province) would be amply made up for by the work of these unfortunates, and the final result would be a considerable diminution in the expenses of the Province, for the maintenance of some thousands of prisoners regularly at its charge.

It is certainly proper that every means should be tried to render the work of the prisoners as profitable as possible, providing the noble aim for which the prisons are established be not forgotten.

That the prisoner may work, to repay, in some extent, the money that Society spends to screen itself from his depredations and misdoings, but that above all his work should serve as a moral remedy during his detention as well as to enable him when set at liberty to earn a livelehood. Finally, to work with the aim of curbing his ball passions and to acquire a taste for praiseworthy occupations and to become an honest citizen.

Many years will go by before our prisons will be able to provide for their expenses. The cost in 1873 amounted to nearly \$100,000 and in 1874 to \$80,000 whereas the product of the work of the prisoners in the former did not amount to over \$6,000, and in the latter to \$13,000.

Such a striking difference between these sums for maintenance and the revenues, indicates very evidently to us that there exists somewhere great defects and discrepancies, to which the authorities ought to give their attention. It would perhaps be difficult to come at the reason of the above state of affairs, if the Inspectors did not demonstrate the culpable idleness in which the prisoners are allowed to live to be the cause of the defect, and that it can only be remedied by their being kept constantly at work under judicious direction.

By making the prisoners work, the country would profit and the health of the prisoners as well as their inclinations would benefit thereby as well. In doing what is done elsewhere, we should soon see the advantages resulting from the triple design—Economy—Discipline, and the Reform of the prisoners.

But to obtain such consoling results from the work of the prisoners, well organized and properly managed Division prisons are absolutely necessary. Our sister province, Ontario, possesses one of these indispensable institutions in the city of Toronto, and already, from what they say, it appears to give great satisfaction and is producing very good results.

### OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

The officers of whom we have had to complain, their age being so advanced as to render them incapable, in the Montreal gaol have nearly all been replaced by younger and more vigorous men. If there is anything further to say regarding the above, it is that the number of substitutes has been too numerous. We sincerely believe two or three less would have answered the purpose.

The salaries in this prison have been increased in such a way as to give to each one at least \$1.50 a day. It is a good salary indeed if we compare it to that allowed to the jailors and turnkeys in the country.

We admit that officers living in the city where the expenses are

necessarily heavier than in the country, should be better paid, but we do not believe that such a great disproportion should exist.

The jailor in the country receives, \$200 a year, that is to say less than half the amount received by the turnkeys and guards of the Montreal gaol, and in the country the turnkeys are paid \$90 a year, barely sufficient to pay their board, while in Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers, officers of the same grade receive \$1.50 a day.

Not only does there exist this inequality of salaries of officers of the same grade, but superior officers in some instances receive less pay than their inferiors. Thus we see a jailor receiving \$200 a year and the turnkey \$364 for the same time.

The two turnkeys of the Quebec jail, whose work and responsibility is more important than the work and responsibility of the guards, receive \$1 a day, while the latter to the number of ten, are paid a salary of \$500 a year, and the sergeants 600 dollars each. This want of uniformity in the adjustment of the salaries causes considerable misunderstanding and discontent amongst those interested.

It is the subject of recrimination, repeated complaints, and claims often just.

We believe that the Government would do an act of justice and contribute greatly to render the service in the prisons more efficient by going over the present division of salaries and having them arranged on just principles, and establishing a rule therefor, instead of leaving them to arbitration and chance.

If the officers in the large cities ought to receive larger salaries than those in small towns (a fact we do not dispute) we do not see why the latter should be differently treated amongst themselves.

Residing in localities of about the same importance, where the expenses of living are about the same, it seems to us, evident, that they all should receive or rather are entitled to the same salary, and we cannot understand why more is paid to the officers of the Asylum prison, than is paid to those at St. Johns, St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, &c., and why in the same way these last mentioned should not receive as much as those at Sherbrooke and Three Rivers.

The insufficient sum of \$90 allowed to turnkeys, renders this place very often vacant owing to its being impossible to procure men for this small amount of money.

In some of the prisons this employment is given to young men not to say boys, whose age does not allow of their being able to give any great help in the ordinary wants, and much less so in the case of disturbance, of riot, or even when simple resistance is shown to the orders of the jailor. So that we can say that very often several of our prisons have but one officer, or if they have two, only one is competent.

We could not expect to constantly find these prisons in a perfect state of safety and cleanliness.

It seems to us that the public cannot well expect the Inspectors to demand impossibilities."

To place the authorities in a position to judge of the correctness of our remarks, we place before them the following table shewing the amount of salaries in question, for each prison in the Province.

	J.	AlLOR.	Tubnkers.		GUARDS.		MATRONS.		
NAME OF THE PRISON.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	
Amherst		\$ 200 00 200 00 200 00 200 00 200 00 200 00	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	90 00	11	6, <b>\$</b> 97. 00	1	25 cts. a day. \$100 a year. 50 cts. a day. 25 cts. a day. \$600 per an. 50 cts. a day. \$240 a year. 75 cts. a day. 20 do do do do do do do do do do do do do	

By this table, the variations of the salaries allowed to the matrons in the different prisons of the Province can be seen.

The amounts paid to them vary considerably; from 20 cents in some parts to 75 cents a day in others. The first amount is decidedly too small and the last evidently too great

The matrons who enjoy a yearly income have about the same lot as those who are engaged by the day, and who only serve when there are female prisoners in the prison.

Some receive the sum of \$100 a year whilst others better favored receive \$600. This injustice in the division of their salaries causes considerable discontent, and in consequence the matrons become less devoted in the exercise of their duties.

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The total number of the prisoners increased during the year 1873. In 1872 the total was 4,231, and in 1873, 4,966, an increase of rather more than 17 per cent.

We are happy however to be able to state that this augmentation of numbers for the most part occur in one prison,—the Montreal Gaol. It is also amongst that class of prisoners above 16 years of age.

The cases of recidivation have diminished in number some 20 per cent, having been in 1872. 1,481 and 1,180 in 1873.

In compiling the numbers of the various nationalities we arrive at the following:

Country.	No. of Prisoners.
Canada	2,729
England	424
France	
Ireland	
Scotland	
United States	156
Other Countries	$\dots$ 225
· Total	4,966

Regarding the religious belief of the prisoners in the various jails we arrive at the following:

Roman Catholics	698 231 4 73
Other denominations	165
•	4,966

In going over the list shewing the civil condition of the prisoners we find some in all occupations of life. The greater number however come from that class of pecple who have no stated means of living, vagrants:

Advocates	16 1	Bailiff Hotel Keeper Raftsmen Printers	$\frac{2}{6}$
Barbers		Instructors	5

Bakers	10	Engineers	11
Roatmen	4	Gardeners	6
Trunkmakers	ī	Day laborers	144
Brushmaker	1	Merchants	56
Wheelwrights	3	Millers	2
Carpenters	87	Moulders	36
Carters	158	Machinists	30
Shoemakers	140	Masons	20
Constables	2	Sailors	514
Clerks	99	Furniture makers	20
Farmers	445	Beggars	100
Hatters	5	Notaries	5
Paper Hangers	2	Navigators	4
Confectioners	1	Watch-maker	ī
Coal porters	16	Optician	ĩ
Slaters	4	Telegraph operator	ĩ
Distillers	3	Plasterers	19
Domestics	106	Plumbers	13
Children	39	Fishermen	11
Explorers	2	Prostitutes	230
Tin Smiths	31	Painters	36
Black Smiths	40	Chimney Sweep	ī
Engravers	1	Sawyers	ĩ
Saddlers	6	Coopers	8
Servants	11	Book-Keepers	4
Tailors	35	Workers in leather	2
Stone Cutters	20	Carrige makers	2
Tanners	8	Unknown and not registered	2397
	_	•	

Table shewing the number of prisoners condemned to the Penitentiary, to Prison or to the Reformatory School:

	Penitentiary.	Prison.	Reformatory School.
Arthabaska		20	1
Aylmer		37	ļ
Beauharnois		6	
Chicoutimi		23	
Joliette		21	
Kamouraska		11	
Malbaie		4	
Montmagny		13	
Montreal	66	3089	40
New Carlisle		19	
Percé	l	21	
Quebec	6	1113	22
Rimouski		25	1
Sherbrooke	$\overline{2}$	71	2
Sorel		90	Ī
St. Johns		79	1 8
St. Joseph		5	
St. Hyacinthe		31	1
St. Scholastique		24	l ī
Sweetsburg		18	l ī
Three Rivers		159	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total	81	4879	78

# Offences for which the prisoners mentioned in the last table where condemned:

Assault	954	Frequenters of Bad Houses 41
Felonious Assault	48	Drunkeness1606
Indecent Assault	7	Irreverance in Church
Assault with the intention of Rape	78	Insanity 3
	• =	Leaving Service
Arson	3	Larceny
Altering a promissory Note	$\ddot{2}$	Threatening Language 1
Burglary		Contempt of Court
House Breaking		Murder 9
Wounding	3	Manslaughter 5
Bestiality	1	Breaking the Peace
Cruelty to Animals		Hiding the birth of Child 4
Arrest for Debt.		Obtaining goods under false pretence. 14
Wood Cutting	2	Military offences
Firing	- {	Obstructing the Railroad 1
Passing Counterfeit Money	1	Prostitution
Debtors	38	Perjury 3
Disorderly	51	Receiving Stolen Goods 7
Desertion	78	Refusing to pay fines 4
Destroying Poll Books	1	Refusing Duty 49
Embezzlement	5	Refusing to support family 1
Escaping from Gaol	15	Rioting 9
Stealing Clothes	5	Disturbing the Peace 4
Trespass on a vessel	6	Killing a dog 1
Riot	7	Theft
Felony	5	Stealing animals
Falsification	4	Picking Pockets
Lunacy	13	Vagrants 991
Keeping disreputable houses	119	Selling Liquor without Licence 14
Gambling		
C	_	•

TABLE indicating the Court from which the prisoners received their sentences:—

		No. of prisoners sentenced by											
NAME OF THE PRISON.	No. of prisoners.	Court of Queens Bench.	Stipendiary Magistrates.	The Recorder or Sheriff.	Police Court.	Justices of Peace and Ses. sions of the Peace.							
Arthabaska	25	8	8			5							
Aylmer	47	2		•••••		35							
Beauharnois	9	1	5	•••••	<b></b>								
Chicoutimi	25		13		¦	10							
	30	5	3	2	•••••	11							
Kamouraska	16	L	4	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	¦	10							
	4 13	•••••	10	3									
Montreal	2912	33	10	2540	384	168							
New Carlisle	19	33	•••••	2020	004	18							
Percé	21	8		•		13							
Quebec	1153	26	25	490		600							
Rimouski	32	8	13	7		2							
Sherbrooke	75		70	<b></b>		5							
Sorel	100	5.	36			49							
St. Johns	133	5	78			5							
St. Joseph	6	4	1			l <b>.</b>							
St. Hyacinthe	39	· 2	24			7							
St. Scholastique	39	13	7	3		2							
Sweetsburg	41	2	8			9							
Three Rivers	227	2	157										
Total	4966	125	462	3046	384	949							

TABLE indicating the number of prisoners sentenced, the length of their sentences to the Penitentiary, Prison, or Reformatory School.

<del></del>							DU	RA	\T	101	1 0	F S	EN	T	ENC	Œ										
Ë			C	ommo	on G	aols		-					Pen	ite	nti	arj	7.			Re	for	rms	ito	ry	8c	hool.
No. of prisoners.	PRISONS.	30 days & under.	80 to 60 days.	8	3	90 days to 6 mo.	6 to 10 months	3	12 to 24 months.		2 yr's & under	'	2 to 5 years.	A to 10 weeks	3	More than 10 wre		For life.		1 to 2 years.		2 to 3 years.		3 to 4 years.		4 to 5 years.
		м. Е	M. 1	м.	F.	ME	M	F.	M	F.	M	F. N	JF.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	MF
95 47 9 25 \$0	Arthabaaka	10 18 4 19	1 8 . 2 1 . 1 2 .	9	2	1	4		1	  	1				::	• •				•						
	Kamouraska	7 8 1026 99				3 . 2 57 1	1 18		  4		13		5 1		:	•••				4		 11		10		15
19 21 798 32 75	New Carlisle Perce	18	1 11	2 1 50 180	59	40 1 2 6	4 30 1 2		1	:: :: ::	1		3 1		::	••		1		2		 1 2	4	1	8	ii .
100 188 6 89	Sorel	63 60 2 18	. 16 8 4 1 1	2 2	j	8 1 .	1 2		2		1									3		  	::			1
41	St. Scholastique Sweetsburg Three Rivers	10	1 3 . 2 8 . 9 80	10	8	:- : 2		i	2 2 2	1	<u>:: </u> :	<u> </u> :		::  ::		 	::	:		::	::   ::	::	:: ::			1 1

## ARTHABASKA GAOL.

#### DISTRICT OF ARTHABASKA.

Visited in September and in December 1874, and in March and June, 1875.

#### OFFICERS.

Joseph Dominique, jailor, salary..... \$200 00 No permanent turnkey.

Rising of the coing to bed prisoners, 6 o'clock in summer, and 7 A.M. in winter. 8 do do do do

This prison contains 8 double cells for several prisoners, and 8 single cells for one alone.

One day hall on each of the upper flats, and two on the ground floor.

The prisoners pass the day in these halls and in the passages when not in the yard.

The cell doors ought to be closed during the day.

The cost of rations is 18cts a day for each prisoner. In 1874 the expense for heating was \$153.32, for maintenance \$547.79, and the other expenses \$478.13, making a total of \$1,179.24, including the salaries of the officers. The total for 1873 was \$1,167.88.

The provisions are obtained from private individuals at current prices, and the cord wood by contract.

This prison usually contains only a small number of prisoners. It is not in a good state of preservation, the walls are cracking in some places, but it is generally well kept. The fence surrounding the land has been re-made. This was a work that was recommended by us, and several times asked for by the neighbors of the prison during the last few years.

# AYLMER PRISON.

## DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

Inspected in June and October, 1874, and in May and August, 1875.

### OFFICERS:

James Haldane	, Jailor	<b>\$2</b> 00.00
Mark Aaldane,	Turnkey	364.00

Rising of the Going to bed prisoners. 6 o'clock A.M., Summer; 7 o'clock in Winter. 6 do P.M., do 5 do. do.

This prison contains one cell for several, and 13 cells for one only, and one Day Hall on the first floor.

The prisoners are obliged to pass the day in this small apartment, dark and damp, when the weather does not permit of their going out into the yard.

The female prisoners, when there are any, pass most of their time in the kitchen, where they assist with the house work. This is a good thing for them, as otherwise they would be obliged to pass the day in a sort of Dungeon.

We have given instructions to have the doors of the cells closed

in the day time, a thing very little practised previously. The cost for rations is 15 cents at present. It is but a short time since the jailor was allowed 25 cents for this service, but owing to our protestations against this high figure, it was brought to 20 cents and lately to 15 cents a day for each prisoner.

The expense for heating in 1873, amounted to \$200; that for clothing and maintenance has not been given. In 1874, the expense for heating was \$400; clothing, \$70; maintenance, \$245.—Total, \$1,375.

They have succeeded in having the obstructions on the sewerage removed, which has for a long time interfered with the working of the drain. It is working well at present.

The cement of the wall surrounding the prison falls to such an extent that the damage will be serious, unless it is repaired at once. The wall supporting the fence in front of the prison was repaired during the summer. It was indeed time, as the fence threatened to fall.

They find considerable difficulty in heating this prison. When the wind blows from a certain quarter, the apartments fill with smoke so much so as to necessitate the extinction of the fire. When the weather is severe, the prisoners have to suffer from the cold to avoid suffocation.

# BEAUHARNOIS GAOL.

#### DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Visited in May and October 1874, and in May and August 1875.

#### OFFICERS.

J. M. Prudhomme, jailor, salary	<b>\$</b> 200	00
Arthur Prudhomme, turnkey, do	. 90	00

Rising Going to bed { of the prisoners, } 6 o'clock A.M., and 7 o'clock P.M., winter and summer.

This prison contains 8 double and 8 single cells; also, two apartments for the prisoners in day time on the lower flat, and one on each of the upper flats.

The rations cost 14cts a day for each prisoner.

The provisions are obtained from various individuals at the ordinary market prices, without contract or tenders.

The expense of heating in 1873, amounted to \$450.00, clothing \$5.00, and maintenance \$269.53—total, \$1,009.53; and in 1874, the clothing cost \$5.27, heating \$600.00, and maintenance \$1,357.97, making a total of \$3,557.97, including officers' salaries.

A portion of the wall of the enclosure, which fell about a year ago, (two years after it was built), has been repaired during the summer.

At the time of our last visit they had also received orders for the repairing of the flooring in the apartments used by the prisoners in day time.

This flooring was so badly made, and unseasoned wood being used that it became so loose and disjointed that the prisoners could take it up at pleasure.

We have, on several occasions, remarked that this prison was not as well kept as many of the others, and several times the different members of the board have reprimanded the jailor for his negligence and want of care.

However, we are happy to be able to state that for the last 12 or 18 months, the jailor has been more careful, and that the interior of the prison is much better kept than it was in the past.

Confident in the perseverance of the jailor and persuaded that he would not again deviate from the path which he had entered upon, we congratulated ourselves on having been able to get him to do about as well as most of his colleagues, when we saw in September, in the newspapers the report of the jury of the District, stating that the interior of the prison was untidy, and that it was very badly looked after and also that the prisoners must necessarily suffer in such a state of affairs.

Surprised at a change so unexpected, one of us hastened to make a visit to ascertain the facts, and to his satisfaction he can state that everything was in order and properly looked after, and that there was no bad smell. The jailor assured the Inspector that nothing had been touched since the visit of the jury, and that all was in the same state as at that time.

Such being the case, we cannot certainly approve the action of the jury in making such a report.

Nobody could be more determined than we are ourselves to make

known any officer, unfit for the position, and no one could be more inclined than we ourselves are to use with rigor all those who neglect their duty, but we are also willing and ready to defend those who perform their duty properly.

This prison has really never been in a very secure state, nor had it ever any remarkable appearance of cleanliness, but we are in hopes that the repairs about to be made there, will render the interior more inviting looking and will, we feel sure, aid those who have the charge, in keeping the place in a satisfactory state.

# CHICOUTIMI GAOL,

DISTRICT OF CHICOUTIMI.

Visited in October 1874 and in June, 1875.

## Officers:

L. P. Lachance, jailor	, salary\$200 (	00
Oct. Tremblay, turnk	ey 90 (	00

Rising of the Going to bed { prisoners, } 6 A.M. and 7 P.M.

This prison contains four double cells, for several prisoners and 8 single for one only. Also 2 day apartments on the ground floor and one on each of the upper flats.

The rations cost 21 cents a day for each prisoner. The expense for heating in 1873 amounted to \$1,177.50; for clothing \$40 and for maintenance to \$148.35, total \$1,382.36. In 1874 the heating cost \$243; maintenance \$63.75; total \$854.79. The provisions are very expensive in this out of the way place.

This prison never contains but a very limited number of prisoners.

The prison is not in a very satisfactory condition. The rain leaks through the walls and it has become urgently necessary to wainscot the North East wall with wood if it is do not desired shortly to be obliged to rebuild it.

# JOLIETTE PRISON,

#### DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE.

Visited in January and in December 1874, and in February 1875.

## Officers:

Isaie Gervais, jailor, salary\$200	00
Landry Chaput, turnkey 90	00

Going to bed { of the Rising } 7 o'clock A.M., and 7 P.M.

This prison contains 8 cells for one only, and 8 double formseveral prisoners and one day apartment on each of the upper flats and two on the ground floor.

The rations cost 14 cents a day for each prisoner. The expense for heating in 1873 amounted to \$644; for clothing \$71.47 and for the maintenance \$545.15, total \$1,622.29.

For 1874 the heating cost \$502.55; cloting \$32 and maintenance \$392.09, making a total of \$1.836.64.

This prison is generally well kept.

They had the habit of leaving vessels and knives, &c., lying about, that had served at the meals, but having received severe injunctions respecting the putting away of every thing after each repast we have now the satisfaction of finding every thing in its proper place.

Here, as in the case in many of the other prisons there is no farm or stable for the use of the jailor and on this account he is obliged to keep his animals and many other effects at the neighbors, houses, sometime at a considerable distance from the prison. Besides the inconvenience occasioned by this it might be the cause at some time or other of accidents or escapes.

The provisions are bought on the market. Tenders are only asked for the cord wood.

# KAMOURASKA GAOL,

#### DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.

Visited in June and in December 1874, and in May 1875.

#### OFFICERS:

Jean Thos. Béchard, jailor, salary\$2	200	00
	665	

Rising 6 of the Going to bed prisoners, 6 o'clock A.M. and 6 P.M., Summer and Winter.

This prison is always in the same state. The building is altogether too small for the wants of the place; badly divided and in no way adapted to the requirements of the prison or Court House.

The building of a new prison in this place or within the limits of the District is earnestly desired by the inhabitants of this rich and prosperous District.

This prison contains 11 single cells. It has very seldom happened, if at all, that they have been unable to lodge all the prisoners, but it is difficult at all times to provide for both sexes.

The cost of rations is 21 cents. This is very dear and would be found too high for the locality, if the jailor lived in the prison, but living at some little distance, he is obliged to bring the rations. already prepared, from his house, to the prison, three times a day, and this necessarily makes the food more expensive.

The expenses were as follows, in 1873: Heating \$82.50; Clothing \$7.90; Maintenance \$145.16; total expenses \$1,765.54, and in 1874, the heating cost \$270; \$288.86 for maintenance, total expenses, \$1,323.36.

The provisions are furnished to the prison by the jailor, as above mentioned, at 21 cents a day for each prisoner.

# MALBAIE PRISON,

## DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY.

Visited in October 1874 and in June 1875.

## Officers:

Thomas Chaperon, jailor, salary\$200	00
	00

Rising 6 of the Going to bed prisoners, 8 P.M. in Winter and 61 in Summer. do 9 do

This prison has 16 single cells, and 1 day apartment on each of the upper flats and two on the ground floor.

The rations cost 20 cents a day for each prisoner.

The cost for heating in 1873, was \$273.17, and total expense was \$1,016.54, and in 1874, the heating expenses amounted to \$237.37. Maintenance \$184, and the total \$3,201.55.

The provisions are supplied by the jailor, who buys them from the merchants of the place.

This prison is very well kept, but they find it difficult to procure the necessary supply of water.

It would nevertheless, be very easy to obtain a supply, by means of a duct to communicate with a reservoir constructed on the top of the hill behind the prison.

This district furnishes very few subjects to the prison. It very often contains its own officers only.

# MONTMAGNY GAOL.

#### DISTRICT OF MONTMAGNY.

Visited in May and December 1874, and in May, 1875.

#### OFFICERS:

Alfred Tremblay, jailor, salary	<b>\$200</b>	00
Auguste Poirier, Turnkey, "	90	00

Rising of the 7 o'clock a.m., Winter and Summer. Going to bed prisoners, 7 de p.m., do do

There are 8 single and 8 double cells in this jail.

The rations cost 12½c a day.

The heating in 1873 cost \$270, and in 1874, \$300. The total expense in 1873, was \$565.67, and in 1874 it amounted to \$788.00.

The provisions are obtained from a contractor at reasonable prices.

The books are well kept.

This prison has always been very well managed but it seldom has many prisoners at a time.

It is in a good state of preservation.

# MONTREAL GAOL,

#### DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Visited in January, May, June and October, 1874, and in March and June, 1875.

#### Officers:

Louis Payette, jailor,	salary	<b>\$1,200</b>	00	
M. Lindsay, assistant		800		
A. Panneton, book keeper		600	00	
Revd. M. L. Lavallée, catholic chaplain.		300	00	
Bevd. J. D. Borthwick, protestant "	"	30 <b>0</b>		
George Pinet, head turnkey	ĸ	7	75	a day.
Henry Collerette, "	44	1	<b>50</b>	and clothes.
Chas. Daunais,	ø:		50	46
Cyrille Harnais,		Į	50	3

•						
J. E. Gravel,	"		"	1	50 and	clothes.
J. B. Filiatrault,	"		"	1	<b>50</b>	"
J. B. Emond,	66		"	1	50	"
E. S. Filiatrault,	"		"	1	50	"
W. M. Schiller	64		"	1	50	<i>,</i> "
William Ryle, Serge	eant of	the Guards	"	1	.75	"
Thomas Mitchell,			"	1	50	"
P. A. Nourie,	"		"	1	<b>50</b>	"
Joseph Couture,	"		"	1	<b>50</b>	"
Robert Cain,	"		66	1	50	"
Jesse Farsket,	"		"	1	50	46
Charles Brault,	166		"	1	<b>50</b>	" -
Patrick Fitzgerald	"	• • • • • • • • •	"	1	<b>50</b>	"
Richard Jackson,	66		"	1	<b>50</b>	"
Samuel McWilliams	3, "		"	1	<b>5</b> 0	66
Thomas Bates, Stev		1.50 a day, with	thout clo	thin	g.	
Susanna Hill, Matro						
Mary Graham, Assi						
Catherine Cowan,			odging.			
•						

The prisoners rise in the morning at sun-rise and go to bed at sun-set all the year round.

There are 163 single cells and four large dormitories.

The rations cost  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

The cost of heating in 1873, was \$3,832.52; clothing \$5,148.51 and maintenance \$21,175.04, making a total of \$42,763.95, and in 1874, the heating cost \$3,799; clothing \$1,177.20 and maintenance \$4,223.52, forming a total of \$28,108.79.

The provisions, wood, &c., are bought by contract.

This prison is always in the most remarkable state of cleanliness, notwithstanding the great age of the building and the consequent difficulty in keeping it in a proper state.

They had become quite dangerous, and have been very well repaired. They had become quite dangerous, and have been in a tumble-down condition for several years. A chimney will have to be built as soon as possible, as the yearly expense is something considerable, for the renewal of the large pipes connected with the furnaces. Some parts of the building are well heated, and others again they give a great deal of trouble in warming.

At times, owing to the heating arrangements not working as well as could be desired, the inmates suffer from the cold. These inconveniences are only felt however in the Halls, where the heating pipes are wrongly placed, being close up to the ceiling, instead of near the floor, in coils, and between each cell door.

The number of prisoners in the prison, whose diminution we had previously stated, has increased during the last 12 months, and has now attained its former height.

The prison is at present as full as it was some 4 or 5 years ago.

Owing to this crowded state, an order was passed in Council last spring, allowing the removal of prisoners, for the future, in case of need, to the neighbouring prisons.

We objected to this plan for reasons of morality and economy.

In transferring to the country gaols prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, the cost of removal is considerable, and this class of prisoners is the most depraved, and for the most part lost women.

It is probable that numbers of them would remain in the country places and practice their infamy.

And in removing the class of prisoners condemned to a lengthy detention, it would be taking away from them the chance of reforming, and also deprive the prison of the profits of their work.

For some time the prisoners for whom room could not be found in the building itself, were lodged in the up-stairs portion of one of the workshops, and which was found to answer the purpose.

Last winter, however, it was found absolutely necessary to transfer quite a number to Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, and St. Johns, and these places have felt the bad effects which had been foreseen.

The greater part of the old officers of this prison have been replaced by younger men, and it was against our will that such a number of new officers were appointed. We give the list in a former page of this report.

They have been very successful in cultivating potatoes this year. Some 1,500 bushels have been stowed away in a cellar which the prisoners made during the summer, and they are very good ones.

Instead of being obliged to buy potatoes for the use of the gaol at a considerable cost, they make a good profit from the sale of four or five hundred bushels which they do not require. The piece of ground upon which they were cultivated, has not been in caltivation for the last 50 years

If this piece of ground were made into a garden, it would bring in considerable revenue to the prison.

The windows of the hospital are of no use whatever, and should be replaced by new ones.

There have been several escapes of prisoners during the year.' Some were recaptured and others are at large yet.

This prison will shortly be relieved of a part of its inmates. The female prisoners, in the course of a few months, will be removed to the establishment at present being constructed for them, and of which we have previously spoken.

# NEW CARLISLE PRISON.

DISTRICT OF BONAVENTURE.

Visited in September, 1874.

#### OFFICER.

John G. Fair, Jailor, Salary...... \$200. Turnkey resigned.

Rising Going to bed { of the prisoners, } 7 o'clock in summer, and 8 A. M. in winter. do do do do

This prison contains two large cells and six single, and one corridor in which the prisoners pass the day time. The rations cost 22 cents a day for each prisoner.

The expenses of heating, amounted in 1873 to \$155; for clothing to \$10 and for maintenance to \$927 04; total expense \$1,525 04, and in 1874 these expenses were as follows: heating, \$120, clothing, \$6 and total \$1,872.32.

The provisions are purchased from the various merchants in the locality.

We feel it our duty to here repeat the portion of the Special Report of the President of the  $B_{O_Rrd}$ , relative to the doors serving

for entrance to each department: "That these doors should be built in "with masonry, and replaced by one in the passage which separates "the two departments. That a door thus placed would give no "chance of escape, whereas those at present in use give every op-"portunity of desertion."

There is continual complaint regarding the dampness and unhealthiness of the portion occupied by the jailor, and they have asked for a separate dwelling to be erected; which we believe is to be done during 1875.

If we had been listened to in the first instance, regarding the location of the jailor's apartments, this expense would have been avoided, as it would not have been located in the basement.

The wall of the enclosure should be heightened to 18 feet, for as it is at present (10 feet high) there might as well be none at all.

# PERCÉ GAOL,

DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.

Visited in August 1874.

#### OFFICERS.

J. E. Tuzo, jailor	, salary	 	 	 240	00
J. T. Tuzo, turnk					

Rising of the Going to bed prisoners, 371 A.M., and 81 P.M., winter and summer.

This prison contains 5 single cells and 3 double.

The cost of rations is 25 cents a day for each prisoner.

In 1873 the expenses for heating were \$72, and for maintenance \$450, total of \$1,054, and in 1874 the total expense was \$1,069.

The provisions are purchased by the Sheriff from various individuals at the current prices.

# QUEBEC GAOL,

# DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Visited in January, June, October and December 1874, and in March and June 1875.

#### OFFICERS:

William McLaren, jailor, salary	\$1,000	00
Richard Mulholland, inspector of work	300	00
Wesley Browning, turnkey	365	00
J. B. Lapointe, "	365	00
Mrs. Mulholland, matron	240	00
Two sergeants and ten guards at	1	50 a day.

Rising Going to bed of the prisoners. 60'clock A.M., and 7 o'clock P.M., Summer and Winter.

There are 33 large and 105 single cells.

The prisoners pass the day time either in the corridors or in the workshops.

This prison contains two large dining halls; one for each sex.— Two chapels—one for each religious persuasion and two spacious halls used as hospitals—one for each sex.

The rations cost 11 1-6 cents a day for each prisoner.

The provisions are bought by contract with the exception of milk and potatoes. The milk usually costs 20 cents a gallon and the potatoes 60 cents per bushel. The expenses for heating in 1873, were \$2,600; for clothing \$380, and for maintenance \$15,771, total expense of \$20,929. In \$874, the expense for heating was \$3,000, and the total amounted to \$19,791.99, rather less than in the year previous.

This prison is very well managed, notwithstanding the small number of its officers.

The jailor deserves great praise for his zeal and assiduity in the discharge of the numerous duties that his position imposes on him.

It requires considerable activity and more than ordinary devotion upon his part to see that nothing is neglected.

The Superintendant of work, Mr. Mulholland is also a vigilant

and indefatigable officer. His wife who has the entire charge of the female department, has our esteem, for the assiduous care and kindness she shows towards the poor unfortunates that justice or charity places in her charge. Her work is decidedly too onerous for her, and notwithstanding this, she does not complain of her situation

The other officers, in general, are worthy of their chief, and make it their duty to imitate him in the discharge of their several charges.

The yard presents a fine appearance, now that the levelling is finished. A shed, wherein to stow the wood, is absolutely necessary.

It would cost but little to erect it against the prison wall, as it need only be a slanting roof with posts in front for the mere protection of the wood from the weather. It would be found far more profitable to keep the wood under cover from rain, &c., and considering that \$3,000 to \$4,000 worth is used yearly, it would be well worth the trouble.

The sewer of which we speak in our last report, and for the emptying of which we made some suggestions, is still in the same condition. The smell occasioned by the want of drainage is very disagreeable.

They have at last decided to cultivate the ground apertaining to the prison, and have engaged a French gardner at \$200 a year to attend to its culture.

Everything makes us expect the best results from this undertaking and we hope shortly that instead of buying 6 or 7 hundred bushels of potatoes at 60 cents per bushel and many other vegetables as well, each year, that sufficient will be raised for the use of the establishment and at the end of each year they will be in a position to sell as much if not more than they have been in the habit of buying.

# RIMOUSKI GAOL,

DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI.

Visited in June and December, 1874, and in May, 1875.

#### OFFICERS:

Era.	Martin,	jailor,	salary.	• • • •	 90.00	\$200	00
Luc	Martin,	turnke	y		 • • • • •	90	

Rising ( of the ) 6 A.M., in Summer and 7 A.M., in Winter. Going to bed ( prisoners, ) 7 P.M., do 5 P.M., do

This prison contains 8 double and 8 single cells. One day apartment on each of the upper flats and two on the ground floor.

The rations cost 15 cts. a day.

The Expenses of this prison in 1873 were as follows: Heating, \$455.00; Clothing, \$29.17 and maintenance, \$1800.77, total expense \$2210.77; and in 1874 the Heating cost \$481.00 and maintenance \$1261.59. Total of all expenses \$1364.09.

This prison is in better order externally than it is inside. The jailor is not always over attentive and neglects at times to observe the prison rules concerning the domestic Government of the Establishment.

He was strongly reprimanded by one of the members of the Board in June, and in December the prison was in better order.

In general he is, nevertheless, a good officer.

# SHERBROOKE GAOL,

#### DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

Visited in January, May and October, 1874, and in March, 1875.

# OFFICERS:

Matthew Read, jai	lor,	salar	y	• • • •	 !	<b>\$</b> 400.00
Alba Faunce, turnl						
Thomas Summer,	" ·				 	364.00
	" .				 	364.00

Rising of the Going to bed prisoners, 6 o'clock A.M. and 7 P.M., Summer and Winter.

This prison contains 21 single and 9 double Cel's.

The rations cost 10 cents a day for each prisoner.

The cost of heating in 1873 was: \$525.00, and maintenance \$2027.60, and the total expense was: \$3393.30, and the revenue was: \$75.00.

In 1874, the expenses were about the same, but we are unable to give the exact figures as we have not their report.

This fine building serves both as a prison and as a Reformatory for Protestant delinquents.

The latter occupy the wing which was destined for the Female prisoners.

The boys usually number 18 to 20.

They are very well placed here if we only regard their detention as a punishment, but as far as their advancement in the trades, etc., is concerned those who are under the management of the Brothers of Charity in Montreal are much more desirably situated.

The chimney of which there was great reason for complaint has been repaired during the summer, and we hope that in the future it will not be found necessary to choose between the alternatives of either being suffocated to avoid suffering from the cold, or freezing to avoid being choked with the smoke.

This prison has great need of out-houses, especially a wood shed, which almost all the other Gaols have.

The cells are without mattrasses or bed clothes, and it is one of our poorest prisons in the way of furniture.

The doorway to the cellar should be covered in to prevent the water from the roof damaging the principal wall of the prison.

The ceilings are falling in some portions of the building; this part of the contract was very poorly executed.

# SOREL PRISON,

DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.

Visited in May and September 1874 and in January and Feb. 1875.

# OFFICERS:

Octave	Boucher,	jailor, s	alary.		• •		•••	 • •	 \$	200.00
Joseph	Boucher,	turnkey	salar	y	• •	• • •	• • •	 	 	90.00

Rising 6 of the Going to bed prisoners, 6 o'clock A.M. and 6 P.M. Winter and Summer.

This prison contains 8 single and 8 double Cells, and one day apartment on each of the upper flats and two on the ground floor.

The rations cost 15 cts. a day for each prisoner.

The Expenses of the prison in 1873 were:—Heating \$604.50; Clothing, \$30.00 and maintenance \$1,688.38; total \$2,742.38.

The provisions are bought from merchants in the locality.

This prison is in a good state of preservation and is very well managed. The flooring, in part, on the 2nd story is coming to pieces owing to the wood having been laid too damp.

Instead of paying the sum of \$30.00 for a limited supply of water, we believe in would be much better and more advantageous to give a few dollars more and obtain it from the water works as desired.

\$50.00 a year is the sum the proprietors of the Water Works demand to supply the water, and if we suppose a case of fire on the premises, it would be invaluable to have an ample supply of water on the ground, and in such a case, being supplied by a cart, would be of no use whatever. On this account we think that the prison should be supplied by the water works.

# ST. HYACINTHE GAOL.

DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.

Visited in May and October 1874 and in March 1875.

#### OFFICERS:

Rising of the 7 o'clock a.m., Winter and Summer. Going to bed 7 prisoners, 6 do p.m., do and 8 do

This prisons contains 8 single and 8 double Cells, and 2 day apartments on each flat.

The rations cost  $15\frac{3}{4}$  cents.

The expenses in 1873 were: for heating \$449.00; clothing, \$360.00; and maintenance \$153.00; total \$1,252.00; and in 1874 the heating cost \$217.00; clothing \$162.93; and maintenance \$220.03; total \$886.96.

The provisions are bought in the locality at the current prices.

Every thing is very clean and in good order about this prison.

The jailor is a hard working man and does not lose a moment of his time.

Without neglecting the interior of the prison he keeps a garden from which his profits are considerable.

The three acres of land, upon which he cultivates hay, melons, strawberries, asparagus, rhubarb, apples &c. without counting the 60 to 80 hives of bees, bring him in, several hundred dollars every year, of profit. In the above we see what an intelligent and industrious man can do with a small piece of land, and at the same time perform his duties even giving more satisfaction than many others in his position, who do nothing besides their ordinary duty. This also shows us to what profitable account the extensive pieces of ground might be turned to that adjoin the Montreal and Quebec Gaols.

# ST. JOHN'S PRISON.

#### IBERVILLE DISTRICT.

Visited in May and October 1874 and in March 1875.

# Officers:

Etienne Guillot, jailor, salar	y\$200.00
Hubert Demarais, turnkey,	salary 90.00

Rising of the Going to bed prisoners, \ 7 A.M. and 6 P.M. Winter and Summer.

This Gaol contains 8 double and 8 single cells.

The cost of the rations is 11 cts. a day for each prisoner.

The expenses of the prison during the year 1873, were as follows: Heating \$453.50; Clothing \$57.28, and maintenance \$1350.49. Total, \$2421.77, without any revenue.

In 1874, the cost of heating was: \$453.50; Clothing, \$41.76, and of maintenance, \$223.20. Total expense was \$2563.00.

The provisions are purchased from different individuals and merchants in the town.

The turnkey is a very old man, 90 years of age. At this advanced age it is evident he cannot be of much service to the jailor, but no one else can be had for the salary set apart for this office. \$90.00 is not sufficient to obtain the services of an efficient man, it being barely enough to pay his board.

They allow the prisoners to smoke which is in direct opposition to the rules. The jailor has often been strongly reprimanded for contenancing this infraction of the prison rules.

This prison is furnished with water by the water works for the sum of \$24.00 a year.

The prison is always well kept, and the grounds about it present a very nice appearance, being adorned with flowers and other vigorous vegetation.

# ST. JOSEPH GAOL.

DISTRICT OF BEAUCE.

Visited in December 1874 and in May, 1875.

# Officers:

Frs. X	avier G	agné, j	ailor, s	salary.		• • • •	• • •	\$2	200.00
Jean B	Selhume	eur, tur	nkey,	"	• • • •	• • • •			90.00

Rising of the 35 a.m. in Summer and 61 in Winter. Going to bed prisoners. 8 p. m. " 5"

This prison contains 8 single and 8 double cells; one apartment for the use of the prisoners in day time, on each of the upper flats and two on the lower.

The rations cost  $10\frac{1}{2}$  cts; a day for each prisoner.

The heating in 1873 cost \$126.00: and the maintenance \$53.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; total \$469.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and in 1874 the expenses of the prison were: heating \$73.50; clothing \$3.51; and maintenance \$16.30; total \$383.31.

The provisions are bought from the merchants in the neighborhood.

This prison, for several years in the worst order of all of our prisons, is at present in a much better condition and is better managed than in times past.

The enclosing wall threatens to fall, and if not supported, it will surely tumble down when the spring thaws come, and in its fall will bring down the hangard and wood shed.

It has already damaged the shed of which it forms the back.

This ought to be attended to at once, as the cost of repairing it now would be nothing to what it will be after it has fallen, to rebuild it as well as the hangard,

# ST. SCHOLASTIQUE GAOL.

#### TERREBONNE DISTRICT.

Visited in June, September and October, 1874, and in June, 1875.

## OFFICERS.

Louis Rodrigue, jailor, salary\$200	00
Charles Rodrigue, turnkey	

Rising.  $\begin{cases} \text{ of the } \\ \text{prisoners.} \end{cases} \begin{cases} 5\frac{1}{2} \text{ a. m. in Summer and } 6\frac{1}{2} \text{ in Winter.} \\ 8 \text{ p. m.} \end{cases}$ 

This prison has 4 double and 8 single cells, and one day apartment on the second story and 2 on the first.

The rations cost 10 cts.

The expenses of the prison, in 1873 were: for heating, \$525 50; for clothing, \$42 80, and for maintenance, \$1326.20. Total, 2260 20, and in 1874, they were as follows: Heating, \$505 00; Clothing, \$61 52, and maintenance, \$1596 67, making a total for all expenses of \$2286 67.

The provisions are bought from merchants and individuals in the neighborhood. This prison is at present in the best possible state.

The required repairs to portions of the building having been made during the summer, all is in good order about the place.

There are generally very few prisoners in this prison, but at times there are as many as 10 or 12. This number fills almost all the available space, as the third story has no cells, and can only be used for very quiet prisoners.

# SWEETSBURGH GAOL.

#### BEDFORD DISTRICT.

Visited in May and October, 1874, and in March, 1875.

#### Officers:

Normand Vincent, jailor, salary......\$200.00 H. Monroe Vincent, turnkey, salary...... 90.00

Rising. 6 of the 52 a.m. in Summer and 6 in Winter. Going to bed. 7 prisoners. 8 p. m. " 7 "

This prison has 8 double and 8 single cells, and one upper day apartment on each of the upper flats and 2 on the lower.

The cost of rations is not given. The expenses for heating amounted in 1873 to \$200.00 and in 1874 to \$200.00.

We cannot give the total of the expenses of this prison,

The provisions are bought by the sheriff in the locality.

For some time this prison has required many repairs, which we are happy to see have been undertaken this year, and which we hope will be finished early this winter, and that nothing will be forgotten.

There is a certain appearance of carelessness about this gaol and many things are lying about out of place.

A new fence has been put up in front of the prison and some window glass has been put in which was broken a considerable time ago.

We hope that when this prison is again placed in proper repair and in good order, more care will be taken by those in charge to have it kept so and that the prison rules will be closely observed.

# THREE RIVERS PRISON.

## DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

Visited in I bruary and in September 1874 and in March and June 1875,

# OFFICERS:

William McGinnis, jailor,	salary		\$400,00
Francois Bellisle, turnkey,	salary		364,00
James Adair, "	•6	,	364,00
Miss McGinnis, matron	"	,	146,00

Rising. { of the coing to bed. { prisoners. } 6 a. m. Winter and Summer. 6 p. m. "

This prison contains 24 double cells, in which several prisoners are kept.

The rations cost 14 cts.

The expenses of this prison in 1873 were: heating \$537.50; clothing \$159.35; maintenance \$120.21; total \$2,305.00; and in 1874 the heating cost \$687.00; clothing \$186.25; and maintenance \$2,287.00; total \$3,150.00.

The provisions are bought at the market and from the store keepers of the place.

Next to the prisons of Montreal and Quebec, this gaol is consider ed the largest, containing the greatest number of prisoners. It is sometimes quite full.

The Montreal Gaol and this one are the only two in the Province that remind us of those of former days. Dark and obscure and sufficient old iron about to discourage the most imperturbable or the least impressible of the prisoners. When opening the doors barred in the manner they are (sometimes with two or three bolts) noise enough is made to slock the cars of the firmest.

A good many repairs were commenced this spring and will be finished shortly. The wall of the enclosure has been heightened 6 feet. The prison walls have been rejointed with cement. A spacious wood shed has been creeted and the privies of which there was much to complain have been repaired and double doors put to them.

The sewer, which has been obstructed for several years, has been replaced by another, much larger and with sufficient inclination to ensure its answering its purpose.

The large gate of the yard has been re-built and in such a manner that it will no longer serve as a ladder for the escape of prisoners.

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Tol	Cost of rations per day seach prisoner.	Cts.	121 122 123 123 123 123 123 123 133 133
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Potal expense including the Officers Salaries.		· ••	1179 24 1375 00 3557 97 854 79 1336 64 1323 364 3201 55 788 00 28105 79 1872 32 565 00 19791 99 1364 09 1364 09 1364 09 1364 09 1368 06 2286 674
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# Table showing the Profession. State or occupation of the prisoners in 1874:

Agents	2	Black Smiths	
Inn Keepers	18	Gentleman	
Silversmiths	3	Engraver	
Gunsmith	1	Watch-maker	
Surveyor	1	Bailiffs	
Frunk makers	4	Baggage Men	
Barbers	43	Teachers	
Boatmen	1	Engineers	
Butchers	40	Printers	
Teweller	1	Gardeners	
Bakers	27	Laborers	9
Brick-makers.	16	Machinists	Ī
Brushmaker	ī	'Masons	
Hatters	6	Postmaster	
Carpenters	87	Manufacturers	
Carters		Merchants	
Wheelwrights	5	Fur Dealers	
Veterinary Surgeon	ĭ	Sailors	9
Vail Makers	ĝ	Beggars	•
Dealers	24	Cabinet makers	
oal porter	ĩ	Millers	
oachmen	4	Musicians	
lunners	4	Moulders	
lerks	-		
Ingine makers	14	Goldsmith	
londustors	14	Plasterers	
onductorsbonfectioners	2	Plumbers	
	_	Painters	
hoemakers		Pump Makers	
dessengers	9	Prostitutes	
ooks	14	Reporters	
armers	66	Book Binders	
Dentists	2	Sculptors	
Distillers	2	Saddlers	
Octors	5	Soldiers	
Omestics	40	Stewards	
ruggist	1	Tailors	
ontractors	2	Tanner	
rocers	7	Paper Hangers	
aw Student	1	Coopers	
etter Carriers	2	Turners	
in Smiths	32	Vagrants	
Vire Workers	3	Sail Makers	
inishers	18	Travellers	
oreman	1		
le showing the number of o	ffens	es in the Province during 18	7
alt		Insanity	•

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Assault	107	Insanity	74
Felonious Assault		Insulting language	
Indecent Assault		Larceny	
Assault and Batteriy	294	" on suspicion of	
Asaulting Constables	65	Manslaughter	3
Grave Assault	37	Menace	
Arson	1	Contempt of Court	4
House Breaking	3	Killing a dog	1
Carters without numbers	2	Murder	1
Colportur without licence	1	On suspicion of Murder	1
Conspiracy	8	Misdemeanor	3
Debt	4	Nuisance	4
		•	

•			
Sitting fire	3	Hiding the birth of a Child	1
Cruelty to Animals	4	Opposing constables	5
Desertion from the Army	1	Obtaining money under false pretence.	11
" Ships	48	Obtaining goods "	9
Leaving service	13	Pérjury	6
Delirium Tremens	19	Boarders in disreputable houses	89
Disobedience to orders	2	Receiving Stolen Goods	14
Disorderly		" " money	î
Debtors		Refusing Duty	$8\bar{2}$
Damaging property		" to pay carter	5
Embezzlement	ii	" to give up military dress	ĭ
Obstructing the Street	î	" to make up lost time	î
Escaping the Reformatory School		Desertion	î
Breaking Gaol (Joliette)	ī	Selling Liquor without Licence	28
Felony	21		
Suspicion of Felony	68		102
To oning discounts blo houses	81	Rape	14
Keeping disreputable houses	01	Theft	
dog without Licence		Highway Robbery	10
Indecency	3	Stealing animals	Z
Incendiary	z	" letters	Z
Irreverence in Church	3		

The number of prisoners has increased 633 during the year 1874, there having been in 1873, 4,966 and in 1874, 5599.

This augmentation is explained, as caused by the great lack of work there has been during the year. The more poverty and misery there is, the more vice, crime and vagrancy is to be expected.

This increase is principally occasioned by the class of prisoners of 16 years of age and upwards, and unmaried men.

They numbered in 1864, 704 in excess of what were imprisoned in 1873 of this class. There is a slight increase (22) in the class of Female prisoners under 16 years of age, and there is also about the same number in diminution in the class of men and women above 16 years.

Our figures show evidently that it is the working class that furnishes this increase of 633 prisoners in 1874, over the total number in 1873.

There has been a very slight difference in the number of the cases of recidivation. In 1873 we had 1180 cases, and in 1874, 1202. An increase of only 22 on the total increase of 633 prisoners shown this year.

# INSANE ASYLUMS.

Besides the two old Asylums of Quebec and St. Johns, we now possess those of Halifax, in the Eastern Townships, and Longue Pointe, partly established at Longue Pointe and a portion temporarily placed at Hochelaga.

The St. Johns Asylum, always condemned by the Inspectors, as not being suited for its purpose, and a disgrace to the Province, will shortly be closed, and its patients are to be transferred to the Longue Pointe establishment in the commencement of the summer.\*

The Longue Pointe and St. Ferdinand Asylums are kept, the first by the Sisters of Providence of Montreal, and the latter by the Sisters of Charity of Quebec.

These are rather refuges or secondary asylums, such as we recommended in our first report for the quiet and incurable insane, idiots and imbeciles, than properly speaking insane asylums, such as the Quebec and St. Johns establishments.

The foundation of these two new establishments has already produced very pleasing results.

Over and above the Government's profit, by the smallness of the grant accorded to them, they receive some two hundred unfortunates who are well cared for and who, without them, would have remained in the large asylums without hope of being cured and where they would have filled the places of 200 new patients susceptible of amendment if not of complete cure.†

The profit to the Province by the transfer of these 200 patients in this manner, amounts to 7 or 8000 dollars; a sufficient sum to maintain upwards of 50 extra patients at Quebec.

Experience now shows, that what we said in this regard in our report of 1867-67. "In placing in charitable institutions, either "Catholic or Protestant, whichever the patient's religious belief may be, the idiots and incurable insane, a considerable economy would

<sup>\*</sup>Note.—The extensive new building at Longue Point has already (since July, 1875) received these patients within its walls—as well as those from Hochelaga and St. Johns, and a considerable number from the Quebec Asylum (Beauport.)

<sup>†</sup> Note.—The conductors of the establishment at Halifax (Co. Megantic) receive only 80 dollars per head, medical attendance and all extras included. Experience has shown that his allowance is inadequate. They have petitioned for an augmentation of 20 dollars for each patient. The Board recommends the request to the favourable consideration of the Government on the grounds of humanity.

"be effected, and at the same time, room would be made for a greater number of insane, in various parts of the Province, who are a burden to poor families, and embarrassment to others, and a constant danger to Society."

We added also, "and the facts to-day support us, that secondary asylums or refuges, (such as the Government have lately established) would be much less expensive if they were given to individual enterprise, or to the Nuns, who would do all the service required, as these patients could be looked after in their ordinary requirements by a very small staff, and a doctor to see to their bodily infirmities, only, whereas the primary asylums, in which are admitted all cases of insanity, indiscriminately, are obliged to have a body of keepers of peculiar aptitude and disposition, special medical men and a number of officers and guards, involving great expense."

This, then, was the plan suggested in our first report, put in operation, it is true, on a small scale, but capable of enlargement, and already we repeat, the country has saved some seven or eight thousand dollars of expense, more than sufficient for the maintenance of 50 new cases of insanity in the Quebec Asylum.

Certain writers in the Province, not entirely disapproving of our ideas on this subject, pretend that this way of paying so much a head for the keeping of these unfortunate creatures has the effect of depriving them of many advantages that they would have in an institution under the immediate control of the Government and under the administration of salaried officers.

They also contend that the system of farming out the insane is nothing less than a hard way, not to say brutal manner, of getting rid of a serious responsibility, for the Government give the least they can and the farmers make the most profit possible out of it.

The better the terms of contract are for the Government the less the chance of the insane, for the former will only give them that well-being and comfort which he can afford to do upon the amount allowed him for their maintenance, and in this case they must suffer the effects of a rigorous economy more or less practised, and their well-being would only vary according to the fluctuations of the bargain; and another thing is that it is not the farmer's interest to have any cures because he likes to keep in his establishment as many as it can contain.

If on the contrary, these same writers add, the Province kept these institutions under its immediate control and under the administration of competent men, all these dangers would disappear and a much larger number of cures be effected. But this system would, without doubt, be far more expensive, and the resources of the Province would probably not admit of its adoption for years to come.

We must say in justice to the able medical men who have the direction of the Quebec Asylum, that the remarks of the writers in question are not confirmed by fact, and it could not be otherwise in this or in any of the other asylums with our system of surveillance and inspection.

The Reports of Beauport Asylum prove that the cures effected there are as numerous as in the largest Asylums, maintained at great cost by the respective governments of Europe and the United States, as can be seen by our reports of last year, based upon unquestionable figures.

The moderate sum of \$143 and \$130 a head is paid them, and the patients receive for this amount all the care and comfort that the most charitably disposed could desire, and any susceptible of cure have their best efforts to effect it.

The fear of having too many vacancies has not turned out to be the case, as the patients are unhappily coming in in greater numbers than there are beds for their reception, and the cost of surveillance is so great that there is certainly no great margin for speculation or large profits.

Not only do we contend that the present system should be tolerated, but we believe that it should be maintained as long as possible, as it combines economically, all the advantages of the more expensive systems, with the exception of the richness of the furniture and garnishments, which visitors admire, but which the poor patient neither perceives nor is capable of enjoying.

The burning of the Quebec Asylum, was considered a great calamity, and has occupied the attention of the authorities and the public in general, ever since it took place.

The press took this opportunity of expressing various opinions on asylums in general, and especially on the management of our own, and took the trouble to make certain suggestions with the object of preventing the recurrence of like terrible accidents.

It was on the 29th of January last, that this magnificent building was reduced to ashes. The body of the building surmounted by the elegant cupola, as also the left wing, offered a terrible spectacle to the

bystander, as the flames burst forth, lighting the country round for miles, and the hundreds of insane cowering about the scene, was a sight never to be forgotten.

Notwithstanding the unheard of efforts of the employees and officers of the establishment, and the devotedness of the proprietors and superintendent, 26 out of the 420 patients the building contained, perished in the flames, and were so much consumed that the remains of only seven could be distinguished after the extinction of the fire.

A searching and minute enquete was held immediately after the discovery of the victims. With the intention of putting the public in possession of all the details of this fearful disaster, and of rendering justice to the proprietors of the institution, and their numerous employees, we reproduce some extracts from this important enquete, and the entire report of the Jury.

This is, in our humble opinion, the surest means of tranquilizing the minds and causing to disappear the fears of some, of the recurrence of a similar calamity, who, in consequence, might hesitate in placing their friends who might be suffering from insanity, in these asylums which the Province provides, and which are the only places in which the insane can enjoy some comfort and receive the care that their pitiable situation demands.

The following are extracts from the Coroner's address to the Jury in opening the Enquete, showing the care with which he desired it to be carried on:

- "The affair that is now submitted to you is of such importance that it is my duty to conjure you to give your most serious attention to the facts that will be brought before you. Knowing, gentlemen, that you already know the nature of this enquete, it is needless for me to demonstrate its importance.
- "Fire has destroyed an establishment which by its vast proportions and beauty of architecture caused the admiration of even
  strangers, and for its internal administration seemed to leave nothing
  further to desire.
- "In this institution 420 untortunate insane received the care and protection that they could not procure for themselves.
- "After having identified the remains of those who have been found, after having proved the exact place where they were, the particular spot in which the fire commenced, it will be your duty to

"assure yourselves whether this fire was the result of a simple ac"cident or whether the building was designedly set on fire, which
"would constitute murder, as you are aware, if the person who com"mitted the act was in possession of her reason and consequently
"responsible for the act.

"In the case of the fire being the result of an accident, it is your "duty to find out if there were rules and regulations in the establish-"ment to prevent such accident and if these rules and regulations "were put iuto vigorous operation, for it might happen that these "rules, even existing, might not have been observed, in which case. "those responsible could be found guilty of manslaughter. Your duty " extends further to the obligation of ascertaining if the human remains "before you are those of one or more of the 26 victims who, at the "time of the fire, were immediately above the ruins; if, at the mo-"ment of the fire, they were alive; if, then, the building was in a " condition to answer the purpose for which it had been built; if the " said establishment was furnished with appliances and necessary pro-"visions for contending with the fire, and if, possessing these, they "had been turned to good account; if the staff of the institution, " both as to numbers and competency was adequate, and if the patients " in their state of helplessness received effective aid from them."

Immediately after this address, in which is seen a determination to learn the truth, to redress wrong, if any had occurred, or to exculpate those upon whom the responsibility rested, eleven witnesses were examined, among whom were Mr. Vincelette. superintendent of the asylum, Catherine Ryan, chief matron, of ward No. 11, Marceline Gravelle, chief matron of the infirmary, Alfred Jackson, physician. Arthur Vincelette, medical student, Andrew Key, engineer and plumber.

The evidence having been taken, the jury rendered the following verdict:

" Province of Quebec, District of Quebec.

At an inquiry held in behalf of Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, in the parish of St. Roch, district of Quebec, on the fifteenth day of February, in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, before James Prendergast, esquire, Her Majesty's Coroner for the district of Quebec, in presence of the mortal remains of seven persons found in the ruins of this part of the Quebec Asylum, otherwise styled Beauport Asylum, destroyed by fire in the night between the

29th and 30th of January last; on the oath of Edouard de Blois, Pierre A. de Blois, Antoine Lortie, Damase Richard, Edouard Pepin, Joseph Parent, George Barbeau, Fortunat Leeros, Onésime Paquet, Cyprien Audet, Joachim Holet, Alexis Lortie, Joseph Bédard, Jean Marie Bélanger, Napoleon Holet, and François Parent, all faithful and competent men, duly selected and sworn, to investigate, for Our Sovereign, when, where, how and in what manner the persons, whose remains had been found, had come to their death, report is rendered:

That, during the night between the 29th and 30th of January in the undermentioned year, the portion of the Quebec Asylum, commonly called Beauport Insane Asylum, containing the female patients, was destroyed by fire;

That the annexed list, marked A, certified as an authentic extract from the register, and signed by Dr. U. A. Belanger, assistant physician, is a true copy of the list containing the names of patients who, at the time of the fire, were in the burnt portion, and who have disappeared or have been missing ever since the fire and who have not been seen since, to the number of twenty-six;

That the mortal remains of the seven bodies above mentioned are evidently those of seven of the patients named in the said list, but which it has been impossible to identify;

That the fire began within a cell wherein a patient had been placed on account of being in a state of uncontrollable mania, and wherein there was only a straw bed, the patient being named Julie Elie dite Breton; that the said straw bed was on one side of the cell, and that there was neither fire nor smoke in the ceil when the said Julie Elie was placed there; that some moments after, fire was perceived, proceeding from the bed, then placed in the middle of the cell; that during the whole time from the moment when the said Julie Elie entered the cell to the moment of the fire, she remained alone in the said cell, without access of any other person except the guardians or officials of the house; that at the time of the admission of the said patient there was neither light, nor fire, nor matches, nor any other material capable of causing fire in the said cell; that when the said patient was put within the cell she was in her night clothes and had her arms hanging down, but that it was impossible to determine whether she had her hands open or shut and consequently whether or not she then had matches concealed; that it is contrary to the regulations of the house for patients to have matches in their possession; that having exhausted all means of proof and carefully considered the evidence the jurors are of opinion that the fire commenced in the aforesaid cell after

the shutting in of the said Julie Elie dite Breton, and that it first shewed itself in the straw bed, but that it has been impossible to determine how;

That the fire entered the ceilings and extended to all parts of the burnt portion; that at the time of the fire the institution was amply supplied with the articles necessary for opposing it; that the staff of the establishment did their best with the means at their disposal and under the exceptional circumstances, having at the same time to combat the fire and to save the patients, numbering 420; that in the efforts to save the patients, real heroism was displayed and no exertion spared by the proprietors, the officials and the employés

In faith of which the said coroner and jurors attach their signatures to the said inquiry.

(Signed,) JAMES PRENDERGAST, Coroner. Ed. J. de Blois, President.

### LONGUE POINTE ASYLUM.

This Asylum, organised at first as a simple place of refuge or Secondary Asylum, such as we speak of above, in the convent and women's departement, and in the old military quarters at Hochelaga, will soon be transferred to the extensive edifice now in course of construction at Longue Pointe, situated near the village in the midst of a considerable plain on an elevated site commanding a view of the river St. Lawrence of the surrounding parishes and of the city of Montreal, distant about six miles.

This is a structure of vast proportions calculated to excite the observation of passengers on the vessels between Montreel and Quebec. The institution is to be under the charge of the sisters of the Asyle de la Providence who will receive the unfortunates committed to their care at a very moderate cost per head.

Towards the beginning of August 1875 the Sisters will take possession of the building, and the patients will then be transferred thither. This Asylum will then become that of the Western part of this Province. The ill-adapted establishment of the St. John's with its 80 patients will then be closed, and the latter, still under the surveillance of Dr. Howard, will be cared for at Longue Pointe, in a first class Asylum, suited for the reception of all cases such as are treated at the Quebec Asylum. A wing of the edifice is already far advanced towards completion. In the choice of a site, consideration has been had to all the requirements of patients whose condition im-

peratively demands quiet, pure air, and particular attention on the part of those having charge of them. The extent of the Asylum, and the combination of the results of scientific research of art and of experience, together with the assiduous care of the Sisters, will, it is believed, assure the well being of the immates of the establishment. We here furnish some details. The total length of the front is 574 feet. The main central building is 64 feet in front by 160 feet in depth. There are the basement, four stories, and the attics building, slightly receding, one on the right, the other on the left of the main building, having each 90 feet of frontage and 38 feet of depth, of 3 stories with attics, each connected with a transverse wing, in line with the central structure, have each 28 feet of frontage and 96 feet depth.

Within, a perfect system of ventilation having been devised, the patients will enjoy, to the utmost possible, the advantage of fresh air through all parts of the structure. Behind the main buildings will be placed the outbuildings, and among others a wash-house of 50 feet by 100, below which will be a cellar of similar dimension, and above, two stories, surmounted by attics. In a building of 48 feet by 50 there will be a steam engine for bringing water from the St. Lawrence into reservoirs for supplying the means of heating by steam and water for the various uses of the establishment. In front of the buildings there will be a parterre of suitable extent with trees and shrubberies and an avenue leading from the highway to the entrance into the establishment. Until the whole is ready for the reception of all the patients. the Sisters will keep their female patients in their present quarters at Longue Pointe. It is expected that the unfortunates will here enjoy the best treatment possible as to lodgings, clothing, nourishment and general care.

In June last there were 47 women and 78 men in the two establishments at Hochelaga and Longue Pointe. In the end of December, 111 men and 148 women.

### ASYLUM OF ST. JOHNS.

This asylum was visited on May 21st and October 15th, 1874, and in 1875, on March 15th. At these times respectively there were 69, 78, and 68 patients, the sexes in about equal numbers. There continue to exist always the same reasons on account of which we have formerly recommended the removal of the patients to more suitable quarters elsewhere. Usually the number of patients remains the same. For the year 1873 the statistics were:

	Males	Females.	Total.
Admitted in 1873	20	13	33
Discharged "	25	27	$\bf 52$
Died "		4	11
Remaining 31st December	31	24	<b>55</b>
Remaining 31st December, 1872.		42	85
In the year 1873, the number remov	red		
to the Asile de la Providence were		20	34
To their friends	. 11	7	18

In 1873, 34 imbeciles were transferred at one time to Longue Pointe by order of the Government, and up to the end of that year their places were not all filled. This asylum will be closed towards the middle of July, 1875, and the remaining patients will be transferred to Longue Pointe.

### THE QUEBEC ASYLUM (BEAUPORT.)

Visited four times in 1874 and in March and May, 1875, besides the visits of one of the members of our Board, resident at Quebec, at the time of the fire and the holding of the inquest in January and February, 1875. The number of patients has ranged from about 870 to 920, the sexes in about equal number. About 100 idiots were transferred at the time to Longue Pointe. According to the results of the last census the normal number of patients in this asylum should be about 900. Not having, at the date of our last report, accurate information of the number of insane in the whole Province, we had supposed that there were from 2,200 to 2,300. But we were much surprised to learn from the returns published that the number reached to nearly 3,200. We think it possible that there is some mistake, and that in taking the returns, many have been counted twice, namely, once in the asylums and once in the numbers given to the enumerators by the relations of the insane throughout the country.

The rebuilding of the premises destroyed by fire proceeds rapidly. Not only are the buildings burnt replaced, but also more extensive accommodation is to be provided, and improvements, which experience has suggested, are to be adopted. There is to be a complete story more added to the new buildings. The heavy loss sustained by the proprietors, amounting to more than \$80,000, has induced the country to come to their aid with a loan of \$50,000. This sum does not amount to one half of the estimated cost of the rebuilding of the asylum which

reaches the sum of \$120,000, nevertheless it was very acceptable. The proprietors, while turning the loan to the best account possible have been obliged to fall back upon all the resources of their credit to meet the cost of the reconstruction of the edifice and at the same time the current expenses for the maintenance of the establishment. They shown have themselves anxious to efface as soon as possible even the remembrance of the great disaster of last January. Accordingly, they have constructed a new edifice which does honor to their courage and enterprise. Competent architects value the whole property at no less than \$750,000.

We defer to next year our remarks on the report of the proprietors for 1874-75, as this only reached us at the moment of the departure of the President of our Board for Europe, on a mission to visit and report upon the principal prisons and reformatories and asylums of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

L. L. DESAULNIERS, P. B. I. P.

H. H. MILES, I. P. and Secretary.

Quebec, 30th June, 1875.

### SPECIAL REPORT

OF

# L. L. DESAULNIERS,

TO THE

## BOARD OF INSPECTORS,

1874, AND THE FIRST HALF OF 1875.

I have the honor to present to your Board the report of my visits different prisons that I have inspected during the year 1874, and the first six months of 1875.

#### AYLMER PRISON.

I visited this prison on the 26th of June, and October 21st, 1874.

Upon my first visit I saw the prisoners and in October there were 4 including 1 female.

Of the 3 male prisoners, 1 was Canadian, 1 English and 1 French.

The prison was in good order each time I visited it, but the jailor complained of the Bad state of the heating arrangements, he being at times obliged to extinguish the fire to prevent suffocation in the cells by the smoke. The prisoners in the mean time suffered from the cold.

A new turnkey has been engaged at \$1.00 per day, while in other prisons they are only paid \$90.00 per annum, and his father who is the jailor has only \$200 for the year

### ARTHABASKA PRISON.

I inspected this prison on the 26th January and 23rd September, 1874, and in March, 1875. In January, there was 1 prisoner. In September, there were 2 and in March 5 male and 1 female, in all 6

prisoners. I found all sorts of things lying about here and there. Bread, knives, spoons, clothes, cards, pipes, papers and some few books strewed every where.

I strongly reprimanded the jailor for having neglected to follow the repeated instructions he had had to gather up these things and put the place in order. This prison has but one officer. The salary set apart for a second not being sufficient to procure one.

### BEAUHARNOIS PRISON.

My visits to this prison took place on 23rd May and 13th October, 1874, and May, 1875.

Each time I found but one prisoner. The remarks that I have to make concerning this prison will be found in the Inspectors' general report.

### JOLIETTE PRISON.

This prison was inspected by me on the 10th January and 21st September, 1874 and 26th February, 1875.

Upon my first two visits I found 4 prisoners, and in February 1 only.

#### KAMOURASKA PRISON.

I visited this prison 11th June, 1874 and found 1 prisoner. In May, 1875 there were two.

### MONTREAL GAOL.

I visited this prison as below:

12th January and found 318 prisoners, 115 women and 203 men, 6 lunatics and 8 children with their mothers.

18th May	332	114	women	and 218	men.
25th June	338	124	"	214	"
12th October	321	112	"	209	46
March 1875			66	199	"
June 1875	226	,113	. "	113	"

### QUEBEC GAOL.

This prison was inspected on the 17th January,—6th June and 18th December 1874, and in March and June 1875.

On my first visit I found 106 prisoners confined: 59 men 42 women and 5 young children. In June 147 prisoners, 43 women, 101 men and 3 children. In October 83 men, 34 women, total 117. Of these 117, 23 were vagrants, committed at their own request In December there were 126 prisoners, 83 men, 43 women and four children with their mothers.

In March 1875 I found 141 prisoners 43 women and 98 men and

in June there were 89 prisoners, 28 women and 61 men.

This prison is always improving. Some five or six years ago the principal draw backs complained of have since been removed, but it is always to be regretted to find so many old men and women and poor there who should be provided for otherwise. The presence of this class of prisoners excite sympathy when we find them thrown together with criminals of every degree.

### RIMOUSKI PRISON.

I visited this prison on the 9th June and 23rd December, 1874 and in May, 1875. In June I found 7 prisoners, 5 men, 2 women. In December I found 8 prisoners, 4 men, 4 women and in May there were 9 prisoners, 8 men, 1 woman.

### SHERBROOKE GAOL.

I inspected this gaol on 26th May and on the 18th October, 1874 and in March 1875. In May there were 6 pri-oners, 5 men, 1 woman. In October there were 6 male prisoners and in March, there were 18 male prisoners.

### SOREL PRISON.

I inspected this prison on the 28th May and 22nd September, 1874 and on the 8th January and 25th February, 875.

It contained 2 prisoners in May, 6 in September, 5 in January and 10 in February. I held an enquete in January relative to certain charges made against the jailor. The report of this enquete was given to the authorities and the jailor resigned his position.

## ST. JOHNS P. Q. GAOL.

I visited this prison on the 21st May and the 16th October, 1874 and in March, 1875. In May there were 7 prisoners, 6 in October and 22 in March. I drew the attention of the jailor to Rules 7, 21. 23, 27 and 28.

Reverend Sisters, according to their contract, cannot take in more than 30 insane. One patient has already gone out cured. All the apartments, beds, &c., are in an admirable state of cleanliness. The patients are well clothed and are much quieter now than they were upon their arrival.

(Signed,) L. L. L. DESAULNIERS, P. B. I. P. and A.

Quebec, 30th June, 1875.

## REPORT

OF

# L. L. DESAULNIERS,

AS

Inspector of Catholic Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

TO THE HONORABLE CH. DE BOUCHERVILLE,

PREMIER.

SIR.

I have the honor to make the following report upon the state of the Reformatory and Industrial schools of this Province, such as exist by chap. 19th and 18th, Vict. 32.

### SCHOOLS OF REFORM AND INDUSTRY.

This Province has five schools of reform. One for boys; two for girls and two of Industry also for girls.

These five schools upon the 31st December last had a total number of 363 inmates, divided amongst them as follows: Boys Reformatory 217. Girls Reformatory, Montreal 30. Girls Reformatory, Quebec, 30. Industrial school Montreal, 45. Industrial school Point Levis, 40.

The experience that we have had of the effects produced by these schools makes us regret that this Province has not the means to increase these numbers and also to give other parts of the Province the same advantages.

Every day numbers of fathers and mothers, feeling unable to give to their children the necessary spiritual and temporal attentions come

9

to the directors of these schools and beg of them to take under their care their poor little children; many young girls, solicit themselves admission, innocent indeed, but fearing the bad influences surrounding them owing to the baseness or poverty of their parents; but the directors are obliged to refuse these applications, as they have not the accommodation for more than a limited number, many thus refused having to return into the midst of dangers and temptations.

Our Schools of Reform and Industry, only commencing and scarcely regularly organised, it would be an exaggerated pretention to wish to compare them to those of England and Scotland or over the Continent of Europe, but we cannot deny the very satisfactory results they have given, as much as regards the smallness of the cost of their maintenance, as for the great good they accomplish.

In England and Scotland these schools give their beneficial protection to from 9 to 10,000, and on the Continent of Europe to hundreds of thousands of children, whilst here only 3 or 400 are benefited by them.

Of this number, more or less exposed to all dangers, more or less conversant with the ways of wickedness and vice, the greater portion cast off their bad inclinations to such an extent that they become in a short time sufficiently worthy of confidence to merit good places in the best of families, and others less well-disposed are reformed and find themselves after a time able to easily earn their living in an honest manner.

The directors of all our schools of reform as well as of industry, repeat to us with pleasure that the general conduct of their children is good and that their intervention is seldom required to maintain this order, and how could it well be otherwise in these schools where the children receive such kind and paternal treatment and where such continual effort is made to interest, to amuse, to instruct and stimulate their happy dispositions and reward their good conduct.

The establishment of our schools of reform and industry is of such late date that we cannot yet mention many cases of release compared with the number of admissions. But it is a pleasure to be able to say that the children that have left these schools have done well. Working well, behaving well and meriting the praise of their employers.

# REFORMATORY SCHOOL

## FOR BOYS,

IN CHARGE OF THE REV. BROTHERS OF CHARITY.

I visited this valuable institution on the 15th of January, 22nd of June, and 24th of October, 1874, and on the 13th of January, 1875.

Upon each visit I found the number of prisoners to have increased.

171 delinquants, including the protestants, were delivered to the Brothers in January, 1873, and on the 31st December of the same year, there were 184 after deducting the Protestants, who, during that year, had been removed to Sherbrooke.

On the 31st of December, 1874, there was a total number of 217.

Notwithstanding the regret with which we find ourselves obliged to state this steady increase of the numbers in this Reformatory, we are nevertheless happy to be able to affirm that it is not due in one single case to recidivation.

The 55 boys discharged during the first year, conduct themselves well and earn a good living. Those of them who live in Montreal or vicinity, make it a pleasure to visit the institution in which they have been so happy, and to thank the devoted Brothers who reformed their bad ways and led them into the paths of honor and virtue. These visits are encouraged by the good Brothers, as it gives them the opportunity of giving their good counsel to those who may be in need thereof, and this continual connection enables them to exercise their influence over the boys after they have left the institution.

During the two years in which the school has been under the charge of the Brothers of Charity, out of 113 boys discharged 7 only have been guilty of light offences and 1 has committed robbery. Of these 8 recidivations, several possess very limited mental faculties and belong to families whose influence could not be other than hurtful.

Notwithstanding this, only one out of the 8 has been sentenced to the penitentiary, the others receiving a few months in the gaol.

There is nothing in the above that should surprise the friends of this institution. Managed as it is the results cannot be but good.

The directors are so zealous, so active, so vigilant and attentive to all that goes on in the workshops, playrooms, dormitories and elsewhere, that the boys cannot lose their time or turn their attention from their work nor easily misbehave themselves.

Thus brought up, disciplined and instructed, a short time suffices to make them good workmen and skilful mechanics, and afterwards honest citizens. We also see that quite a number of these young men, after only twelve to eighteen months apprenticeship, earning from six to twelve dollars a week in the different shops about the city of Montreal.

In fact all the prisoners discharged last year to the number of 50, earn a good livelihood. One of these young men told the Brother Superior quite lately, that he had earned \$12 a week, at loading and unloading wood on the wharf. Another stated that he earned easily \$2.25 a day at shoemaking. These young men were very joyous in being able to recount their success to their former director.

It is evident that to arrive at this result, the directors of this school must have chosen the most capable workmen and consequently have imposed on themselves heavy expenses in paying them and to sustain the organization of their workshops. They knowing, of course, that the success of their scholars depended entirely upon the capability and vigilance of their master.

Therefore, whilst the instructor of a workshop devotes all his time to benefitting the scholars, for the purpose of making them the scholar capable of earning their living, he brings no profit to the establishment, but increases the expenses, instead of repaying them in part at any rate with his work, the amount that he costs them.

If however, the temporal suffers and if the director's great sacrifices are more burdensome, there is on another side great joy and a great moral satisfaction at the view of reason and in the hopes of the future and above all in the pleasure the devoted Brothers feel in contemplating their work which is nothing less than a moral and religious reform of a great number of youg men who, without their aid, were for ever lost.

Last year the proprietors of this establishment constructed a building 140 long by 40 wide, of 2 and 3 stories. Two of these flats, 100 feet in length, are occupied by the carpenter's shop and the remainder of the building by the saddlers and shoemakers.

These three shops are furnished with all the necessarw tools, &c., required for the teaching of these trades. They are well lighted and ventilated, and answer perfectly all wants.

Finding it indispensable in the carpenter's shop, the directors have had a steam engine erected at one of the extremities of the building, at a cost of \$3,000.

The total cost of this construction, engine, tools, machinery, &c., will be about \$10,500.

We cannot sufficiently congratulate the directors of this establishment on having overcome almost impossibilities since the commencement, to place the school on the best footing possible.

We ought to be sensible of their wish to furnish all these large workshops with the necessary tools &c., notwithstanding the objections made by certain individuals thereto, as it is well known that a man who does not know how to work the machinery &c in use in all the large workshops, here as well as elsewhere, runs much less chance of earning easily his livelihood.

A new trade has been introduced at the school this last year, the manufacture of cigars. A large number of the younger boys are kept employed at this trade and make many thousands of cigars of 5 or 6 different qualities. It is an occupation at which the scholars can make a good living after their discharge.

### RECIDIVATIONS.

None of the scholars discharged during the year have been again condemned to either the Reformatory or Penitentiary and there were only 4 who were condemned to prison,—some to 1 month and some to 3 months imprisonment. Of those discharged the year previous, 3 were condemned to prison and 1 to the penitentiary Out of 113 prisoners discharged during the years 1873-74, that is to say during the 1st and 2nd years that the Reformatory has been under the direction of the Brothers of Charity, there have only been 8 cases of recidivation—seven for light offences and one for robbery.

Off the 50 odd prisoners discharged last year, 34 had obtained

remissions of sentence varying from 2 to 21 months. These remissions being granted at the request of the director.

He makes his recommendations in favor of those whose conduct is best and who by their aptitude at the trade are best able to earn their living, and concerning the Rev. Brothers, I cannot say that these remissions were not merited and that the director has not shown himself disinterested in recommending them, for these young men being the best workmen amongst the scholars, it was to his interest to keep them as long as possible.

This is another evidence of real success of the management of the Reformatory.

The sanitary state of the establishment is perfectly satisfactory. During the year 1874 there have been very few cases of sickness and any sickness there has been has been quickly reduced by the assiduous cares of the Doctor of the establishment, and by the good treatment that the patients have received from those in charge of the Reformatory.

A fact worthy of remark is that the small-pox, a disease that has been almost epidemic in Montreal, has not entered the walls of this institution. Not one boy has had it.

The band not only is in as good a state as when I last reported, but has made astonishing progress under the able direction of Dr. Mowat.

This fine band, composed of 25 of the prisoners, instructed and directed with so much devotedness and zeal by the Doctor of the establishment, has been almost entirely furnished with instruments by the benefactors of the institution. I do not doubt that those who have participated in the formation of this band, in an institution like the Reformatory and who have had the pleasure of hearing these young men to execute some of their pieces, will never regret their generous participation in this work, and the able professor himself must be happy in being able to treat the visitors of the establishment with such nice music with the aid of these young prisoners, who but for their misdoings would never have had the advantage of being under his direction.

For further details I beg to refer the reader to the document that Rev. Brother Superior of the institution has addressed to us and which will be found annexed.

# REFORMATORY SCHOOL OF THE BON PASTEUR, MONTREAL.

I visited this school on the 24th October, 1874.

The number remaining on 31st December, 1873, was	31
Admitted during the year 1874	16
Discharged " "	16
Remaining at the end of the year	31

All are catholics. 26 are French-Canadians and 5 English.

20 do not know how to read or write. 11 have no fathers. 3 have no mothers and 3 have neither. 4 have intemperate parents. 10 unknown parents.

9 are doing well. 22 are doubtful. 22 are under sentence of 2 years and 9 for 3 years.

No.	$\mathbf{Ages}_{c}$	No.		Ages.
2	f Ages. $f 12$	8		Ages. 15
6	13	5	•	16
8	14	2		17
	_			

Total..... 31

Of the parents, 2 are furniture makers, 5 day laborers, 3 shoemakers, 1 carter, 1 farmer, 1 sawer of wood, 1 mason, 1 carpenter, 1 workman, 1 hotel keeper, 1 founder. The rest unknown.

Of the mothers. 1 dressmaker, 1 weaver and 1 washerwoman, remainder unknown.

# REFORMATORY SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, QUEBEC.

I visited this school on the 19th December, 1874.

It contained on 31st December, 1873	30
Admitted since that time	
Discharged during that time	8
Remaining on 31st December, 1874	30

Eleven are fatherless and 1 motherless. Eighteen have intemperate parents.

Seven do not know how to read or write. All are catholics.

27 are French Canadians and 3 Irish. One died and one escaped during the year.

Eight are doing well and one has been condemned a second time to the school.

4 have been adapted as children of the establishment and 4 were sent to the country as servants.

No.	Ages,	No.	Ages.
2	6	1	Ĭ1
3	7	3	13
3	8	7	14
4	9	3	16
3	10	1	17
	Total	30	

# INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MONTREAL.

This school was inspected on the 24th October, 1874.

Remaining on the 31st December, 1873	45
Admitted during the year	2
Discharged " "	
Remaining, December 31st, 1874	45

All are catholics.

38 are French Canadians, 87 English. 20 can neither read nor write.

3 are fatherless, 6 motherless and 4 have neither, 3 have intemperate parents. One died during the year.

30 are doing well and 15 are doubtful. 2 have been sent back to their mothers.

No.	Term of imprisonment.	No.	Term of imprisonment.
<b>2</b>	3 years.	5	6 years.
${f 2}$	11 "	7	4 "
5	<b>10</b> "	5	5 "
1	9 "	1	9· "
7	7 "	10	8 "
	m <sub>a.k.a.l</sub>	15	

No.	Age,	No.	Age.
3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6	. 10
3	õ	6	11
3	7	5	12
9	8	1	14
9	9	Total 45	

Of the parents 11 are shoemakers, 1 mason, 10 day laborers, 1 cooper, 2 tailors, 1 servant, 14 house servants and 1 dress maker. Remainder unknown.

### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, POINT LEVIS.

In charge of the Sisters of Charity.

This school was visited on the 19th December, 1874.

Remaining on 31st December, 187340
Admitted in 1874 8
Discharged in 1874 8
Remaining 31st December, 187440

38 are French Canadians and 2 Irish. All are catholics. 3 can neither read nor write.

The parents are so little known that it is impossible to say whether they are intemperate or not.

8 are motherless and 11 fatherless, 4 have neither father nor mother.

All these little girls have conducted themselves well and are doing well.

The 8 who left the establishment during the year went back to their parents with the exception of two who were placed in good families,

Almost all their parents are day laborers or very poor farmers.

No.	$\mathbf{Age}.$	No.	Age.
1	5	3	<b>10</b>
3	6	8	11
3	7	2	12
1	8	7	13
6	9	6	14 -
	Total	40	

The whole humbly submitted.

(Signed,) L. L. L. DESAULNIERS, I. E. C. R. and I.

Quebec, 30th June, 1875.

## REPORT

OF THE

# DIRECTORS OF THE REFORMATORY SCHOOL

## AT MONTREAL,

FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

To the Inspector of Catholic Schools of Reform and Industry of the Province of Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to present to you my second annual report upon the Catholic Reformatory School for the Province of Quebec, from January 1st to December 1st, 1874.

In my last report, which was the first I had to make, I thought it my duty to enter into certain details of the administrations that might place the public in a better position to judge of our institution.

Now that the Government and the public appear to be conversant with our manner of management we dispense entering into these details which would be but a repetition of our previous report.

At any rate before going into the particulars of our operations during the year I may say that our school has progressed and is now on a footing that allows us to feel very well satisfied. I will now give some details.

#### BUILDINGS.

We found it necessary to construct buildings for our workshops

These buildings are 140 feet by 40 feet, partly 2 story and partly 3 story.

Two flats of the above are occupied by the carpenter's shops and the remainder by the shoemakers and saddler's shops. The cost of construction was five thousand dollars.

We were forced to make this outlay to enable us to give more room to our boys, who in our old shops were too much crowded.

Thus crowded it was unhealthy for the boys and not for their moral benefit.

Our old buildings were not built for a reformatory school such as we at present have, and there was not the necessary accommodation in them for the work that we have now.

### ENGINE AND MACHINERY.

In our new building we have placed a steam engine, costing three thousand dollars. We have also purchased machinery to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars, as much for the carpenters as for the shoemakers shops.

We procured this engine and machinery to enable us to give thorough training to our boys, as it is an established fact that a workman, no matter in what branch of trade, finds it difficult to get employment if he does not understand the use of machinery. These heavy expenses that we have gone into we considered the only way to place our scholars on a good footing to earn a livelihood upon their leaving our establishment.

The work of our shops would be a loss rather than a profit, if by use of steam and machinery we did not put ourselves in a position to compete with those working in the same branches, and who employ both steam and machinery.

Moreover, as long as our workshops were not furnished with tools as perfect in all respects as those used in the workshops in the City, we could not expect but to meet with loss, as has been the case since we have had the direction of the Reformatory School.

The large number of workmen we employ to teach our scholars and the small amount of work that children of their age can do, make the expenses very great. Last year we lost on all our shops.

It is to the interest of the Government that our shops should be on such a footing that we could realize some profit, seeing that the amount we should make must depend upon the price we charge for keeping the school.

The profits decidedly ought to be for the Government.

### SAFETY OF THE BUILDINGS. .

For the satisfaction of the Government, it will not perhaps be out of place here to give the official testimony of authorized persons upon the safety of our buildings, in case of accident.

Mr. A. Bertram, Chief of the Montreal Fire Brigade, with his assistants, W. Patton, J. McCulloch, and John Naud, visited on the 2nd of June last, the different compartments of our institution. From cellar to attic, no portion of the building escaped their attentive examination.

The impression of these gentlemen was that every means was provided for escape in case of accident, fire &c., by the four stair cases, one being at each corner of our large building.

Our establisment, according to these gentlemen, is infinitely better provided in this respect, than many other public institutions that are far from presenting the same advantages.

The gentlemen of the Fire Committee, as also the Inspector of buildings, testified in the same manner as the gentlemen above named when visiting our building, regarding the erection of our steam engine. The report of these gentleman to the Corporation of Montreal was entirely favorable.

### PROGRESS IN THE TRADES

In my last report, I explained confidently my expectation that, with time, we could give our scholars the means of earning an honest livelihood. In my expectation I was not deceived. In proof I may say that of fifty boys who have left us during the last eleven months, I do not know one at the present time, who is not making an easy living.

### CONDUCT AFTER DISCHARGE.

Apart from a few exceptions that I shall mention later, I am perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the boys after their discharge from the school.

All those who live in Montreal or surrounding districts make it

a pleasure to visit us. We do all in our power to encourage and maintain this intercourse, which enables us to to exercise our influence over them, after they have left us. To encourage as much as possible this connection I propose this next year to give two or three small fetes at which I shall try to bring together all our old prisoners who have not since their discharge been guilty of offences that would render them unworthy of this favor. In this manner I could more easily give to all thus present the encouragement and counsel that they might be in need of.

#### SECOND OFFENCES.

None of our scholars discharged during the present year, have been condemned again, either to the School or the Penitentiary.

Of those discharged this year, four have been brought before the Police Court (shortly after their discharge) and were condemned to from 1 to 3 months imprisonment in the gaol.

Of those discharged last year, three incurred the same punishment.

This makes seven cases of second offences—all minor cases—out of eighty five boys who have left us during the last two years.

Amongst those who have again fallen into wrong doing, several possessed very limited mental faculties or belonged to families whose influence could not be but pernicious.

Under these circumstances, it is hardly to be expected that the lessons received at the Reformatory School would always be sufficient to counterbalance all the dangers that they would meet with,—even in the midst of their families—One only that I ought to mention and whom we have completely lost sight of since his release which took place last year, has been condemned to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary for theft. This poor young man, already too old, when he came to us from St. Vincent de Paul, completely abandoned to himself, had very little intelligence, without energy to work, and more to be pitied than blamed by those who knew him.

### ESCAPES.

In speaking of the escapes in my last report I said that four had succeeded in escaping from the Reformatory, but that their recapture was not altogether doubtful. Since then two have been retaken, two alone having made good their escape to the United States.

During the current year many attempts have been made to escape, but with one exception all have either returned of their own accord or have been captured or brought back to the Reformatory.

It is not surprising to those who know the paternal regime we follow in our establishment that these attempts should take place from time to time.

We try above all to cause to disappear as much as possible the idea of *prison*, and for that reason we give our scholars the greatest amount of liberty possible.

Some few abuse this condescension on our part, but for the greater partit produces good results and helps us greatly to gain their affection and to render more easy the work of moralization which we hold above all. Moreover the family life that we try to have prevail in our establishment renders less sudden and less dangerous the change from the Reformatory life to liberty. A change too complete and too sudden for which they are not gradually and gently prepared before hand is a great danger, especially to young men. It is necessary, in the Reformatory, to accustom our young prisoners, little by little, to conduct themselves properly, and to value their own actions, and to guide themselves more by their own sense of duty than by the fear of punishment.

I found it necessary to have three of our prisoners transferred to the Penitentiary. Their age and continual attempts to escape obliged me to have recourse to the law that enables us to do this. Apart from these attempts to escape I may say their conduct was good, but we thought it our duty to make this severe example rather than have them encouraging others to do likewise.

#### WORKSHOPS.

Last year I announced my intention of opening several new shops, but the great expense we have been at to meet the necessities of the times and give to our old shops the developments that we found necessary, does not allow us to realize, so far, the views I then entertained. One new trade only have I introduced this year, the manufacture of cigars. The reason that caused us to introduce this trade was that many of the scholars could be employed at it, without much instruction, and also because many of the younger boys had not sufficient corporal strength to follow the other trades, and could easily work at the manufacturing of cigars. Moreover, the employment at cigar making only lasts while there is not room in the other shops, except when they have not sufficient intelligence to learn another

trade, or when we observe in any of them a decided taste for this trade, which after all is one of those at which they can make most money after they leave us.

In our different shops we have remarked great progress in a large number of our scholars, some of them working really with remarkable skill and almost all giving full satisfaction to those who have the instruction of them. Notwithstanding all that we have just said we have suffered loss, to some extent, on the work done in our different shops. Last year, we lost on all our shops. There are four principal reasons for this.

1st A large number of these boys attend class 2 or 3 hours a day.

2nd The large number of Instructors to whom we have to pay large salaries and who are most of their time here instructing the scholars.

3rd As soon as they know their trade, their time of detention being completed, they leave the school and others commence their apprenticeship; this year we have had 48 new apprentices.

4th The small amount of work these boys can perform.

It is not astonishing, considering the system we have adopted, that the scholars should make progress. Having, to instruct them, very capable men in all the trades that we teach, and as we look to their advancement in preference to the profits that another manner of management might bring in.

## REMISSION OF SENTENCE.

Of fifty six scholars who have left the reformatory during the last eleven monts, thirty four obtained a remission of sentence from the Lieutenant Governor, varying from two to twenty months. These remissions of sentence being made, at the request of the Director of the School, to those who have shown the most aptitude at their trades, whose conduct is best and who are best prepared to earn their living. We like these pardons very much. They are a great means of encouragement to the scholars, to apply themselves earnestly to their work and to conduct themselves well. Again we ought to remark relative to the benefit to be derived from the work of our scholars that the leaving of those capable of doing service to the Institution as soon as they are so, helps greatly to diminish the profits that we might have by managing otherwise.

But as we have said before we seek the advancement and good of our scholars before looking for our own personal advantage.

### INCREASE.

I remarked, on the 1st January of this year, for reasons that I gave then, that I expected to have our numbers increased. My expectation has been realized. Instead of one hundred and eighty-fout, which number we had on the first January last, we have now attained the number of two hundred and fourteen, making an increase of thirty in eleven months. So that without counting the departure of the Protestant boys, we have an increase of fifty-nine from the 17th January, 1873 to the 1st December of this year.

Moreover, as I have already stated, not one of our discharged scholars has contributed to this increase.

### CONDUCT.

I might repeat this year my report of last year, concerning the tonduct of the scholers. The most perfect order has not ceased to reign for a single instant, and this I may say, without having had recourse to corporal punishment.

The appeal to their better sentiments, the reprimands and the encouragement given to those who behave well, the prospect of an early liberation, the different little industries employed to excite in them religious feelings, the frequent administration of the sacraments, all these means kept continually at work have sufficed to obtain the most consoling results. Also, we truly believe, that for their conduct, bur young prisoners might be compared advantageously with those of any institution of the same kind either in the country or abroad.

### BAND.

During the year, thanks in part to the generous gifts of some of the benefactors of our institution, we have been able to procure the instruments necessary for the formation of a band composed of our scholars. The band numbers (25) twenty-five, having a uniform in which they dress themselves for the fêtes or when they are called forward on certain occasions.

Dr. Ed. Mount, with devotedness and zeal, for which we cannot sufficiently express our thanks and appreciation, has taken in hand the gratuitous instruction of our scholars and has constituted himself their band master, and under his able direction the band has made aston-

ishing progress. It takes part in our religious celebrations, &c., making them more agreable to the scholars as well as to those who occasionally have the kindness to honor our fêtes with their presence.

Several times our band has played in the streets of our city, and has been received with enthusiasm and complimented by those who had the pleasure of hearing it.

At the last celebration of our national fête, our young musicians participated and played several of their choice pieces from the platform that had been erected for them, as the procession passed it.

### PRIZES ACCORDED.

For the prizes accorded during the year, we considered the necessity of those leaving us rather than the right they had to expect the sums of money given them.

The prizes given amounted to eight hundred and forty-two dollars sixty-nine cents,

The reason that forces us to this liberality towards those leaving us is the necessity of their having means of subsistence during the time that they may be without work, to prevent them again falling into bad ways owing to want.

## ADVANTAGE OF INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION.

I ought to mention here that one of the good results to be derived from the instruction given in our school will be the furnishing of the country with a large number of good workmen.

The greater number of the Reformatory boys, belong to the working classes. The poorer of them would never have been able, without the aid of this school of Reform, to have learnt trades and would consequently have been obliged to remain for the rest of their lives in the lowest grades of Society.

The country consequently gains, not only as regards morality, but also in its manufactures, in having each year from the Reformatory School forty or fifty young men, good mechanics, of which the country has great need.

### APPRECIATION OF VISITORS.

I visited with interest this establishment and ascertain with pleasure the good it is destined to work.

E. A. TASCHEREAU, Archbishop of Quebec.

I share in the satisfaction of the Archbishop of Quebec.

J. LANGEVIN,
Bishop of St. Germain, Rimonski.
NAP. LALIBERTÉ, Secy.,
REVD. THOS. BÉRUBÉ,
LOUIS LEDUC, Ecc.

It is pleasing to observe the good that is done in this establishment.

I am particularly surprised at the change in certain children that I knew before their commitment. The happy faces of the children gives proof of the good done in this Institution.

REVD. J. A. FOURNIER, O. M. 1.

I had the honor of visiting this excellent Institution, and I remain convinced: because, I already was aware and because I have seen for myself, that such an establishment is one of the greatest benefits that this country could possess.

REVD. L. A. BARBARIN, S. S.

It is with pleasure that I visited this establishment and I admire the perfect order everywhere visible.

REVD. J. T. DUMONTIER.

I visited this Esablishment with great interest and admired the perfect order reigning here. Moreover I am enchanted to observe the almost incredible good the Institution is doing.

J. E. DUPRAS, Cure of St. Basile. This Institution is another palpable proof that religion gives to all a particular stamp.

L. CHAMPOUX, Director of Masson College.

This Institution merits the thakfulness not only of all good christian but also of all good citizens because it is truly a Reformatory.

MADAM J. BLAIS.

Cap Blanc, Quebec.

I visited this institution accompanied by Mrs. Molson and Mr. Alexander, we were very well satisfied with the manner of surveillance. We admired the happiness that shone on the faces of the scholars.

MISS FLORENCE LEES, England.

CHAS. ALEXANDER.
MRS. MOLSON.

I am enchanted with the reception I have received and very well satisfied indeed as regards the working of the Establishment.

A. Bertram, Chief Fire Brigade.

We visited this institution with Mr. Bertram and think it is directed for the good of the boys under the charge of the Brothers of Charity.

Wm. Patton, Asst. Chief, J. McCullock, " "
John Naud, " "

I am very much pleased with this Institution. It is far superior to those of the same sort that I have visited in the United States.

Dr. Lavigne, Lowell Mass.

I am very much impressed with the excellence of this Institution:

J. E. MALLET,
Washington, D. C.

I had no idea before visiting this institution that we possessed one so valuable.

R. J. DEVINS, Druggist, J. A. FISCHER, Merchant, New-York.

Impossible to appreciate fully this institution of the Brothers of Charity.

A. CINQ-MARS.

Our visit has left a very favorable impression upon us. We are very thankful to the Brothers for their kindness.

JAS. B. McMuir, Advocate, Philadelphia, U. S.

I had the pleasure of visiting the establishment of the Brothers of Charity and I was very much surprised to find this institution so energetically managed. I found all the workshops clean and orderly. All conduct themselves well.

NAZAIRE PARÉ.

This establishment is truly a model of propriety. Everything is so well managed. The scholars deserve credit for their good behaviour and politeness.

The directors of this institution also merit great praise for their kindness towards the scholars.

I. W. WALVIN.

Other flattering testimony is given to the Reformatory School by distinguished visitors and inserted by them in our archives. We allow ourselves to mention here a few benevolent words that were addressed to us publicly by persons whose testimony we think a great deal of.

On the 14th November several American travellers visited the different departments of our establishment, and one of them wrote for the "Catholic Mirror," an American newspaper, a very flattering account of all they had seen at their visit to the Reformatory. We give the conclusion of the article.

"We were charmed with all we saw. Bishop Fabre and the Rev. Mr. Vaulaur have expressed the impression produced by our visit upon us. That which we saw reminded us of the prisons of Egypt, when the Prefect placed them under the charge of Joseph and upon which

Phibon has written: "This establishment does not resemble a prison but a school of virtue."

I. F. M.

On the 19th Nov. last, His Honor Judge Monk, Hon G. Ouimet, Sheriff LeBlanc, Coroner Jones, Mr. Beaudry, &c., &c., visited our establishment. In presence of the directors and scholars His Honor Judge Monk, in about the following terms expressed his appreciation of our school: "I desire to tell you, young men, that I have rarely met boys so well behaved as you have shown yourselves to-day. Your conduct is a great recommendation in favor of those who bring you up in the fear of God, and teach you useful trades This institution almost took me by surprise, and Lsee that here everything is done to insure your present happiness as well as for your prosperity in the future. I am sincerely well pleased to have been able to make you this visit and if I may express myself thus, this institution is a matter of pride for the country. Many amongst you have formerly neglected your duties, but remember that at present you are placed in a most favorable position for your spiritual as well as temporal amendment."

The Honorable G. Ouimet, then expressed himself as follows:

May it please your Honor, Brother Eusebe, Gentlemen and Scholars:

Within a few years a public benefactor has devoted his fortune to the afflicted youth and indigent of this Province.

It is he who inaugurated this work so nobly achieved, aided by a few friends, amongst whom I may mention Sheriff Leblanc. I speak of Mr. Oliver Berthelot, who in his noble and generous heart, formed the plan of this Institution. But he found it necessary to have some one to put his plans into execution, and addressed himself to the Director of this establishment, knowing well, Brother Eusebe, that assisted by your good counsel, his plans would be carried to a good end.

The speaker then thanked Alderman Alexander for the interest he had taken in and shown towards the institution. I must conclude praying you to follow the counsels that the honorable judge has just given you and wishing for your happiness, hope that none of you will have to be reprimanded to-day.

,		GAZETTE, 20th Nov., 187	ī4.
	STATIST	ICS.	
		1	84 95
Remission of sentence Discharged Deaths Escapes Sent to Penitentiary.	17 3 1	•	62
<b>3</b> 5 11 1 <b>3</b> 5 4	. 64.14	<u>.</u>	
Remaining in Reform	atory 31st	Dec., 18742 Birth Place.	17
French Canadian Irish Scotch Negroes	47 1	Province of Quebec2 United States	14 3
	217	2	17
•	WORKSHO		- '
Ligar Manufacturing, Shoemakers Tailors Joiners Saddlers Gardeners	28 24 14	Work of the house Clerks Bakers Infirmacy Peacher Attending School	4 4 3 1 71
Total			17
	AGES	· ·	
7 8	No. 2 <del>4</del> 6	Years. 15 16 17	No. 26 30 31
10 11 1	5 2 2	18 19 20	24 20 8
	0	21	1

I cannot conclude this report without mentioning the service which Dr. L. L. Desaulniers has rendered us in his official capacity as inspector of our school. We have only to be thankful for the good terms that have never ceased to exist between that gentleman and the directors of our school, in which he has always shown the greatest interest and most perfect kindness.

We hope that his experience will always be a great help to us in the management of the work of which we have the direction.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

J. EUSEBE,

Director of the Reformatory School.

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

TQ THE SUPERIOR.

In presenting my report for 1874, I believe myself able to state that the good results obtained in a religious point of view this year to be about the same as those reported to you for 1873.

Our work of Reform appears to be in a good way but it has not yet produced all the success that we might desire.

Now, if the task is up hill and difficult as regards a large number of those confided to our care, the reason is easy to understand.

Education is accomplished by time and great effort and those who require reforming are those who have missed one of these three things. Instruction; Looking after; and correction or direction Or perhaps those whose had these three things have not profited by them. In this way there is always something to do over again that requires time, and above all infinite care and trouble. When it is

Instruction that is wanting on account of the young man's natural levity of disposition, we conceive that to make up for this loss, time and care are necessary, and in doing so it is essential to make it attractive and to oblige thus their intelligence to receive without effort the religious teaching, and to force their hearts to open of themselves to piety,—two things that are necessary for good moral conduct. It is therefore in this respect that our efforts ought to be directed, as much for religious instruction as for the administration of the Sacraments and religious ceremonies. But I must say that all those who in this, ought to or were able to lend their aid to this end have done so, generously.

In the first month of this year we had the pastoral visit of the Bishop of Gratianopolis, and certainly we have had very happy results therefrom.

On this occasion, 23 boys were confirmed, and during the year at different times, 27 were prepared for their first communion. I must not forget to mention the assistance given us by the vocal and instrumental music at the different processions, grand fêtes, and various services during the year.

One thing I have to regret and that is the smallness of the place in which we hold the religious services. Before long it will become necessary to obviate this inconvenience which increases daily.

REVD. T. A. THÉRIEN,

Chaplain.

# DOCTOR'S REPORT.

To the Directors.

In my report for 1873, on the sanitary condition of the Reformatory School for the Province of Quebec, I mentioned three cases of sickness remaining in the infirmary on the 31st December, 1873. One attacked with Pthisis, another had sores on the thighs with complication of the renal tuburculosis.

These two died in the commencement of the year, 1874 as we had

expected. The third died in November last, very suddenly of Pulmonary Apoplexy, not allowing time for a consultation to be called; a thing I always do in serious cases, but which in this case would have been of no use seeing the nature of the decease.

The Reformatory School being situated in a large city like Montreal, does not alter the fact of its sanitary condition. For its ventilation and heating arrangements I have to say that they are perfect. We have had a few cases more or less serious during the year 1874, but the good care, regular diet, the quality of the wine, Dietetic Drinks and nourishment for the sick carefully prepared, combined with the medical attendance, has done ample justice to these different illnesses, and I am happy to be able to say that the Small Pox and other contagious diseases are unknown in the establishment so far, although the Small Pox especially has been epidemic in Montreal and vicinity; but the care taken of the boys and the healthy food they received, the choice of the workmen from outside who work about the establishment, and the discharging of those who had contagious disorders in their families, have sufficed for the protection of the Reformatory School.

At the present time, (30th of November, 1874,) there are a few cases of illness in the infirmary, but the nature of these cases of sickness is so unimportant, that I do not consider it necessary to go into details.

Your very humble Servant,

PH. ED. MOUNT,

M. D.

### REPORT

OF

# H. H. MILES,

A3 INSPECTOR OF

# Protestant Reformatories, Industrial Schools,

&c., &c., &c.

1

In my capacity of Inspector of Protestant Reformatories, &c., I have still only to report concerning the Reformatory at Sherbrooke. It will be recollected that the first inmates of this institution consisting of 16 juvenile criminals transferred early in the year 1873, from the Reformatory Prison at St. Vincent de Paul, and placed at Sherbrooke, in a wing of the new gaol, under the care of sheriff Bowen, as Director. From that time to June, 30th 1875, 13 others have been committed; 1 incorrigible has been sentenced to the Penitentiary; 10 have been discharged including those whose time had expired or who had been pardoned, and two escaped from custody. At the end of the fiscal year, June 30th 1875, the number remaining was 16—the same as that of those who entered in February, 1873.

The ages of the boys were from about 10 to 18.

Owing to the paucity of the numbers in comparison with the inmates of the Roman Catholic Reformatory conducted at Montreal by the Christian Brothers, the advantages enjoyed by the boys of the Sherbrooke Reformatory, have been necessarily much restricted as respects the opportunities of acquiring trades. Some attemps have been made to teach the trade of shoe-making and a few were, for a time, employed in type-setting. But as regards most of the necessary trades, and especially those requiring the use of machinery, all the requisite facilities have been wanting in the absence of means for furnishing them.

I must do sheriff Bowen the justice to report that on all the occasions of my visits during the year 1874, and the first half of 1875, I perceived evidence of his efforts to supply the inherent deficiencies referred to above, and to employ the time and attention of the bovs so as to obviate as much as possible the evil consequences of idleness and want of occupation. Various works on the premises, the employment of some under the instruction of skilled master-shoe makers and especially religious and moral instruction and tuition in the elementary branches of learning under Mr. Willis, the school master of the establishment, have been made to suffice, in a measure. for carrying out its objects. Lately the Sheriff has being impelled by the want of a library of suitable books to endeavour to commence the establishment of one for the use of the boys. Heretofore for opportunities of supplying reading he has depended exclusively on the kindness of friends in the neighbourhood but having now obtained the nucleus of a collection of useful and instructive books he naturally looks to the government to aid him in such an undertaking. I earnestly recommend his application in that behalf and which will be found at the end of his report annexed. I consider that not only is such aid necessary to enable the Director of the Reformatory to accomplish his useful purpose, but the bestowal of a few books for the use of these boys is calculated to be as beneficial in view of developing the moral improvement and intelligence of these lads, as are the gifts of the same kind which are annually made at the public expense for distribution by the Inspectors of common schools throughout the Province.

The sanitary condition of the establishment has been good under the skilful and careful supervision of its Physician Dr. Johnston.

I refer for further particulars relative to the general care and management of the Reformatory, and to the moral and religious supervision of the inmates by the Protestant Clergy of the neighbourhood in general, and by the rector of Sherbrooke in particular, to the Directors' annexed report.

II. H. MILES,

Inspector of Protestant Reformatories and Industrial Schools.

## REPORT

ON THE

## REFORMATORY SCHOOL

## AT SHERBROOKE, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

To Dr. H. H. Miles Inspector of Protestant Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit to you for the Information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, my report as director of the Reformatory School at Sherbrooke.

On the 3rd February 1873, I was appointed to the offices of Directors of the Protestant Reformatory School at Sherbrooke and immediately proceeded to put the new wing at the Gaol in Sherbrooke in a proper state to receive the boys that were to be sent to me from the Hospice of St. Vincent de Paul, Mignonne Street Montreal, and to make it, after consultation with the Honorable the Treasurer and Chs. Alexander Esq., of Montreal, who has always taken a lively interest in the boys, in appearance less like a Prison than a comfortable home.

A School Master was obtained at the recommendation of the Honorable the Treasurer, to enter on his duties as soon as the boys were forwarded to me on the 8th April 1873 and who on their arrival here promptly entered on the duties of his office.

Number received from Montreal in 1873 16 Committed during the year 5	
Discharged 1	21
1 Incorrigible sent to Penitentiary	
Leaving on the 1st January 1874	2
Committed during the year	7

26

Discharged during the year	
Leaving in Custody January 1875	
Total confined during the year up to June 30th 1875. 21 Discharged up to June 30th 1875. 5	
Leaving in Custody June 30th, 1875	
Of 13 boys who remain in the Reformatory Schools, terms of confinement will expire at the following dates:	the
1 John Golden       10 Dec. 1875.         2 A, C. Westoner       10 Nov. 1875.         3 Joseph Hutcheson       27 Feby. 1876.         4 John Mahomet       7 May 1876.         5 Wm Booth       30 Dec. 1875.         6 William Hunt       20 July 1877.         7 Robert Monks       6 June 1876.         8 John Tanner       2 Nov. 1877.         9 John Chs. Norris       28 July 1877.         10 Charles Ross       12 July 1880.         11 William Smith       2 June 1876.         12 Robert Field       14 Jan. 1878.         13 Gonhom Cockenthaler       6 June 1876.         Total number sent to the Reformatory School, since the	
April 1873.	0011
Sent from Montreal       16         Admitted since       15         —       31         Of these there were apprenticed       2         Pardoned       2         Escaped       2         Sent to Penitentiary Incorrigible       1         Time Expired       8         Remaining 30th June, 1875       16         —       31	

I have given these details of the number who were received in this Reformatory School since it was opened for the reception of Pro-

testant boys and such other details as I conceived might be of interest for the satisfaction of those who take an active interest in the moral and temporal welfare of these young convicts. In the treatment of these boys I have found that a stern discipline—except with the incorrigible—does not fully develope their better instincts, judicious rewards are more effective than punishment. Granting a release of from one to two months to those boys whose conduct is such as to merit that indulgence has been found conducive to their good conduct.

I soon discovered that the hours allotted for literary instruction were too few, and that a great deal of idle time was left on their hands, which was not used for their mutual improvement. Manual labor outside the prison was neither available nor desirable, and in the absence of that after my representation of the necessity of teaching the boys skilled or mechanical trades had proved effectual, I employed a master shoemaker and his son at \$250 per working day. On their transfering their shops to the Reformatory and under their instruction the boys are progressing well.

Though attaching great importance to their literary and manual training as auxiliary to their future support when discharged from the Reformatory I am not disposed to give them precedence of moral and religious instruction, and the attendance at the Reformatory of the resident Protestant clergymen would confirm my opinion.

Of course their literary and manual training is necessary not alone to form industrial habits but as a future means of subsistence, but to make reformation as effective as possible, the higher principles which religion and morality inculcate must be the basis on which will rest the education of these boys.

In inculcating these principles which as regards the temporal prosperity of these convicts becomes an absolute necessity, but which also, if their influence is to extend beyond the limit of their work, becomes indispensible in their instruction to become as good tradesmen as possible under the present opportunity, is a duty we owe to them and to society, but to be thoroughly reformed in principles—and a reformation of habits will naturally follow, is in my judgment the primary consideration. To effect this as I have observed the Protestant clergymen are assiduous in imparting religious instruction and every attention is paid to the boys for that purpose.

The Rector and Co-Rector of Sherbrooke and the Minister, of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches have effected much good as is evident from the improvement of the boys.

The Church of England service is regularly conducted every Sunday, and Hymns ancient and modern sung by the convicts. Several ladies and gentlemen are almost regular attendants on these occasions, taking parts in the services and singing accompanied on a Harmonium. I need scacely add that I and the other officers of the institution are always present on these occasions, and that the instructions the boys receive being imparted in all kindness, is well adapted to the development of the religious, moral and mental capacities of the inmates. These services are enjoyed by them and no symptoms of lass tude or fatigue manifested while they continue

Several boys have left the institution during the past summer, and others have been received. These latter, generally speaking, are younger, better behaved and more easily managed than those first sent from the Reformatory at Montreal. In consequence I am sanguine they will be more susceptible of good impressions and that the instruction they receive will produce more profound conviction and more permanent salutary results. The progress of some of the boys in mere literary attainment has been very respectable taking into account their previous habits and the dense ignorance they manifested. Some of them who came here little over a year ago scarcely knew the alphabet; at present with one or two exceptions they are capable of writing their own letters to their friends.

The daily school exercises by all reading from the Bible, then follow writing, spelling, arithmetic and reading. and geography twice a week with questions connected with their studies. Five are studying English grammar and book-keeping, and one mensuration and geometry. Their Teacher reports them well behaved and apparently contented.

When the Reformatory School was first opened in 1873, of the 16 boys then received, ranging in age from 15 to 19 years, 5 more were subsequently received, of these 11 could read and write fairly; two could read a little and 8 could neither read or write (four of these have since left the school.) I am glad to be able to report a marked improvement in their general conduct and studies. When first these boys arrived here they were rough and overbearing in their manners and often profane in language. All this I am happy to say as far as appearances indicate, has changed for the better. The kindness evinced towards the boys by many ladies and gentlemen of the Town, tends, I am satisfied, to their moral improvement; this kindness is much appreciated by the boys.

A careful selection of Books of an improving and entertaining

character (not sectarian) forming a library of 209 volumes is kept in perfect order and the books given out by Mr. Read, my able superintendent. They are a source of instruction to the boys, giving them a taste for reading and a means of filling up otherwise lonesome and tedions hours.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. F. BOWEN.

Director.

Application for aid to establish a Library in the Sherbrooke Reformatory.

Dr. H. H. MILES,

Inspector of the Reformatory &c.

Sir.

I understand that sets of books are annually supplied from the Department of Public Instruction for distribution as prizes by the Protestant Inspectors of Schools, and, as I find it necessary in the discharge of my duty, to establish a small library for the use of the boys under my care in the Reformatory, I request you will have the goodness to endeavor to induce the Hon. the Minister of Public Instruction to grant me, towards that object, about 100 volumes of books of an interesting and general character and good moral tendency.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

G. F. BOWEN, Sheriff,

Director of the Reformatory.



## REPORT

OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE

## PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

AT

## ST. JOHN'S P.Q.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1873.

To the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums and Prisons for the Province of Quebec.

SIR,

As in my report for 1872, I exhausted the subject, both in regard to the means at my disposal, for the treatment of Lunatics, and to my expenses, consequent upon my position, I feel I have but very little to say of the past year, more than the movements of patients, which is explained in the annexed tables.

Presuming that some action would be taken by the Government during the past sessions of the Legislature, to provide me with a better Asylum, I had my report for 1872, printed in both the English and French languages, and placed it in the hands of the members of the House. I believe it was well I did so, as many members admitted to me, that until they had read the report, they were in great ignorance of the subject. Of course sir, I feel highly pleased, and congratulate the Government on the step they have taken, and I am sure they will have no cause to regret it. As to the local of the Asylum, I feel I have no right to give any opinion, till the Government asks me for it, and then only to them, whose servant I am, but of course for my own private reasons, which are many, I would

deeply regret to have to leave St. Johns, yet I beg to say, that whatever agitation there has been on the subject, it was not of my making.

As a general rule, professional men are always glad when one of their confrères goes into parliament, for we naturally expect that the honour of our profession will be looked after by them. I regret to find there is an exception to that rule in the Legislature of Quebec. There is one member in that House, who acts, as if, his special mission on earth was to make ungenerous attacks upon my administration, every time there is a meeting of the Assembly; and not only there, but at the church doors of his County. One year he finds fault with the expense of the drink for the lunatics, and this year for the expense of their food. Well, Sir, as you know, I do feed the lunatics well, and will continue to do so, as long as I hold the position I do, but I most emphatically deny that I waste one cent of the money entrusted to me by the public. And I take this opportunity of thauking those gentlemen in the House who defended my good name, and defended my administration, and I would particularise the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Ouimet, Mr. Marchand, Mr. Molleur and Mr. Lynch.

With regard to the recommendation of our Honorable member. that the lunatics should be under the charge of the Christian Brothers, perhaps it is hardly worthy of notice. No one holds a higher respect for that religious body than I do, and I believe they are well calculated to reform unruly boys; but I do not believe that they are fit to take charge of lunatics, and I think in this opinion I would be fully born out by the Country, and I am astonished that every medical man in the House did not enter an indignant protest against such a proposition. They should have remembered that the legitimate duties of a medical man, can not be handed over to any body of non professional men, no matter how good that body of men may be.

You will see by tables 1 and 2, that during the year 1873, there were discharged from the Asylum 52 patients. That out of that number 34 were harmless imbeciles, sent by order of the Government, to the Providence Nunnery, Long Point. The remaining 18 were sent home to their friends,

After the removal of the imbeciles, I reported 37 vacancies in the Asylum, and since that time the number of patients admitted has been only 16. At the close of the year I had 24 vacancies, which must of course increase my average expense for the year 1873.

I am happy to tell you that although St. Johns suffered much

during the year 1873, from Typhoid fever and Small pox, the Asylum was free from both epidemics.

I desire to express my entire satisfaction with all my employees. I beg to acknowledge the receipt, in the month of December, of the report of the Board of Inspectors for 1871, and to thank you and Dr. Miles, for the justice you have done me, and for your untiring efforts to provide for me a better Asylum for the poor lunatics.

Attached you will find the appendix by my Book keeper, Mr. Marchand, which will show how the money has been spent during the year 1873.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obt., servant,

HENRY HOWARD,

Med. Supt.

St. Johns, P. Q., January, 1874.

TABLE I.

From December 31, 1872, to December 31, 1873,

Sex.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Vacancies.	Total remaining.
Males	43 42	20 13	25 27	7 4	8 16	31 24
Total	. 85	33	52	11	24	55

TABLE II.
Particulars of discharged.

Sent to the House of Providence	Males. 14	Females. 20 7
Total	25	27

## TABLE III.

CURES.

Case.	Sex.	Age.	Time in Asylum.	Disease.
305 298 289 273 306 312 316 269 308 255 238 310 314 321 315 258 318 284	F. F. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. F. M. F.	17 38 32 26 18 21 72 27 19 26 22 20 46 55 21 18 20 34	6 months. 7 " 1 year. 2 years. 3 months. 6 weeks. 9 days. 2 years. 4 months 3 years. 3 " 6 months. 4 " 2 " 6 " 3 years. 4 months.	Mania. do do Mona mania. Mania. do do do do do do do do do
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>

## TABLE IV.

### DEATHS.

Case.	Sex.	Age.	Time in Asylum.	Cause of death.
307 259 302 . 276 39 357	Male. " " " "	33 60 22 75 26 37	4 days	Consumption. Ulceration of intestines. Phneumonia. Consumption. Paralysis, dying when
332 32 169 260 299	Female.	37 33 34 78 63	6 do	Epileptic Phneumonia. Consumption. Dumb idiot, consumption

#### TABLE V.

AGGREGATE number of days patients have been in asylum during the year 1873.

Males Females.	63 55	.11,844 days.
Total	118	.24,963 days.

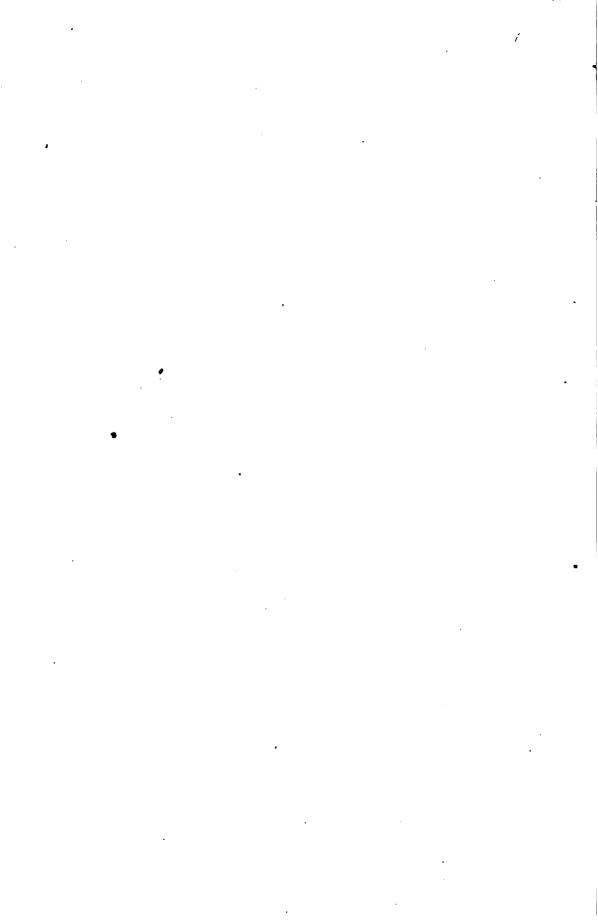
Provincial Lunatic Asylum for Quebec, at St. Johns,—Appendix to the Medical Superintendent's Report for the year 1873.

ASSETS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Furniture: including stoves, bedsteads, delf, kitchen ustensils, &c Other assets: including live stock, provisions, bedding, clothing,		
farming utensils, goods in store, &c	2,000 00	4,7000 00
INCOME.		
Balance cash in hand 1st January, 1873	3 41	
Warrants	15,904 54	
Pay Lists	4,820 00	
Received as payment by inmates or their friends	553 50	
Received from articles sold	75 00	
EXPENDITURE.		20,356 44
New Furniture and Fittings	173 21	
Rent and taxes, repairs and Insurance	756 64	
Salaries other than to Medical men		
Salaries and fees to Medical men	1,200 00	
Medicines and Medical comforts, including Beer, Wine and Spirits	723 51	
Food for inmates	8,491 15	
Clothing	763 32	
Other expenditure including feed and fodder, beddings, fuel, &c.	3,987 19	
Total	19,715 02	
Deposits	628 50	
Ralance in cash.	12 92	
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	A 2 0 2	20,356 44
	l	

## W. A. MARCHAND,

Book Keeper.

St. John's, P. Q., January, 1874.



## REPORT

OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE

## PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

Province of Quebec.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1874.

To the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums and Prison for the Province of Quebec.

SIR,

After an experience of fourteen years, as Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, I am convinced from many reasons, that the less I write the better, and I simply give the movements of the patients and the expenses of the year. You will find the latter in the appendix attached, made out by my Book-keeper Mr. Marchand.

### Movement of Patients during year 1874.

Sex.	Remaining 31st Dec., 1873.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Vacancies.	Remaining 31st Dec., 1874.
Males	31 24	87 23	22 10	5 3	6	41
Total	55	60	32	8	6	75

## Aggregate number of days Patients have been in Asylum, during the year 1874.

Males	68	Aggregate days 13,108
Females	47	" "
Total	115	Total24,740

From the foregoing you will perceive that there were treated during the year 1874, Males 68, Females 47, Total 115. That of this number there were discharged, Males 22, Females 10, Total 32. There died, Males 5, and Females 3, Total 8. Consequently there remained on the 31st of December 1874, Males, 41, Females 34, Total 75. And there were six female vacancies.

The classification I make of the 22 men discharged, with regard to their form of insanity, is Acsite Mania 16. Monomania 4. Suacidal Mania 2 Of the females discharged, there were of Acute Mania 6 cases, Hysterical Mania 2 cases, Monamania 1 case, Moral Mania 1 case.

Of the 5 men that died, 1 was an imbecile, died of small pox, 1 a case of Dementia, died of typhoid fever, the other 3 were cases of Moral insanity, 1 died of Pthisis, the other 2 of Paralysis.

Of the 3 females that died, 2 were suicidal maniacs and died of Pthisis, and the other was a case af acute mania and fatal.

The 41 men remaining in the Asylum I thus classify. Dementia 14. Acute mania 2. Chronic mania 4. Monamania 9. Moral mania 6. Melancholia 2. Epileptic mania 2. Paralytic mania 1. Homicidal mania 1.

The 34 women remaining there are, acute mania 1. Chronic mania 8. Monomania 8. Epileptic mania 3. Moral mania 1. Hysterical mania 1. Hemicidal mania 1. Dementia 8. Imbeciles 3.

I beg, most respectfully, to return my sincere and grateful thanks to His Excellency the Liutenant Governor, that he was pleased, in the month of March, 1874, to give me an assistant in the person of my son Dr. Robert Howard. The appointment, I believe, has been of great benefit to the Asylum, and I am sure it has been a great boon to me, for it has relieved me from being called up at night and from having to treat the sick patients. He, Dr. Robert Howard, attends to all that, he visits the Asylum every morning at 8. It is well known

to you Sir, that my time in the Asylum, every day, is from time 10 A.M., to 6 P.M.

In conclusion, I beg to express my entire satisfaction with my staff of employees, during the year, and to render my sincere thanks to you and Dr. Miles for your continued kindness to me.

And I am your most,

Obedient servant,

HENRY HOWARD, Med. Supt.

Provincial Lunatic Asylum for Quebec, at St. Johns,—Appendix to the Medical Superintendent's Report for the year 1874.

. ASSETS.	\$ ots.	\$ cts.
Furniture: including stoves, bedsteads, delf, kitchen utensils, &c. Other assets: including live stock, provisions, bedding, clothing,	2,000 00	
goods in store, &c	2,000 00	4,000 00
INCOME.		2,000 00
Balance cash in hand 1st January, 1874	12 92	
Warrants Pay Lists	15,158 74 4,908 40	
Received as payment by inmates or their friends	1,111 50	
EXPENDITURE.		21,191 56
New Furniture and Fittings	3,375 00 1,533 40 687 14 8,273 91 672 06 4,379 52 20,075 20 1,111 50	
!		21,191 56

W A. MARCHAND, Book Keeper.

St. John's, P. Q., January, 1875.

#### Belmont, 23rd June 1875.

### To the Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums;

#### GENTLEMEN,

Since our last report to your honorable board, about the November 1874 when we had remaining	4 patie	d of ents
The whole number treated being	2 7 9	i <b>6</b>
6	<del>-</del>	

Of the 22 discharged, cured, the average stay in the retreat was about four months. These patients and their friends visit us frequently and we have therefore the strongest proof that they still hold to the principle of total abstinence, although they were mostly mere wrecks when they came to the retreat, they are now enjoying health and strength as new men.

Of the 17 who had improved, they had remained at the Retreat, on an average of about one month and several of these were periodical drinkers, and a few were also cases of delirium tremens, and consequently were not long enough at the retreat to have received any permanent benefit.

The nine who had returned as unimproved were with us about an average of one week and were merely picked up for the time to return again to their debasing and unhappy indulgence.

I am more than ever convinced that drunkenness is a disease and can be cured in the same or perhaps a greater proportion than any other disease. But there is one great obstacle, the patient as a rule does not will it and involuntary patients cannot be cured against their consent and here comes in the necessity of an improved public opinion and advanced legislation, so that the inebriate be compelled to remain under treatment for a sufficient length of time to effect a cure, which in the majority of cases, would require from six months to one year.

It will be seen by our report that our cures do not average over

1 in 3, whereas if the patients were compelled to remain until permanently cured or found to be incurable by competent experience, the average should and I believe would be 3 in every 4.

We may be asked here, is there no specific by which an inebriate can or may be speedily cured? I answer none has been discovered or is known. The disease is fed by the fire that has kindled it and it as certainly consumes the patient as the unchecked flame does the building and oft times nearly as rapidly. The advantage of an inebriate asylum is that the fuel can be withdrawn and the fire dies out and here treatment can be adopted. All men and none better than medical men, know that no remedial treatment can be entered upon whilst the patient is indulging, but where the stimulant is withdrawn, tonics and helps can be administered with advantage.

The best discovered Tonic is that known as Vine Hall, which is simply a preparation of Magnesia and Iron, flavored with spirits of Nutmeg and essence of Ginger.

After all, the above remedies are only helps, for the great question resolves itself into this,—That total abstinence is the only cure for drunkenness.

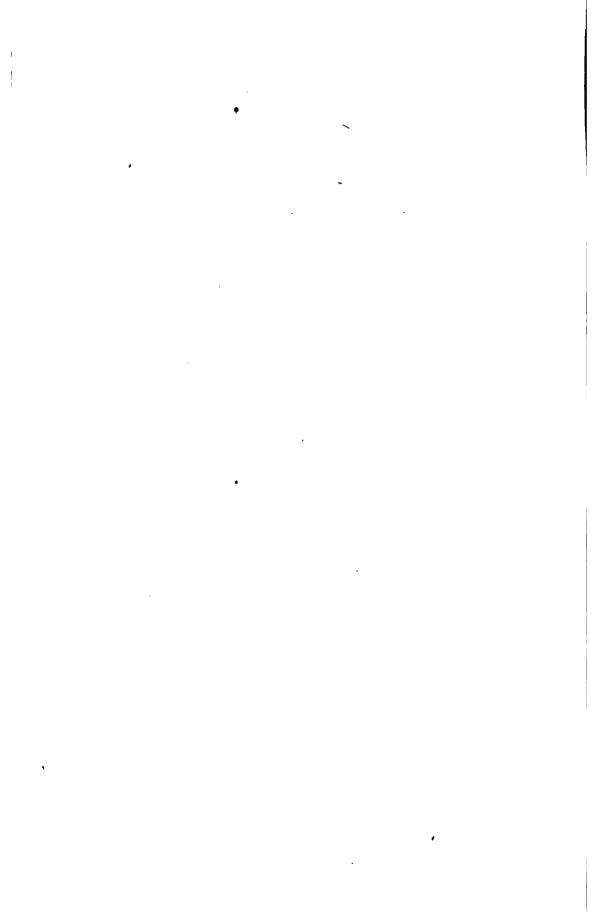
I would at the close beg to call the attention of your honorable Board to our new addition which gives extra accommodation for about 60 patients.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obt., servant,

G. WAKEHAM.



## APPENDIX.

## REPORT

OF THE

## Protestant Chaplain of the Quebec Gaol.

June 30, 1875.

To the Inspectors of Frisons, Asylums, &c., for the Province of Quebec.

### GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to report that I have celebrated divine service every Sunday, and other holy day, in our beautiful church in the Quebec Gaol, and I am happy to say that the conduct of the prisoners at all the services has been marked by sincere devotion and good or ler, the singing and responses have been always hearty, and I believe much good has been done.

One death has taken place since my last report:—Alexander Sharp, a laborer, aged sixty, died on the 27th day of January 1875, and was buried in Mount Hermon Cemetery. Who can tell what effect for good to his soul, the religious services have had during his attendance at church while in the gaol for six months. One baptism, George, son of the late George Remyar. and of Jane, his wife, by her maiden name Campbell, born in the gaol on the 20th of June, and was baptized on the 28th of the same month, 1875.

A very useful association has been established in the City of Quebec, called "The Christian Women's Association." I have received great help in my work at the gaol from the kind visits of these ladies, especially from Mrs. Bell; she is not only most energetic in visiting, but has taken three women from the gaol to her own house and placed the greatest confidence in them as servants, and should Margaret Brownston, Doherty and Grey remain true to their great benefactress

and not betray the confidence reposed in them, Mrs. Bell will have done a good and great christian work.

#### A REFUGE.

The above association contemplate the opening of a refuge for women.

A refuge is much needed, and under good management might be made self supporting.

Our streets might then be cleared of all the beggars, and the gaol would be a house of correction only.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JAMES S. SYKES,
Protestant Chaplain.

#### REPORT

OF THE

## Protestant Chaplain of the Montreal Gaol,

FOR THE YEAR 1874:

To the Board of Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums for the Province of Quebec.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to send my report to you for the year 1874.

The Montreal gaol is by far the largest and most important in the country, and generally, indeed I might say always, contains more prisoners than all the other jails of the Province of Quebec put together.

Divine service has now been regularly conducted by your Chaplain for the long period of above 10 years and during no individual space of time has there been more beneficial results spiritually shown than in the past year. This has greatly been brought about by good ladies taking an active part with your Chaplain, personally visiting the jail and conversing with the prisoners, finding out their wants, and admonishing them "to amend their evil ways."

It is however utterly impossible to hold Divine Service in a decent and becoming manner in the present place appropriated to that purpose. Both my confrere Rev. M. Levallée and myself occupy the same—what may be called—chapel—for during the rest of the week it is used as a sewing room for the female prisoners!

Classification, too, is impossible on account of the overcrowded state of the prison. This, however, will be remedical when the Female Central Prison is finished in Fullen street, and the sooner the Government urges upon the contractor, to finish the building, the

15

better, as until the removal of the Female prisoners, nothing can be effectually done.

One great thing and the only way to thoroughly impress prisoners religiously is to have daily prayers either morning or evening with instruction both religious and secular—thus treating them as rational creatures, having immortal souls and showing that care is being taken not only of their bodies but of their minds and souls.

The only way for this to be carried out is for the Government to order such daily prayer and instruction, and to make it obligatory on the Chaplains, punctually to perform this daily routine,—but at the present time the smallness of salary—\$300 -which both your Chaplains receive, precludes any thing more being done but the simple Sunday services and occasional visiting during the week or when otherwise officially called on.

A goodly number during the past year have signed the Temperance Pledge. May they keep it long.

I might from my ten years' experience mention many items of interest but as space is limited. I must reserve them for a future occasion, and subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,

Your obdt., servant,

J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK,

Protestant Chaplain of the Montreal Gaol.

Montreal, June, 1875.

## SEPARATE REPORT

ΛF

## H. H. MILES,

TO THE

## Board of Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums,

FOR 1874 AND TO JUNE 30TH 1875.

#### MONTREAL GAOL.

I visited and inspected this prison several times in the course of the year 1874, being usually obliged, from lack of time, to confine my visits to the inspection of only one department, either the male or the female.

On 30th January, 1874, there were 314 prisoners, of whom 210 were male, and 104 female.

On September 14th, and on October 20th, the male prisoners numbered about 200, and the female 120.

In 1875, I visited the prison on February 24th, and on June 29th.

Several times I have had the opportunity of attending divine service held every Sunday, by the Chaplain (Protestant) the Rev. J. Borthwick, which is usually well attended by the Protestant officials and prisoners. If the externals of the so-called chapel were more in character with the objects in view—for the apartment is only a work room on week days, situated in the attic of the prison, and there is only the plain old wooden pulpit to indicate that the place is ever used for sacred purposes,—I feel sure that the moral and religious interests of the prisoners would be more effectually promoted. As it is, however, the Rev. gentleman's services in prayer and preach-

ing are evidently well attended, both by the female prisoners, whose benches are situated underneath the gallery where the males are assembled, and by their fellow prisoners of the other sex. I think that the Board would do well to recommend some improvements with a view to establishing here, as at Quebec, suitable facilities for the becoming conduct of Divine Service, considering how numerously the Montreal prison is tenanted by prisoners, and the pains and expenses, cheerfully borne by all the Protestant congregations of the city, in order to render their churches and chapels, as much as possible, fitting places for assembling and uniting in the worship of God. I earnestly suggest to the Board that it is necessary to make some recommendations on this subject, in view of seconding the zealous efforts of the Protestant Chaplain.

The Rev. Mr. Borthwick's brief report is annexed.

With respect to this prison, both internally and externally, much improvement has been accomplished since the present courteous and excellent Sheriff, Mr. Leblanc, came into office. On each occasion of my visits I noticed that, while the surrounding yard has been contracted in comparison with former dimensions, unsightly objects, old sheds and useless lumber, and generally, whatever defaced the premises without contributing to their utility, have gradually disappeared. Inside the building, apart from the introduction of heating by steam, defects and deficiencies of which we formerly complained have been to a very great extent removed.

At the same time not a little remains to be remedied, which it is to be hoped will be attended to with the same enlightened zeal, so soon as the removal of the female prisoners to their new quarters shall have been effected. I have repeatedly complained, both to the head jailor and to the Sheriff, of the manner in which the washing for the establishment is conducted—in a place wholly insalubrious and otherwise unsuitable. As the Board is well acquainted with the particulars I forbear reporting the details of this subject.

I have found the head jailor and his subordinates always prompt and attentive as regards their duties in general, and the safe custody of their prisoners, and the internal discipline. But I have to complain to the Board, as I have already done to the Sheriff, that, in my judgement, the head jailor, Mr. Payette, undoubtedly a valuable officer with regard to his functions in general, does not, nevertheless, fully comprehend the relation in which he stands to the Board collectively, or its members individually, when their duty brings them to visit the Goal under his charge. But I have reason to hope that my

representations on this subject, made to the Sheriff, render it unnecessary for me to enter into particulars in this report to the Board.

On all occasions of my visits, I have found Mr. Kyle, Sergeant of the Guard, and his associates, on the alert at their posts, and I think it unlikely that escapes, never very numerous from this prison, will occur even so often in the future as they have in the past.

Mrs. Hill, the chief matron, is, as heretofore, attentive and exemplary in the fulfilment of her duties. Whenever the compensation of the officials of our prisons are re-adjusted, as I judge they must be before long. I think that the Board, in making representations on this subject, must feel bound to attach all the weight in its power to give to Mrs. Hill's lengthened and meritorious services in her capacity as chief matron. I was surprised to learn, at my first visit after the re-organization of the Staff of the Gaol on a much better footing than before, that the chief matron had not participated in the liberal augmentations granted to others in the same establishment. I earnestly recommend the Board to take this matter into consideration on the grounds of justice towards an individual official, whose claims seem to have been overlooked inadvertently.

Whenever I have visited this prison, since the regulations were printed and issued, I have taken occasion to invite to these the careful attention of the officers, and particularly with a view to the rigid observance of all the rules that are applicable here, and the pointing out of such of them as experience may show to be impracticable or susceptible of amendment.

## QUEBEC GAOL.

I have visited and inspected this Gaol'a considerable number of times, both in 1874, and in the first half of 1875. In company with the chairman, Dr. Desaulniers, I took part in the regular Board Inspections, which, in 1874, took place on January 17th, June 6th, October 9th and December 18th, also in March and June 1875.

The numbers incarcerated in this prison fluctuate from about 100 male prisoners and 40 female, to about 60 male and 30 female. From one-fifth and upwards of the total number of the inmates usually found here are of the class of vagrants or self-committed. On the occasion of my visits I have found good order and cleanliness prevailing throughout the establishment, and I am sure that the Board has every reason to be satisfied on account of the assiduous discharge of duty by the chief gaolor, Mr. McLaren and his subordinates, also with the services of the matron Mrs. McLaren.

I concur in what is elsewhere stated, in the same behalf, in preceding portions of these reports.

The comfortable and becomingly equipped chapel for worship by the Protestant officials and prisoners is used every Sunday, Divine Service being performed by the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Sykes, as heretofore. The prisoners appear always to be earnest and attentive, and join cordially in the singing of hymns. The Rev. gentleman's Report is annexed.

I have noticed that the number in hospital has not been so great as in former years; and especially, in the womens' hospital, fewer cases of the kind of which, formerly, complaint was made that the gaol is not the place for them. The hospitals are always remarkably clean and comfortable, well ventilated and warmed, and surpass, in respect of all requisite accommodations, those of any other penal establishment in the Province. I commend the respective keepers and attendants of the male and female hospital wards to the notice of the Board, as highly meriting approbation.

There is, however, here, as in other establishments, a sad lack of opportunities of reading, as a source of mentual recreation and moral improvement.

#### ST. JOHNS PRISON.

I visited this prison in May and July 1874—and in June, 1875. The first named visit was made for special objects in relation to the escape of a prisoner thence; the results of my inquiries were not-altogether satisfactory with respect to the gaoler himself, who in giving his account of the escape, had neglected to corroborate his evidence, regarding certain particulars, by other testimony which I thought he could and should have procured.

There were 6 prisoners in May, and 4 in July, 1874.

On the occasion of my last visit there were 9 prisoners.

In July, 1874, I found here two able bodied male prisoners who had been sentenced for a few days for intemperance and breach of the peace in the town, and of whose presence the gaolor took advantage in order to have a laborious excavation made near the yard privies. Of this they made complaint to me but I did not see fit to interfere in the matter. A day or two later, I fell in with one of these two men, who were Americans, who was begging in the road for money to enable him to effect his return to Rochester, in the U.

S., being nearer, at this time, to Montreal than to his alleged home. Doubtless he was making for the last named city, because (as he declared) being a stranger in a foreign country, and unable to obtain work, and without any means of going home when discharged from prison. I think that in such a case it might be expedient for the Sheriff to pay a man something to facilitate his exit from the Province, in consideration that the value of his work exceeded the expenses of his arrest, and maintenance in the prison; and the gaolor had already informed me that the work done by these two prisoners was the means of saving a considerable amount which it would have cost if the work had been done by contract.

#### ST. SCHOLASTIQUE PRISON.

I visited and inspected this prison in February, 1874, and in June, 1875. I have nothing special to report concerning it, except that, though otherwise well kept, the same abuse prevails here which occurs in most of the other district prisons—namely the extension of the use of the gaolor's assigned apartments to that of parts of the interior of the prison.

#### SWEETSBURG PRISON.

Visited in July, 1874, and in June 1875. Nothing special to report. The number of prisoners varies between 3 or 4 and 9 or 10.

### SHERBROOKE PRISON AND REFORMATORY.

I visited and inspected these establishments in February, June, and December 1874, and in February and May 1875.

There are generally not more than 5 or 6 prisoners confined here, although there is room for from 40 to 50 without their being crowded.

I have to report that, in my judgment, this prison is well kept. The gaoler finds himself obliged to devote a good deal of his time and attention to the custody and care of the juveniles in the Reformatory attached to the main building. This can scarcely be regarded as specially a part of his ordinary duty as jailor, or, if it be so regarded I think it is not a very satisfactory arrangement with respect to the boys, whom it is an object to have placed and dealt with, as much as possible, differently from the prisoners. I do not imply by this remark that Mr. Reid neglects or slights the duties assigned him with reference to the boys. Concerning certain desiderata in this prison, and which are noticed in page—of the general report of the Board,

I have to report that while concurring in all that is there stated, I have considered on the occasions of my visits, that the defect of facilities for guarding against fire is not the least important to be remedied.

I cannot conclude this report to the Board without making mention of the great courtesy of the Sheriff, and also of the Physician, to facilitate every object of an Inspector's visit. Excepting one or two cases of debility or confirmed disease wholly unconnected with the gaol, the sanitary condition of this prison has been good, and this is a point which is carefully kept in view.

The gaoler and his assistants also merit the approbation of the Board in regard to the satisfactory performance of their duties.

#### CHICOUTIMI PRISON.

I inspected this prison on October 21st, 1874. I found within not a single prisoner, nor had there been any commitment to this gaol since August. Since January 1st, 1874, the number of commitments is nine. I noticed that the lower parts of the building, and some portions of the 2nd flat, were occupied by the gaoler's things, to an extent that gave the interior somewhat of the aspect of a private dwelling, and I made an entry, accordingly, in the Inspectors' Book, to the effect that such occupation of the prison by the gaoler and his family, is an abuse which ought to be discontinued.

The staff of the gaol I found to consist of the gaoler, Mr. Lachance, Turnkey (a boy of 11 or 12 years of age, son of the gaoler,) and a matron at times when there are female prisoners. The wages of the Turnkey being only  $7\frac{1}{2}$  dollars a month, it was represented that no able-bodied man could be engaged for the post for such small remuneration.

The water required for this gaol is furnished by a man and cart, at the rate of \$8 a quarter, and the precautions against fire are inadequate.

There is no wall around the space intended for the prison yard, which, at the time of my visit, presented a disorderly appearance in consequence of the presence of boards and other materials deposited there in readiness for some work intended to be done on the premises.

#### MALBA1E (MURRAY BAY) PRISON.

I visited this prison on the 22nd and 23rd of October, 1874, and in October, 1875.

In October 1874 there were no prisoners. As at Chicoutimi, it is frequently the case at Malbaie, that there are no prisoners—and at other times only one or two. The same abuse that is mentioned in my report of the Chicoutimi Gaol, prevails here. There is no adequate arrangement for, or supply of water, in case of fire.

## MONTMAGNY (ST. THOMAS) GAOL.

Visited and inspected by me in May and December, 1874, and in April and June, 1875.

I have nothing new to report concerning this prison, which, on all occasions of my visits I have found in good order and well kept—though seldom containing more than one or two prisoners.

The gaolor, as theretofore, represents that his pay is inadequate, and that \$7½ a month is insufficient to remunerate a suitable turnkey. The Sheriff speaks very highly of the Gaolor's qualifications and expresses himself fearful of losing his services and that it will be difficult to replace him.

The escape of a prisoner in April 18th 1875, while the Gaolor was absent at Church, was reported to the Board on the 20th, and as there seemed to be something peculiar and unintelligible in the case a special visit to St. Thomas was made in order to ascertain particulars. The prisoner had effected his exit from the prison into the yard by forcibly removing a floor board, and thence had cleared the high wall by means of fire wood which he placed against it.

So far as the Gaolor might have been to blame for this escape, the chief reasons for complaint appeared to be the having left the man free in his ward while he and the turnkey were absent from the premises, and also for leaving cord wood, or any other means of mounting the wall, exposed to the reach of prisoners in the yard. Since that time the gaolor has been very particular in his endeavouring to guard against all attempts at escape, and he always manifests a considerable attention to the directions of the Sheriff and the suggestions of the Inspectors with reference to the observance of the printed Regulations.

## RIMOUSKI GAOL.

Visited and inspected by me on December 26th 1874, and in June 1875. In December I found eight prisoners of whom three were females, one of whom was incarcerated awaiting trial for theft.

The particulars, relating to the dampness and unhealthiness of the basement, defective precautions against fire and the occupation of parts of the interior of the prison by the gaoler, of which mention was made in my former report, remained unchanged. In other respects I found the place well kept and clean. I called the attention of the gaoler to the observance of the needed issued regulations.

#### KAMOURASKA GAOL.

Visited and inspected by me in December, 1874, and in June, 1875. This prison has all its wards and cells on the ground floor. It is wholly defective as regards the means of providing for the seclusion of prisoners, and it has no yard or outside wall. There are generally very few prisoners, as appeared from my inspection of the register. Although the gaoler and his assistant are obliged, from the nature of the premises, to reside outside in the vicinity of the prison, which occasions unusual labour in supplying the food and other requisites, I could perceive no symptoms of want of vigilance or of negligence of any kind. But the code of regulations for the administration of affairs of the common prisons in this Province are in many respects inapplicable here.

The courteous Sheriff pointed out to me the boundaries of the ground, and it was clear that there is ample space for a yard on one side, and for improvements in front, necessary in order to convert this prison into a place where the usual requirements of a gaol may be secured.

#### ST. HYACINTHE GAOL.

Inspected by me in February, 1874, and in June, 1875

There were very few prisoners, one of whom was working at his trade of shoe-making. The interior was very clean and well kept, and the gaolor is very faithful in performing his duties. The premises outside are kept in good order and I am informed that much attention is paid to the cultivation of the ground from which the gaoler is enable to augment his emoluments in a way both legitimate and commandable. The books are properly kept.

#### THREE RIVERS GAOL.

Visited in June, 1874 and 1875. There were 26 prisoners. though such an ancient and old-fashioned place, it is remarkably well kept and rendered entirely secure by the attention and vigilance of Mr. Ginnis, the chief gaoler, and his assistants. The interior is kept very clean. Classification of prisoners is scarcely possible here. The women's wards are in charge of Miss Ginnis, who is very attentive to her duties. Owing to the construction of the prison, the mode of heating the interior entails much labour and expense for fuel, which in the more modern structures is easily kept under better control. The prisoners here, including those undergoing lengthened sentences, as well as the transient inmates, brought in by the police, seem to pass their time, physically speaking, very comfortably, and the ordinary gaol regulations are often inapplicable from the causes already adverted to. I examined the books, which I found very carefully kept, and also the yard. By means of certain repairs and improvements on the premises outside, shortly to be completed, the defects formerly pointed There was no escape of prisoners in 1874, nor out will be remedied down to June, 1875.

#### AYLMER PRISON.

I visited and inspected this prison in August, in 1874 and 1875. There were four male prisoners. The new gaoler is attentive to his duties and keeps the place very clean, but the prison, as to its interior, is a very poor one, and such, in construction, that several of the prescribed regulations are difficult to be observed—or inapplicable. I have nothing further, of a special nature, to report to the Board concerning this prison.

#### ARTHABASKA GAOL.

I visited this prison in 1874, and in Juue, 1875 There where 2 and 6 prisoners respectively. I do not consider the interior of this prison as carefully managed as the regulations prescribe or as the Sheriff desires. The seclusion of the prisoners is imperfect, owing, in some measure to the dispersion of the gaolor's effects through some parts assigned for prisoners. Also the opportunities of escape are increased by the imperfect state of the locks throughout. Without a contrivance which the Sheriff devised for rendering the locks more secure, it was easy to open any of them—at the same time without the constant care of the gaolor to make use of that contrivance, the object of it is defeated. The place was clean, and the books generally well kept. There have been escapes from this prison, some

quite recently, which are, I believe, to be made the subject of official investigation.

### ST JOSEPH PRISON-DE BEAUCE.

I visited and inspected this prison in May, 1874, and in 1875, when I spent several days at St. Joseph, while engaged in conducting an enquête demanded by the Sheriff, and ordered by the Government, relative to the escape of a prisoner under circumstances of suspicion. Report of these matters has been rendered to the Government.

The prison was kept clean. The gaolor makes use of some parts of the interior wherein are placed some of his effects; he also follows other occupations which divert his attention, more or less, from his proper duties as gaolor. This is done contrary to the wishes of the Sheriff, and in a measure, to his express injuctions.

The rear part of the prison wall is in a bad state, and now not nearly vertical. It presents the appearance of being likely to fall down, in some parts, unless repairs be made.

### SOREL-RICHELIEU PRISON.

Inspected in June, 1874, and in 1875. There were 4 prisoners. I have nothing special to report concerning this prison, as its affairs have been the subject of official inquiry and report by the chairman of the Board. I believe the gaolor is to be changed and therefore I shall say nothing about him.\*

### QUEBEC (BEAUPORT) ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

I visited and inspected this institution on all occasions when Board visits were made in 1874, and the first half of 1875, as well as on several other occasions alone. I concur in what has been said elsewhere in the General Report and that of the Chairman, as to the facts stated. I was present at the lamentable burning of the edifice, within which the female wards were located, in the night at the end of January, 1875, and also, at request of the Commissioners of the Asylum, attended their meeting at the ruins and the subsequent quest held. The details of this terrible disaster having been elsewhere reported more clearly and fully than I could describle them, it is unnecessary here to repeat any of the calamitous particulars. A new

<sup>\*</sup> Ners.—I intended to pass from Sorel to Joliette to inspect the prison at the last named place, but it happened, both in the last half of 1874 and the first of 1875, that my duties at Quebec required my deferring the purpose although I had made some arrangements for effecting that.

structure, on improved and enlarged plans both within and without, is now (summer of 1875) in the course of erection, and I am told that it will be ready for the reception of its inmates before the fall of the year. Intermediately, while the new building is in progress, the patients have been lodgod in the neighbouring house lately acquired by the proprietors of the asylum, in the cottage behind the old buildings, and partly in a portion of the men's quarters vacated for that purpose. Although somewhat crowded, the provision thus made is much more suitable and adequate than could have been expected after the occurrence of the great fire, and the usual routine in the custody and treatment of the patients is scarcely interrupted. The numbers in this asylum have been from time to time lessened by the transfer of patients to other asylums at Hochelaga and Longue Pointe, and at Halifax, in the County of Megantic.

#### SUBSIDIARY LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

I have, from time to time, as opportunity offered, visited and inspected the establishments for the insane at Hochelaga. Longue Pointe and Halifax. That at Hochelaga I have considered much better kept than the crowded and unsuitable place at Longuo Pointe, whence however, the patients will shortly be removed to occupy the very extensive quarters in process of preparation for them.

At Halifax, County of Megantic, I found about 25 female patients, mostly idiots and incurables. The site is beautiful and suitable, but owing to the too small allowance (\$80) per head, the accommodations and equipments are not yet what they should be. The Revd. Mr. Bernier, whose enterprise, benevolence and active zeal founded this establishment, and the members of the community in charge, do all in their power for the care and protection of the patients. They have sent in a petition asking an increased allowance to enable them to carry out more effectually the objects of such an asylum; the petition is before the Board, and in my judgment merits attention in view of a strong recommendation to the Government for favourable consideration.

## ST. JOHN'S ASYLUM.

In 1874 and the first half of 1875, I have paid my usual visits to this asylum, long since and repeatedly condemned by the Board as unsuitable. As it has now been abandoned and its patients, along with their medical superintendent, Dr. Howard, all transferred to Longue Pointe, it is not necessary for me to report the particulars of those visits.

### INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

The licensed asylum, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Wakeham, has lately been much enlarged. Particulars of its condition and work are furnished in detail by the report of Mr. Wakeham which is annexed.

### H. H. MILES,

Inspector of Prisons and Asylums and of Protestant Reformatories, &c.

Quebec, 30th June, 1875.

## REPORT

ON THE

# GENERAL ELECTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

18.7E

BY THE

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY



QUEBEC
PRINT, "LE CANADIEN

1875

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#### TO THE HONORABLE

### THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery has the honor to report to your Honorable House that on the 7th day of June last, upon the order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, he addressed to the several Returning Officers of the Province, Her Majesty's Writs for a General Election of Members to the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

These writs were accompanied with letters of instructions to the Returning-Officers, with regard to the working and carrying out of the new law concerning Elections. (Appendix A.)

In all the Province, according to the official reports received, the new law has worked perfectly for the better preservation of order and of public morality in Elections.

Nineteen elections were by acclamation and a Poll was held in forty six Electoral Districts. Of the 141,774 electors of these 46 Districts, 88,134 registered their votes, being about 62%, of this number 1149 ballots were rejected and 603 were declared void or spoiled, 12,510 voters asked to avail themselves of the benefit of section 172 in order to beassisted in the filling up of their ballots, which gives a proportion of 14% on the total number of voters.

The proportional average between the total number of electors and the votes registered this year is 62%; at the General Elections in 1871, 61% and at those of 1867,  $70\frac{1}{2}\%$ . The average for this year is therefore 1% higher than in 1871 and  $8\frac{1}{2}\%$  lower than in 1867. This latter difference may possibly be explained by the fact that the new mode of voting must have embarrassed a number of illiterate electors and that in 1867 the number of Elections by acclamation was less considerable than in 1867.

In 1867, the General Elections took place at one and the same time for the Dominion Parliament and for the Legislative Assembly of this Province. With those Elections began the inauguration of a new constitution of which each one was desirous of taking his share of responsibility. In Appendix B, extracts from a certain number of reports of the Returning-Officers show the manner in which the law has worked and suggest modifications in that law.

Appendix C, comprises a series of tables, one for each Electoral District, wherein, opposite each polling station is to be found the number of ballots accepted or rejected for each candidate, the total in each Division, the number of ballots void or marked with the assistance of the Deputy Returning Officer, the number of Electors in each Division, and a comparative statement of the votes given at the three General Elections of the Province since the existence of the Legislative Assembly.

Appendix D is a general recapitulation of the tables given in Appendix C, besides giving a statement, indicating the total number of Electors and votes given in the Province at the General Elections of 1867 and 1871 with the proportional averages between them.

Appendix E is the official list of Members elected and of the Returning Officers at the General Elections of 1875, transmitted to the Clerk of the Honorable Legislative Assembly of the Province on the 4th ulto.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery humbly prays leave to make certain suggestions relating to changes which it might useful to make in the Electoral Law.

- I. Almost all the Electoral Lists are badly drawn up and illegal; it is therefore of the highest importance to take even compulsory measures to compel the Secretary Treasurers of Municipalities to conform to the law, since upon those lists depends the validity of elections. Special instructions explanatory of the law, should be addressed to them each year, one month before the date fixed by law for making out these lists.
- 2. The obligation impose by section 59 upon the Municipal Councils of dividing their municipalities into polling districts ought to be enforced by a penalty, such as twice the cost incurred by the Returning Officer in making such district at the expense of the Province. The experience of the last election shows us that more than one half of the municipalities of the Province had not made such division; the consequence was that the Returning Officer, who by law is, in such case, obliged to make them himself, had not the time to do so properly, within the time specified by the Law for an Election. It is a fact that several Returning Officers have reported that the division of their lists was of necessity imperfect.

- 3. Clause 59 should be amended in such manner as to exact the division into a lling districts of every municipality wherein the number of electors excess 200. Among other reasons which demand this change is the fact that it is impossible to take the votes of more than 150 electors at a polling station where all those presenting themselves are required to take the oath prescribed by section 167.
- 4. Section 64 exempts the City of Montreal from the obligation imposed upon municipalities by section 59. This exception seems an anomalous one, for it is precisely in large cities that Returning Officers encounter the greatest difficulties in making these divisions themselves. At the last elections, Montreal had to be divided into 148 polling districts, which is an increase of work, costly to the Province and of considerable trouble, which cannot reasonably be imposed upon Returning Officers. The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, would on this subject draw attention to the report of the Returning Officer for Montreal Centre, Mr. Sheriff Leblanc.
- 5. It would be well, if Secretary Treasurers were obliged to fyle at the Registry Office two copies of the voters' lists in lieu of one, in order that at each election there would be a duplicate ready to be handed free of charge to the Returning Officer thus doing away with the delay incurred when taking a copy thereof. By these means the recurrence of what took place this summer at Hochelaga would be prevented where the election was delayed for two days because the list was not handed in due time to the Returning Officer; at the the same time it will be a considerable saving to the Province.
- 6. All the Returning Officers agree in recommending that clause 89 be amended. For, if one prolong the delay intervening between the nomination of the candidates and the polling day it is perfectly useless to determine in the Proclamation which fixes the nomination day, the places were polling stations should be held. If the Election is carried by acclamation, it is doubly useless and if the election is contested, it will be sufficient to indicate them in the notice of the opening of a poll and of the candidates nominated, as required by section 137.
- 7. Should section 59 not be amended in such a manner that each municipality containing more than 200 Electors be divided into polling districts containing no more than 150 Electors, it would at least appear advisable to allow both candidates or one of them to insist upon two polling booths being erected, one adjoining the other. By alphabetically dividing the voters' list, one would provide for the case in which all voters would be systematically called upon to take the oath; the object of clause 93 would be thus more surely attained.

- 8. The law having abolished the public nomination of candidates, it seems necessary that section 97 should determine clearly if the nomination of the candidates is to take place within or without the buildings mentioned in that clause. Several Returning Officers were in doubt on this point at the last Elections. If the nomination is to take place within, the law might authorize the presence of 12 Electors on behalf of each candidate.
- 9. Each nomination paper should mention not only the names but also the christian names, residence and profession of the Electors who sign it, in order that their identity may be easily established. Form H indicates this clearly, but section 105 does not insist upon it. This raised difficulties in a certain county and was near bringing about the contestation of an election on that point alone.
- 10. To cut short the formalities prescribed by section 126, the law should make it obligatory upon the candidates to place the certificate of their qualification in the hands of the Returning Officer on the nomination day. It seems onerous that the Returning Officer should at his expense, personally or through his Secretary give notice to each candidate, that he has been required to establish his qualification.
- II. Clause 166 should forbid Returning Officers placing their initials on the back of the ballots in advance. It is useless to explain the inconveniences caused by a contrary practice. After the last Elections, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery received a large number of ballots thus endorsed.
- 12. By clause 206 the Returning Officer should be held to transmit his report to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery within forty eight hours after the final addition of the votes. The law should determine that the word report not only means the Election Certificate, to Y, but also all the documents which are to be annexed to the writ.
- 13. Clause 279 should define more clearly the mode of publication of the name and address of each agent of the candidates and, generally that of all the public notices which the Returning Officer is by law required to give. Several Returning Officers have been much perplexed as to the execution of this section.
- 14. The actual shape of the ballot papers is very defective. A large number were rejected by Deputy Returning Officers upon the objections raised by the Agents of the candidates assisting at the opening of the ballot boxes, because the mark made was not a cross, which is not required by clause 170. Others were rejected because the cross was made on the name itself of the candidate and not opposite as required by law, others because the cross was to the

left and not to the right of the candidate's name and in many instances because the ballots bore two crosses or signs. In the latter case the principal cause of this defect originated from the fact that Electors had made their mark in ink and then had folded up the ballot before it had time to dry. Henceforth Returning Officers are to receive special instructions to prevent their deputies from allowing ballots to be marked with a pen.

The actual shape of the ballot paper has also this objection, that it does not tend to preserve the secrecy of the ballot. The candidates' agents and especially the Deputy Returning Officer can always with a little attention know for whom the Elector has voted. For the pencil always marks the paper sufficiently, especially when handled by an unaccustomed hand, to render visible the mark made and when the folded ballot is presented it is easy to establish whether the mark is above or below; each agent knowing where the name of the candidate he represents, is to be found and thus knows in whose favor the ballot is. This is a fact which deserves attention, if one is particular about the secrecy of the ballot.

15. The ballot boxes which were used at the last Elections are not in any way suitable. The metal, of which they are made does not allow of their being sealed up as required by section 195. The shape of the aperture compels the Returning Officer when introducing the ballot, to roll it and thus put it out of shape. This is doubly inconvenient, as it increases the time of counting the ballots and facilitates the losing of some ballots or even of a whole roll of them as happened in the Electoral Districts of Chicoutimi and Saguenay.

There are other modifications which it would be well to make, and there are useful suggestions which my position forbids me from offering as they are too closely connected with the opinions of political parties.

The whole humbly submitted,

L. H. HUOT,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Quebec, 29th November 1875.



# APPENDIX A.

## LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS

TO

### RETURNING OFFICERS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE
CROWN IN CHANCERY.

Quebec, 7th June 1875.

To

Returning Officer.

SIR.

I have the honor to transmit to you the writ of Election, for the Electoral District of of which you are the Returning Officer You will receive at the same time all the other documents required for the Election, as also blank forms of the Proclamation, ballot paper and poll book, to serve as models of those which you are bound to have printed.

I desire to draw your attention to the fact, that you have this year to put into operation a new electoral law, which may, at first sight, appear complicated. If you are careful in selecting Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerks, who are both intelligent and sufficiently educated to understand the law thoroughly, especially in so far as it respects the vote of electors by ballot and the general conduct of Polls, I entertain no doubt that you will experience any difficulty in the working of the new law. The interest which the public and the Parliament both have in ascertaining the defects of this law, if such defects exist, with a view to their more easy remedy, is another consideration which should lead you to be careful in your choice.

I should also draw your attention to your obligation to divide into voting districts, municipalities not already divided, if they fall under the scope of Sects. 59, 60 and 90.

On receipt of the writ, you must endorse it, by entering upon it the date of such reception. Sect. 82.

Section 99 requires, that at the same time with your Proclamation you post up the provisions of the law against corrupt practices at Elections. I

forward you a large number of copies. You will also receive blank nomination papers of candidates, in sufficient number for the Election. Sects. 104, 105 and 106.

You will observe that the application of section III does not exact that one person alone should have seen the nomination paper signed; there may be several affidavits. You will also, as required by law, mention on the back of this paper what is required by section II6.

If the case occurs, do not omit to transmit me together with your return, the *Proces-Verbal* required by section 119.

If there is a poll, you will cause to be posted up, at the same places as your Proclamations, a number of notices of the opening of the balloting, and of instructions for the guidance of the electors. Sects, 137 and 138. I send you a sufficient number for your election.

Section 149 requires the names of the candidates to be printed on the ballot paper, in the same order as in the notice of the opening of the Ballot, so that illiterate electors may by themselves readily make their mark.

Observe that in the notice of the opening of the Ballot, the names of the candidates should be entered in alphabetical order, and that they should be entered in the same order on the Ballot paper.

Your ballots should be modeled upon those which I send you. They should have no margin on the left.

The part of the electoral law which most deserves your attention, and especially that of your Deputy Returning Officers, is that which relates to the voting, polls, the counting of the ballots and the close of the election on pages 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39 of the pamphlet containing the law which I forward you. To enter into details would be useless. The law is sufficiently clear to be easily understood and applied.

It is of the highest importance, and the law exacts it, that but a single elector should enter at one time, into the compartment of the poll house, to record his name and receive his ballot paper. Two constables should be sufficient to secure this, but if more are required, the Deputy Returning Officer should swear in the number absolutely necessary.

Deputy Returning Officers should on no consideration suffer the presence, in the poll house, of persons other than those specified in section 160.

You should instruct your Deputy Returning Officers to post up on the poll house door, the sections of the law which prohibit entering into or remaining in poll houses.

As you yourself prepare the poll houses, you should have them constructed in such a manner that the elector going out should not meet the elector coming in; in other words, there should be a door of ingress and one of egress. In the poll house the re should be one or two small compartments to shelter voters from observation while marking their ballot papers.

Make your Deputy Returning Officers thoroughly understand that section 166 requires them to endorse their initials on each ballot paper, and to place on the annex the number corresponding to that opposite the name of the voter in the poll book. When the voter returns his ballot paper, after having marked it, the Deputy Returning Officers should establish by the annex, that the number is the same as in the book and that their initials are on the back of the ballot paper. The annex should then be removed from the ballot paper and at once destroyed.

To avoid misunderstanding, disagreeable for Deputy Returning Officers, you should endeavor to make them bring about as much as possible, that each of the agents of the candidates, who is present with the Deputy Returning Officer, at the voting of the electors, under section 172, should be able to read, so as to control the indications given to the elector by the Deputy Returning Officer.

At the final close of the election, you will forward to the Provincial Secretary your detailed account, as also those of the Deputy Returning Officers, together with all vouchers. Sect. 324.

Together with your general report on the election, be good enough, if you deem it advisable, to draw up a special report on the working of the new law, making such suggestions as you may deem useful, to perfect it by additional regislation.

With the object of avoiding heavy postage expenses, you will please stamp all papers transmitted to me, having previously obtained for them a certificate of registration. As for the poll books, register them by the parcel post. Thus the government will not have to pay on the various documents at the rate of five cents per half ounce. I need hardly tell you to charge your postage expenses in your account of the election, and that they will be made good.

I have now, Sir, merely to recommend to you to be careful in omitting nothing that you are bound to transmit to me, after the close of the election, in conformity with sections 206, 208, 209 and 210. You will also

oblige me greatly by filling up the blanks for the summary of votes cast in each parish, township and voting district, and by annexing it to your general report. Enclosed you will find a blank form of report for myself, and duplicates of the same for the candidates, in accordance with section 207.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. H. HUOT, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

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# APPENDIX B.

Extract from the Report of J. E. Proulx, Esq., Returning Officer for Beauce.
I have moreover the honor of informing you that the ballot boxes which were delivered to me and which I have in safe keeping are in a perfect state, that the working of the Electoral Law went beyond my expectations, notwithstanding the illiterate population of this Electoral District.
Extract from the Report of A. De Martigny, Esq., Returning Officer for Beauharnois.
I have convinced myself that in almsot every case one could know for which candidate the Elector had voted, the pencil mark on each ballot appearing through the paper, I think if the ballot were placed in an envelope, this would be remedied.
Beauharnois, 7th July, 1875.
Extract from the Report of P. Forgues, Esq., Returning Officer for Bellechasse. All passed in the most quite manner and to the satisfaction of all; no complaint has reached me.
no complaint has reached me.
Extract from the Report of J. Albert Verge, Returning Officer for Bonaventure.
On the 7th instant, the voting was carried out under the new system, very well generally, the electors seeming much satisfied with the secret manner in which they could vote, being free from any molestation or interference by agents or electors opposed to them.
Carleton, 10th July, 1875.
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Extract from the Report of H. S. Foster, Esq., Returning Officer of Brome.
The election having gone by acclamation, I had not the opportunity of judging how the new law would work in a contested election; but in

so far as I have had to do with it, I believe it to be a great improvement on

Knowlton, 2nd July, 1875.

the old law.

Extract from the Report of T. Fortin, Esq., Returning Officer for Charlevoix. ..... I have to inform you that I have given my whole attention and taken all possible care to the proper carrying out of the Electoral Law. I am happy to add that I have heard nothing but a feeling of satisfaction and praise manifested on the *ensemble* of that law.

To speak the plain truth, people were absolutely tired and disheartened at seeing the intrigues and corrupt practices of all kinds which were becoming more frequent during the past elections and, seeing to-day for the first time the operation of that new law, they admire its working and express their opinion that it is founded on a just basis.

For my part, I can only say to you that the new law favors in every respect the interests and the liberty of the Electors, by forestalling all illegal and dishonest pressure, and by furnishing them the means of giving free expression to their vote. I wish to add that all my Deputy Returning Officers have spoken to me in the same sense.

Baie St. Paul, 12th July, 1875.

Report of A. M. Gagnier, Esq., Returning Officer for Châteauguay.

.....In reply to the request conveyed to me in your letter of instructions dated the 7th day of June last that I should make a special report on the working of the new law, it seems to me after minute examination that the law could work as well were the deposit reduced by at least one half and by adding that each elector, having a right to vote, shall be obliged to come to the Poll and have his name inscribed on the polling book (excepting in the case of such elector residing in another county, and of a poll being taken in his county on the same day, or being absent from his county for a few days before polling day, or being ill, and that in such case it would be the duty of that sick voter to send a person to hand in his affidavit or a medical eertificate to the Deputy Returning Officer of his division, who shall make special mention thereof in the polling book, or else such sick voter shall cause to be placed in the hands of the Returning Officer, within the eight days following the close of the election, the said affidavit or the medical certificate, and in the latter case, the Returning Officer shall make his report within a specified time to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, subject to a penalty of forty dollars, or a term of imprisonment until such payment and costs shall have been made; thus it will be difficult to buy an elector to cause him to remain at home, for I notice that at the election for the Commons in 1874, not more than two thirds of the Electors of our District recorded their vote, and as it is now impossible to procure carters to convey electors to the polling stations, I think that if voting is not rendered compulsory, a greater number will remain at home, having been paid to do so. I am of opinion that the candidate should, on or before nomination day, place in the hands of the Returning Officer, the declaration concerning his qualification, without a written request therefor being made to the Returning Officer, and the qualification might be reduced to one thousand dollars, and I think that the latter qualification will be acceptable to all.

Ste. Martine, 9th July, 1875.

Extract from the Report of Elias S. Orr, Esq., Returning Officer for Compton.

......As we did not have a contest, I have little to say in reference to the working of the law, which I have no doubt will be found practicable on the whole. I would remark that the establishment of so many polling subdivisions adds greatly to the amount of work required. I beg to express my entire satisfaction with the wisdom shown by the Government in bringing on the Elections at the most suitable time that could have been chosen, with regard to the condition of the roads and the engagements of the people.

Cookshire, 6th July 1875.

## Report of J. A. Poisson, Esq., Returning Officer for Drummond and Arthabaska.

Agreably to the request conveyed in your letter of the 7th of June last, I have the honor of transmitting to you a special report on the working of our new electoral law. I must first say that the new system is a considerable improvement and that the advantages of this new legislation have without doubt caused themselves to be felt over the whole extent of the Province. The corruption, formerly practised openly and under all shapes, resulted in bringing to the polls electors unworthy of the franchise and kept away from it those who came thither to fulfil a citizen's duty. To-day, the most perfect quiet has succeeded to sanguinary disturbances. But on the other hand the new law has brought about a deplorable result which could not but occur in the misdst of unenlightened masses, I refer to abstaining from voting.

Moreover this law which works no doubt so well in towns cannot be so easily carried into effect in a widely extended Electoral District. Thus, in the Electoral District of Drummond and Arthabaska, the distance to be gone over is immense and not proportionate to the time fixed between

the days of nomination and of polling. An example in the contest which has just terminated, the candidate, Mr. Richard came forward on the day of the nomination only. I had therefore within six days to cause the necessary printing, posters, polling books, &c., &c., to be made and to go over a district of one hundred and thirty five miles in length by sixty in breadth. Evidently the time was too short and I had to employ several persons to instruct the Deputy Returning officers. Some of these did not get their ballot boxes until the morning of the polling day.

I would also remark that the polling boxes are unnecessarily large and that it is a real fatigue duty for the Returning Officer to distribute them and to collect them, in as extended a district as that of Drummond and Arthabaska.

On the polling day, all appears to have gone on satisfactorily.

There remains the tariff; I will not say anything about it, but I hope that ere long the Lieutenant Governor will cast his eyes on section 303 of the Electoral Act and put it promptly into execution.

Extract from the Report of A. Beauvais, Esq., Returning Officer for Laprairie. ...... I have put into execution the articles of the law concerning my duties as Returning Officer, as well as I have been able and whilst following the instructions received from you, I will take the liberty of making the following remarks concerning the working of the law.

- 1. It is most difficult, if not impossible, to obtain a room for the polling stations for the sum of four dollars. For that purpose, I had to rent certain buildings far from suitable. A larger allowance is necessary. People were emboldened to make remarks about the polling stations which does not contribute to the placing of confidence in the government; for instance, I was compelled to place employees in buildings used as polling stations which the owners would not put to any other use.
- 2. The system of voting was pretty successful. I would suggest one polling station to every 150 electors; for should the oath be demanded, it would be almost impossible to register the votes of more than that number during the polling hours, considering the number of illiterate persons who invoke the assistance of the Deputy Returning Officers.

The oath and the form of oath are very long! Could it not be made shorter?

3. The ballot should bear only the name of the candidate, without any qualification, thus "Adolphe Beauvais."

- 4. The law should compel the candidates to hand in the certificate of their qualification to the Returning Officer without being asked therefor; in default whereof, the Returning Officer should proclaim elected the candidate who would have conformed to the law and would if necessary set aside such candidate or candidates not having conformed to the law; this qualification to be real estate of the value of \$2000 (two thousand dollars), unencumbered with any debts or mortgages.
- 5. The tariff of fees is much too low; if we consider the trouble, the responsibility, the work and the fatigue caused by travelling; it is in the first place impossible to procure carters to drive at the rate of ten cents a mile, the candidates and their agents paying more, one has necessarily to pay the same price unless we travel on foot; I can if necessary, supply you with affidavits to establish this fact.

Laprairie, 20 July, 1875.

Report of Barthelémy Rocher, Esq., Returning Officer for L'Assomption.

In your letter of instructions addressed to the Returning Officer, you ask a special report on the working of the Electoral Act of Quebec.

It is with pleasure that I comply with your request.

The Electoral Act of Quebec was welcomed by the people of this district, its interpretation and execution being easy.

I must nevertheless observe that the legislature does not seem to me to have quite attained the essential object of that act, viz: ensuring the secrecy of voting.

What is needed is a system which gives every elector the means of voting alone, and without the aid of the Election Officers. The actual system is defective in this respect, in that in this Province, where education is so little spread, it is often impossible for every elector to vote unaided; he can only do so with the assistance of the Election Officers. It is notorious to day that these votes became public because the Election Officers, and especially the sworn agents succeed always, without nevertheless proclaiming them categorically in causing the name of the elector and the candidate to be known. Political passions will always impel them to make such declarations in an indirect manner, Moreover, when the elector votes alone, one often discovers for which candidate he has voted on examining the back of the ballot which shows the mark of the cross made inside,

Experience has shown this here and it will be easy for you to see it on examining the back of the ballots. This system is therefore defective as its result is not such as to ensure the secrecy of the voting.

I take the liberty of suggesting a system which may, with some modifications, be worthy of the attention of the legislature. It would consist simply in making a ballot of the shape of the one prescribed in the Electoral Act of Quebec, with its annex and to affix to it a colored sheet on which the electors would vote according to the colors chosen by the candidates, should they agree upon any or by some other means to be indicated in the act. Thus the cross or other mark would not appear on the back of the bulletin which would do service as an envelope.

There is another thing which must strike the mind of every intelligent man and that is that the fees of certain Election Officers are not at all proportionate to the responsibilities which they incur and to the fines and penalties to which they are subject in a number of cases. No, the tariff established by the legislature is not proportionate to the importance of the services rendered, and is not reasonable.

Can we for instance say, that the depository of an electoral list is equitably rewarded by a fee of three cents for every 10 votes or 30 cts per 100 when he delivers copies thereof? That fee is not sufficient to pay a poor copying clerk \$1.50 per diem. I have verified such a disbursement.

It seems to me that the allowance should be at least 10 cts. per 100 words, the same as allowed to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in the case of article 215 of the said act.

Why, also, are only fifty dollars allowed to the Returning Officer, whether a poll be held or not? There ought to be a notable difference between the two cases, say one third of the fee only to be allowed in case of an election by acclamation and the whole amount when a poll is held.

I have the honor of respectfully submitting to you these few observations, persuaded that you will understand that I have made them not with a personal object but for the public good.

L'Assomption, 12th July, 1875.

Extract from the Report of H. Michaud, Esq., Returning Officer for l'Islet.

..... The new law has worked tolerably well in this county; if I may be allowed to make a few remarks, I will nevertheless say that the time allowed

reserve commo de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição de la com

is generally speaking too short between the nomination of the candidates and the polling day, twelve or fifteen days would be barely sufficient. On the ballots, the names of the candidates, ought in my opinion be printed in different colours so as to make it easier for the elector to vote unaided. The voting in presence of agents is most inconvenient and curtails the liberty of the voter.

But the greatest defect I find in the Electoral Act of Quebec is that of the large amount of work forced upon the Returning Officer which imposes great responsibility upon him and in return grants him the small remuneraion of fifty dollars, when a fee of one hundred and fifty dollars would be but wasonable and in proportion to the services rendered by him.

I was forgetting to add that the number of 150 electors for polling sta ions would be sufficient especially when, as has occurred at the present election, all electors presenting themselves are systematically sworn.

St. Jean Port Joli, 9th July, 1875.

Extract from the report of A. Filteau, Esq., Returning Officer for Lotbinière.

..... The new electoral law has worked well here.

Ste. Croix, 10th July, 1875.

Extract from the report of J. E. Beaupré, Esq., Returning Officer for Montcalm.

District and has worked well. I would nevertheless draw your attention to the fact that there is something omitted with regard to the mention we are obliged to make in the proclamation of the voting place; this compelled me to go into eachone of the parishes of this electoral district to secure houses available for polling, whereas had it been necessary to make it only at the time of the opening of the polling, I should have had time to correspond and secure these same houses. I trust you will take the matter into consideration and will allow me the item entered in my account on this subject.

In a county like ours, where there are but few professional men, I was under the necessity of appointing farmers who possibly did not carry out things as well as you desired. Be assured necessity alone compelled me to act thus.

Ste, Julienne, 9th July, 1875.

Extract from the report of J. A. Blondin, Esq., Returning Officer for Nicolet.

......One has noticed with pleasure in all the parishes of this electoral district, the tranquillity which reigned during the whole period of the elections and all attribute this state of things, so new under similar circumstances, to the new electoral law, which it is claimed has already put a stop to all corrupt practices in vogue at former elections and has allowed each elector the free exercise of the franchise, which a large number could never freely exercise under the old law.

Extract from a report of E. Dery, Esq., Returning Officer for Quebec East.

......The undersigned in terminating the general report of his operations, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Quebec East, thinks it incumbent upon him to make a special report on the working of the new Electoral Law and to make at the same time a few suggestions, which he thinks will render it more perfect.

The undersigned will say that generally speaking, the new law works very well and is most apt to engender confidence in the minds of honest and independent Electors by causing in a measure the disappearance of all trouble and disorder, if one is to judge by the general result of the elections, which have just taken place.

Nevertheless the undersigned deems it is duty to call the attention of the Government to the absolute necessity there is of compelling the Municipalities to determine before hand the polling districts, especially in cities and towns; and also to prepare the lists for every such district and the legislature might perhaps attain this object by authorizing the Returning Officer in the case of section 90 of the said Electoral Act of Quebec, to determine such district and prepare such lists at the expense and costs of each municipality neglecting to do so.

Legislation to that effect would considerably diminish the labors and responsibility of the Returning Officer.

Concerning the preparation of the lists, I would suggest that the municipalities be ordered to place opposite the name of each elector a reference number indicating to each elector the number of the district in which he is to vote, such as the undersigned did on one of the lists with which he supplied his deputies. And in support of this suggestion, I will say that all those who had the benefit of appreciating this improvement, approved on it strongly and all are of opinion that those reference numbers on the Electoral Lists are destined to facilitate voting greatly and to prevent the trouble and

disorder which frequently arise from the fact of an elector being obliged to go to several polling stations before he can record his vote.

#### Second suggestion:

Immediately after the close of the poll, all the ballot boxes after having been sealed should be transmited by the Deputy Returning Officers, accompanied by one of the agents of each candidate to a place determined by law and the counting of the ballots ought to take place there, at a period fixed in advance, public notice having been given thereof, by the Deputy Returning Officers in presence of the Returning Officer, who alone would decide the validity and sufficiency of the ballots, in the presence of a witness, of the candidates or of one of the agents appointed by them for that purpose and whose names would have to be presented to the Returning Officer immediately after the nomination. Below are a few reasons in support of this suggestion:

- 1. There would be less danger of the boxes being carried away, for it will often occur that the counting of the ballots, according to the present law will take place in a house which a handful of men could easily take by storm.
- 2. There would be more uniformity in the counting of the ballots and hence fuller justice would be meted out to each candidate, for each Deputy Returning Officer interpreting the law in a different way, it will happen that one will reject a ballot which another would accept under the same circumstances and vice versa, there being as many interpretations as judges.
- 3. The powers conferred by the Electoral Act of Quebec on the Deputy Returning Officers are too extended, for at present the election is virtually in the hands of men, who almost in every case will be less competent than the Returning Officer.

#### Third and last suggestion:

The tariff of fees for the different election officers should be raised, especially in cities and towns. The fees of the Returning Officer should amount at least to two hundred dollars; that of the Clerck of the Election, fifty dollars; that of the Deputy Returning Officers, ten dollars, and that of the poll Clerks, four dollars.

It is morally impossible for the Returning Officer to select competent persons as Deputies and Clerks of Election if he follows the present tariff. I am fully convinced that the undersigned will not be the only one to make this suggestion with regard to the tariff.

Report of P. Cowan, Esq., Returning Officer for Shefford.

The Election Act of Quebec has just been put in force, and whatever its defects may be, in being cumbersome, yet the people generally say that it is a great boon as all rowdyism at the Polls is now avoided and the people prize the privilege of voting in secret.

The returns of this Election, compared with the last show only a polling of about 150 votes, whilst corrupt practices prevailed at the latter.

With respect to the tariff of fees, I must say that it is entirely inadequate to the labor required, and unless greatly enlarged will of itself insure failure, on the law becoming a permanent one. Some speak of compulsory voting in this district, but so far as I can judge, the subject is of too difficult a nature as to its constitutionality to induce me to offer any remarks on the subject, leaving it for future discussion and legislation.

Waterloo, 16th July, 1875.

Extract from the report of L. H. Masson, Esq., Returning Officer for Soulanges.

.....I had some difficulty in procuring voters lists, and it is only on the day preceding that of polling, that I received those I could not obtain sooner, which compelled me to call upon the Secretary Treasurers of the Municipalities, thus increasing the travelling expenses.

The law should be amended so as to compel the Secretaries of Municipalities, to supply the Registrar, every year in March, with two copies (in lieu of one) of the voters' list of their municipalities. One of the two copies would be handed by him to the Deputy Returning Officers, and he would not then as he is now be compelled to call upon the Secretary Treasurers of Municipalities, who are almost always behindhand with the preparation of these lists the day before the election. The law should also explain how the ballot boxes are to to be sealed.

Coteau Landing, 13th July, 1875.

Extract from the report of Charles A. Richardson, Esq., Returning Officer for Stanstead.

......With regard to suggestions, I may say that the ballot system is not looked upon with favor in this locality.

Stanstead Plain, 15th July, 1875.

Supplementary Report of L. N. Gauvreau, Esq., Returning Officer for Temiscouata.

I, the undersigned Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Temiscouata, have only to congratulate the Deputy Returning Officers of this district upon the intelligent manner in which they have as a rule fulfilled their duties, although some Deputy Returning Officers committed irregularities which did not have any serious consequences on account of the majority of the candidate elect being very considerable (226), but which might have had such consequences had the votes been equally divided. This would probably not have occurred if the undersigned could himself have seen all the Deputy Returning Officers; this was impossible because the time between the nomination of the candidates and the polling day was too short and the distances to be gone over to post the notices and meet the 14 Deputy Returning Officers, whom I was obliged to appoint, too considerable, there being 30 miles for me to travel to reach Notre-Dame du Portage and Saint-Antonin: 76 miles to Dégelé and Saint-François-Xavier: 22 miles to Sainte Françoise and Begon, and 20 miles to Saint-Clément; besides, I had to await from Quebec the printed forms which only reached to me on the evening of and July, and write out the commissions of the Deputy Returning Officers, the printer having failed to send the required forms.

The undersigned thinks it well to observe: 1. That the apertures of the ballot boxes should not be round, this compelling the Deputy Returning Officers to roll the ballot papers which causes them to loose a great deal of time which might have for result in parishes were the number of voters is more than 200 that a number would be unable to vote within the time prescribed by the law, especially if the candidates were to delay the voting by causing the oath to be administered to the electors.

2. That the paper employed for ballots is too transparent; so much so the Deputy Returning Officers and the candidates' agents have been able to distinguish easily in most cases, the marks made by the voters.

Isle-Verte, 20th July, 1875.

Report of A. E. Guay, Esq., Returning Officer for Rimouski.

As the letter which I wrote you concerning certain amendments which I suggested might be made to the Electoral Act of Quebec has not reached you for some reason which I cannot explain, I will take the liberty of re-writing it.

1. Section 73 should be amended so as to have ten clear days between the days of nomination and polling, both these days not included. This time is absolutely necessary for the county of Rimouski which is one of the most extensive counties of the Province, unless it be classed among the exceptions mentioned in section 74. This county comprises an average of about 33 to 36 polling districts over an extent of over 400 miles to be gone over twice. It is easy to understand that it is impossible, within the time actually prescribed, to prepare all the election documents and to distribute the polling books, the ballot boxes, the lists, pamphlets, instructions, &c., and to post the notices mentioned in section 137 if there is a vote taken.

- 2. If the time to elapse between nomination and polling days comprised ten clear days as aforesaid, section 84 would have to be amended in such a manner that each registrar, not being a Returning Officer, should without delay immediately on receiving notice that a poll is to be held transmit to the Returning Officer "a certified copy, &c.," and strike out in that section 84 in the second and third lines the words "given in virtue of section 77." With this amendment it would not be necessary to make out election lists when no poll is held or the election is carried by acclamation. A useless expense would thus be avoided.
- 3. In the county of Rimouski and other similar counties, sections 89 and 96 are with difficulty put into execution; at least eight days are necessary to go over the county and establish polling stations and as many to post up the proclamation, which makes in all 16 days and those two sections give only eight days to do the whole. An amendment might be introduced on this point.
- 4. Section 99 should state that the law against corruption should be stated in both the french and english languages.
- 5. Section 137 should state that the notices mentioned therein are to be made in both the french and english language.
- 6. The fees of the Election Officers and of the depositories of Electoral Lists are much too low, not to say insignificant with regard to several items. The Returning-Officer should receive \$50 if no poll is held and \$100 if a poll is held for his personal services.

The Returning Officer should moreover receive the same fees as under the old law for the proclamations, viz. 50c. for each proclamation in french and 50c. for each proclamation in english; also 50c. for the nomination of each Deputy Returning Officer and his commission to hold a poll. A fee of \$2 for every copy of the voters' list would not be in excess.

Subsection 19 of section 301 should provide a payment for over 20 miles for travelling expenses of Deputy-Returning-Officers and poll clerks in case none able to fill the office could be found on the spot.

With regard to the other items of the tariff of fees, I think it in accordance with the expenses incurred.

Such are, the few remarks which I take the liberty of making on the Electoral Act of Ouebec.

Matane, 6th August 1875.

Extract from the Report of C. A. Vilbon, Esq., Returning Officer for Hochelaga.

...... The most important of those subdivisions which I most dreaded was that of the town of St. Henry, and I should have worked at it from the very beginning, but the absence of the list which I only received on the 17th June prevented my taking any steps. During the interval, I went over the county in order to secure polling stations in those places whose electoral lists I had received. I have frequently encountered great difficulty in persuading people to lease me polling stations; and no one would lease me a place when I informed them that the sum to be paid therefor was \$4, I was refused with derision. I was compelled to promise them \$7, allowing them besides the price of the screen. If the Government is decided not to pay more than \$4, it ought to make the leasing of polling stations compulsory and leave the selection thereof to the arbitrary choice of the Returning Officer, for otherwise no end of time is lost in persuading people to give the use of their houses as polling stations. It took me at least four days to establish my polling stations.

I cannot understand why the Government allows only \$4 for a polling station, outside of cities. There ought to be exceptions made; for the county of Hochelaga, is perhaps an exception with regard to the other counties. It forms so to speak a belt round Montreal and the eleven municipalities surrounding Montreal are as many suburbs of that large city. A proof thereof is that in these eleven municipalities we find 37 polling stations.

Whilst I am speaking of the renting of polling stations there is perhaps an opportunity of suggesting an amendment to the law.

I am of opinion that it is quite useless to mention in the Proclamation the polling stations. The Proclamation should merely mention the day and place of the nomination of the candidates. Mention of the polls would be made in the notice which has to be posted after the nomination, naming the persons selected as candidates and that the polling will take place on such and such a day, the different places being named. The time between the receiving of the writ and nomination day might be shortened and that between the

nomination and the polling day be extended, in order to give the Returning Officer more time to find his polls and make the subdivisions, if need be. For the fact of finding the polls before the nomination makes the Government incur expenses which become useless in case of an election by acclamation.

......On the 16th June, I think, the Hon. Judge Johnson, after having struck off 448 names from the voters' list of St. Henry, returned it to the Registrar who on the 17th gave me a copy thereof. On the 19th, I went to St. Henry, on the previous day I had been busy looking out for polling stations. and in the office of the Council, I asked the Assistant Secretary Treasurer who fills the place of the Treasurer, at present in Europe, if he could assist me in subdividing the town into divisions. He informed me that he knew too little about the municipality to be of any service to me. The Mayor of the town also told me he was unable to give me any assistance. I asked to be allowed to take cognizance of the valuation roll, as I wished to guide myself The valuation roll was not to be had, it having been fyled as an exhibit in a case before His Honor Judge Berthelot. Everything failed me and the election was approaching. What was I to do? I hastened to call upon the School Commissioners to ask them for their roll. That also was not to be had, it having equally been fyled as an exhibit in an investigation of the School Commissioners.

The municipality had not any plan. The houses were not numbered. What was I to do? I then had recourse to Mr. Alex. Desève, fils, whose father had been Secretary of the Parish of Montreal for several years, hearing that he was well acquainted with the whole of the municipality, and I was not disappointed in my expectations. He informed me that I could find a copy of the Valuation Roll in the possession of the Assistant Secretary of the turnpike roads. We went there but he was away. And on a second visit, we found him at ten o'clock at night when he gave us the Valuation Roll which we had so much sought. We began operations and guided by the Valuation Roll which we followed, I succeeded in dividing the electoral division of St. Henry into It was late at night that I completed this subdivision. twelve districts. a pleasure for me publicly to thank Mr. Desève for the services he rendered me, for it is possible that without him the election instead of being delayed two days might have been delayed a fortnight, for I would have had to go into every house to ask the occupier thereof if he was on the electoral list. By this last system the only one which there remained for me to adopt, the work would not have been done better than by the first.

......Next day, the 21st, for I have forgotten to say previously that on the 19th, after having gone away from St. Henry, hesitating as to the measures I should take, I returned on Monday the 20th and on that day I at last succeeded in finishing them; on the 21st I returned once more to establish

my polls in the twelve divisions. It was very late before I had finished. On the 22nd I ordered the printing of the proclamation which I only received at about four o'clock in the afternoon. I had to sign it and send it to be posted in the localities whither I did not go myself. I sent Vincent the bill-poster to the town of St. Henry, St. Gabriel Farm, Rivière St. Pierre and Côte St. Paul. I sent my confrère Alphonse Audet, Esq., advocate, to superintend the posting of the proclamation at Notre-Dame de Grâce, Côte des Neiges, d'Outremont, Cole St. Louis and St. Jean-Baptiste Village and I sent a man named Constant to post it at Hochelaga. I went myself and posted it at Côte La Visitation, Côte St. Michel, above the village of Sault-au-Récollet, Rivière-des-Prairies, Pointe-aux-Trembles and Longue Pointe. I only returned at five of the clock in the morning of St. Jean Baptiste's day.

The Government may ask me why I postponed the election for two days but the foregoing explanations ought completely to justify the course I have taken. It was impossible for me to proceed more diligently.

.....I was obliged also to go and cause two people who had leased polls to open them as they refused to do so. I had to employ persuasive means.

The law should authorise Deputy Returning Officers to force the entry of polls when let. During the course of the polling, I visited some of the polls; the greatest tranquility obtained.

......I cannot close without complaining once more of the tariff. Nothing is allowed to the Returning Officer for the payment of Deputy Returning Officers and polling stations, and that is not the least of his troubles. He would still have to sacrifice four or five days to complete all that remained to be done and for all that we receive \$50. This is revolting. I conclude with the hope that the Government will not be inflexible, and that it will recognize that it would be a serious error to persist in allowing us merely what is specified in the tariff.

Village St. Jean Bte., 18th July, 1875.

Report of C. A. Leblanc, Esquire, Returning Officer for Montreal Centre.

The following remarks upon the Election Law, and its working, are submitted, as the result of my experience, on this the first occasion of an Election, under the ballot system, for the Local Legislature.

I had already officiated as Returning Officer at the Dominion Elections for Montreal West and Montreal Centre, under the ballot system as embodied in the Election Law of the Federal Government.

The principle is the same in both Laws, but there are some differences of detail, which it is not necessary to specify here. It is desirable however that there should be uniformity established in respect of the proceedings for both Federal and Local Elections.

I would say at once, in general terms, that a great improvement has been effected by the introduction of the ballot system, and especially, by the restriction of the voting, to one day, which is made practicable by the small voting subdivisions provided for by the Election Act, and by the abolition of the public nomination of candidates; which last provision is the means, not only of doing away with an occasion of possible riots and disturbances of the peace, but of saving great expense for the erection of hustings, particularly in the cities and towns.

In respect of the practical working of the system, I should say that some alterations and amendments which I shall proceed to point out, seem to me to be called for. When these are provided, and when with time and practice, its mode of working is made familiar, the system should work extremely well, and give general satisfaction.

I would first call attention to that portion of the Law embraced under the fourth heading, viz: "Division of the Municipality into voting subdivisions."

The 59th section is sufficiently express in its terms, as to the duty of each Municipal Council to make the voting subdivisions. But the effect of this section is completely done away with, so far as the city of Montreal is concerned, by the 64th section.

When enquiry is made as to the list of Elections referred to in this section, it is found on reference to the Law which applies to the Law of Municipal electors of the city of Montreal, viz: the 37 Vict. chap. 51, sect. 28, that the assessors are therein authorised to make an arbitrary division of each ward into "as many Electoral Districts as may be deemed convenient, regard being had to the topography of the ward," for each of which, an alphabetical list of voters is made. These are the lists of voters which serve for the Parliamentary Elections.

There is further found, in sect. 36 of the same Act, that, for the Municipal Elections, a sufficient number of polls is to be provided in cach ward, so that the number of voters at each poll may be as near 300 as possible; and by sect. 40, that lists of voters for each of these polls must be made out, from the voters' lists for each *Electoral District*, that is the Districts established by the assessors under sect. 28.

The subdivision which the city thus makes for its Municipal Elections, is made upon a mode of proceeding altogether different from that prescribed

by the Election Act for the Parliamentary Elections, which is very unfortunate, as it cannot be made use of, in these Elections.

There should be the same subdivisions upon a territorial basis, established in both cases, and a list of voters for each of these subdivisions prepared by the city authorities, from year to year, the subdivisions themselves being changed from time to time as circumstances would require.

There would thus be ready for the Parliamentary Elections whenever they occur, both the requisite territorial subdivisions and the list of voters for each poll.

I would also suggest that in cities and towns, the municipal authorities should be required to provide places in each subdivision, to be used both for municipal and parliamentary Elections.

I would call attention to a discrepancy between sections 96 and 100, with respect to the Proclamation. By sect. 96 it must be *published* within eight days after receipt of the writ of Election, and by section 100 it must be *posted* at least eight days before the nomination of candidates.

By section 103 the posting of the Proclamation under sect. 100 is made the important thing to be observed. In fact, the publishing within eight days after receipt of the writ, in the case of all the Electoral Districts of the city of Montreal, as well as that of the county of Hochelaga, at this Election, was simply impossible on account of the time required to make the preliminary subdivisions and establish the Polls.

I would suggest here as being worthy of consideration, whether it would not be better, in the Proclamation merely to call upon the Electors to nominate, at a certain time and place, and then, if a poll is found necessary, to issue a second notice or Proclamation specifying the time and places for the holding of the poll, as well as the names of the candidates nominated. This course would avoid, in all cases of Election by acclamation, a great deal of trouble and expense in contested cases, beyond what it is now.

I would suggest that the ballot paper might be simplified to advantage. It seems to be of no practical use, to place any thing more than the surname of each candidate in capitals upon the paper thus.

ALEXANDER.	
OGILVIE.	

Unless, instead, there be two candidates of the same surname, when the christian name might be added to distinguish them.

The annex would seem to be an unnecessary preçaution, the initials of the Deputy Returning Officer on the back of the paper should be sufficient for identification, and if a ballot paper is changed it would entail the loss of a vote by being rejected when the counting takes place, besides, the annex, if not destroyed, would be a means of acsertaining how an Elector had voted.

The ballot papers for each poll ought to be put in the form of a book or cahier out of which they would be taken as required, instead of being loose, as in some instances, which have come to my knowledge, has been the case.

It is also worthy of consideration whether jurisdiction should not be given to the Returning Officer to order, upon proper proof made, the correction of merely clerical errors in names of voters in the lists furnished to him. Such errors were found to occur in this last Election, and there being no means of correcting them, the voter was deprived of his vote, as he could not swear that he was the person whose name was entered in the list.

I have no doubt that with some alterations, such as I have suggested, and such as, no doubt, other Returning Officers will suggest, it will be found as soon as the municipal authorities have done their part, by making the subdivisions contemplated by the Election Act, and the people have come to be familiar with the practical working of the system, it will give general satisfaction.

It is already admitted on all hands that a great improvement upon the old practice in respect of these Parliamentary Elections has been effected.

Montreal, 15th July, 1875.

Extract from the Report of J. B. Abbott, Esq., Returning Officer of Montreal West.

Polling Places with the preparation of separate sets of lists, the employment of sixty nine Deputy Returning Officers, the administering of oaths, issuing commissions and other necessary work, has been so enormous as to occupy my whole time to the exclusion of all other business from the 12th June to the present time (the 14th august), and that the remuneration fixed by the statute is entirely insufficient for such an extensive constituency as Montreal West.

Extract from the report of the Returning Officer of the Electoral district of St. John.

Numerous occupations have prevented me answering heretofore the request you made to me of communicating to you my observations on the working of the Electoral Act of the Province of Quebec. I will attempt, in a few words, to make good my involuntary neglect.

It seems to me that it would be advisable to indicate the polling places in the notice prescribed by Art. 137, instead of giving them previous to the nomination, in the proclamation mentioned in Art. 96. Public notice thus given in this manner would be more effectual for the reason that people are not interested in knowing the polling places until they know if there is to be a contest. According to the present system, the proclamations are generally torn and disappear, before any one has taken the trouble of becoming cognizant of their contents.

It might also prove advisable to fix a longer time between the period of the nomination and the polling day, the time being insufficient to allow the printing and publishing of the needful documents.

There appears to me to exist a contradiction between articles 96 and 100; in the former of these articles, it is said that the proclamation shall be posted up within 8 days after the reception of the writ and according to article 100, the Returning Officer does what is required provided he has posted it up eight clear days before the day of the nomination.

A question appears to arise as to whether according to article 122, the candidate resigning after the nomination has the right to claim the refunding of his deposit; it would be advisable to settle this point in a positive and peremptory manner.

Would it not be better to verify the right of an elector to vote before his name is entered on the polling book, rather than to do it afterwards as prescribed by article 165.

Article 278 prescribes that the names of the agents of the candidates shall be declared by him to the Returning Officer, on or before the day of voting, whereas article 279 states that it will be the duty of the Returning Officer to publish the names of these agents, on or before the day of nomination; how is this publication to be made if a candidate, as he has the right to do according to article 278 does not give notice to the Returning Officer, before the close of the day of nomination.

Lastly, I think I am in duty bound to submit to you that the remuneration of the Returning Officers is not in proportion to the services rendered by them.

St. John, 2nd November, 1875.

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# APPENDIX C.

BEAUCE.

	RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Folling District.	red for ea	ich Ca	ndidat	e in ea	ch Po	ling 1	Distric	نيد		
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Majority for F. X. Dulac, Esq., 553 votes.

BEAUHARNOIS.

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86	63	164	762
Buckland	Mailloux	St. Lasare	Totals

Majority for P. Fradet, Esq., 252 votes.

BERTHIER.

Revapirulation of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.

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POLLING DISTRICTS	NAME	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES	E CAND	IDATE				8.	lø.	ls	
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Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	L. Tranchemo	Total accel	Г. Тівпсретс	L. Sylvostre.	ejer latoT atollad	na bebioV	Betu		tov latoT boold	ov latoT iselA	
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St. Norbert		20	49	108	m	:	m	-	4	808	162	134	
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. Totals	STE	928	973	1901	∞	18	36	7.	126	3145	2213	1960	
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Majority for La.	Majority for Ls. Sylvestre, Esq., 45 votes						•						
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ENTT ch Car	F THE	18.	Total accepted ballots.	112	12	38	207	164	119	108	191	63	104	
BONAVENTURE red for each Candida	MES O	ACCEPTED BALLOTS	J. R. Hamilton.	28	8	16	2	ю	22	10	136	*	`=	
BOJ	NA	ACCEPTI	Р. С. Вевисревие.	83	m	01	137	169	8,	103	555	88	88	-
BONAVENTURE. Recapituation of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	11	POLLING DISTRICTS.	In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Yoting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	Métapediac	Ristigouche	The property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property o	Nonvelle et Shoolbred	Carleton	Marja, est.	" onest	New Blohmond.	Caplin	Hamilton	

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80	~	•		91	837		
Cox, ouest	Cox, centre	Cox, est	Норе	Fort Daniel	Totals	Majority for P. C. Beaucheme, Esq., 70 votes.	

## RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.

FULLIAGE DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES	F THE	CAND	IDATE	mi.	•		8	-0e12	-99]
ACCEPTED	ACCEPTED BALLOTS.	OTE.	BEJECTE	BEJECTED BALLOTS	zi	pellote	puty Re	<b>S</b> ai		
In this column is entered the name of the Parishes,  Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	T. Sauriol.	Total accepted sallots.	R. Préfontaine.	P. Sauriol.	Total rejected talots.	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St. Bruno	102	138	:	:	:	ო	22	223	199	148
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Bassin de Chambly	42	95	.:	:	:	•	32	137		12
Paroisse de " 103	3 44	147	69	:	7		:	222	314	168
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Majority for R. Préfontaine, Esq., 34 votes.

156

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314

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162

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115	191	134	11	11	138	160	139	159	2369
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Batiscan	Cap de la Magdeleine	ste. Gentviève, No. 1	No. 2	\$t. Luc	St. Prosper	St. Narcinse	Mont Carmel	Champlain	Totalk

Majority for D. N. St. Cv. 118 votes.

## CHARLEVOIX

RECAPITULATION of I' e votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.

1	NAM	ES OF T	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES	DIDATE	zį.	; ;		8	-09};	->ə[
POLLING DISTRICTS.	ACCEPTED BALLOTS.	BALLOTS.	REJECT	REJECTED BALLOTS.	T8.		puty Re	Hui		
In this column is neered the name of the Parishes, Tewnships and Voting Subdisvisions comprised in the said Electeral District.	S. X. Cimon.	O Gauthier.	billots. S. X. Cimon.	O. Gauthier.	Total rejected ballots.	Voided or spoilt l	1897 8930V To Tadmuk 19G 9At To bis 9At 5MO gaintut	do tedmun latol' doV dose ni divibdus	O 91ly ts s910v lsto'T 81 ni anoit	D sdf is ssiov laioT 81 ni snoii
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Isloaux-Condres	12	99	78 1	63	က	:	10	93	100	83
Baie St. Paul No. 1	36	91		:	:	87	69	182		
No. 2	18	69	87		:	:	20	146	390	308
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" No. 4	16	73	89	8	8	-	67			
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*ettrington	17	43 6	09	:	:	:	27	105	112	119
Eboulements	77	61 . 138		<u>:</u>	:	:	:	207	207	252
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. :		22	<u>:</u>
<u>:</u> :		48	
-	<u> </u>		
11 19	<b></b>	1353 8	

Majority for O. Gauthier, Esq., 611 votes.

CHICOUTIMI & SAGUENAY.

	Įτ		Total votes at the					Election	Acclama-	tion.				
	זן		Total votes at the flections in	_		·t	oita	amp	ne A9	l noi	រ១១ខ្មែ	l 		
istrict.	9	Bui	To Todmin nator in each Poll Listrict.	246	187	154	170	135	142	65	144	141	127	137
iing D	ujiw	Ajudə	yer setov to rodinuM I ent to bin ent 10 yaimutes	:	 	-	<u>:</u>		:	7	e1		:	:
h Poll		allots.	Voiled or spoilt				<u>:</u>				:	m 	61	<u>:</u>
in eac	S.	-8 <u>-</u>	Total rejected ballots.		:		 :	:	:	:- :	**	:	:	
<b>CHICOUTIMI &amp; SAGUENAY</b> rotes registered for each Candidate,	THE CANDIDATES.	REJECTED BALLOTS-	W. E. Price.	:		-		:			4	:		
Cand	CANI	REJECTE	Јевп Спау.	:	:	:	:	į	:	:	:	:		:
or each		)TS.	Total accepted	173	143	122	143	131	113	63	105	101	67	73
red fo	NAMES OF	ACCEPTED BALLOTS.	W. E. Price.	134	88	37	92	11	52	34	22	43	.63	2.
COU'I	NA	ACCEPTE	Јеви G ияу.	38	55	85	51	09	55	82	50	58	7.3	cı
CHICOUTIMI & SAGUENAY. RECAPITULATION Of the votes registered for each Candidate, in each Polling District.		POLLING DISTRICTS.	In this colum is entered the name of the Parishes. Townships and Polling Districts comprised in the said Electoral District.	Village de Chicoutimi	anton de " partie Sud	" Nord	Jrande Baie	Bagotville	aterijère	st Fulgence	Гепріау	onquière	4t Prime	o New Salar

Xt. Louis	50.	57	7.2	:		:	67	:	91		
At. Jérôme	<u>«</u>	83	100	:		:	7	:	163		
Village d'Hébertville, Labarre et Mésy	45	55	104		8	es.			153	-	
Partie du Canton Caron annexée à Hébertville	29	<b>3</b> 6	32	:	:		-		142	• <b>u</b>	
Signay et Pisle Alma	58	36	65	-	_	2	:	:		भं ३ मच्छ	Floretion
Nt. Jean	11	30	<b>∓</b>		-	69	:	-	89	เหเจอ	
Tadousac et Baguenay	 G3	102	111	:	ĸ	m	က	:	175	₩ Âq	<u> </u>
Albert, Rivière Ste Marguerite, Isle Rouge & Petit Saguenay.		91	15	i	:		:	:	35	noi:	tion
Bergeionnes, Bon Désir, Escoumains	15	90 80 80	101			:		:	113	304E	<b>.</b>
Mille Vaches	28	21	48	:	:	:	:	:	æ æ		
Sault-au-Cochon	:	22	22			_	:	:	86		
Totals	721	1279	2000	ec.	13	16	15	20	2810		·

Majority for W. E. Price, Esq., 558 votes.

DRUMMOND & ARTHABASKA.

Becapitutation of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Folling District.

POLLING DISTRICTS	NAI	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES.	THE	CAND	IDAT	· · ·		1		-01		
; ;	ACCEP 1 E	ACCEPTED BALLOTS		EJECTR	REJECTED BALLOTS	   <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>		Deputy Meer,	8-ti)	Э Івтоле 57.		
In this column is entered the name of the Parishes,  Townships and Voting Subdiv sions comprised in the said Electoral District.	J. U. Richard.	W. J. Watts.	Total accepted	J. U. Richard.	W. J. Watik.	Total rejected , salital	lioqa bus bəbioV	gor solvy do volanie ody do bis o od O yalanies	to vodrana latoT toV dos e ai bisivibdu?	O off the solve fatoT 81 at anoit		O off ta soloy lated' 81 al sucit
Arthy baska ville	25	25	20	က		m		6	114	14	: 	65
Victoriaville	42	47	88	:	:				174	7.		66
Princeville	<b>∞</b>	45	53	-	:		:		100	46	_	<b>4</b>
Village de Warwick	35	<b>o</b> c	43	_	:	-		83	98	4		34
St. Norbert	- œ	- <del>-</del> 88	46	:					165	œ;		æ
Stanfold No. 1	<b>6</b>	87	51		:		:	30	149	_	_	
" No. 2	21	54	7.5	:	<del>-</del>	:	 :	35	185	178	-	165
Mt. Louis de Blandford	6	20.	78		_	-	-	œ	- 46	62		19
Mt. Valère de Bulstrode	64	18	62	:	:	•	:	11	137	92		œ œ
Ste. Clotilde de Horton	70	œ	26	æ		m			8	33	_	46
st, Albert de Warwick	39	14	53	:	:	=		:	110	. <del>.</del>	•	1.4

8t. Christophe d'Arthabaska	80	6.2 -	6		:		:	191	158	120	100	
Canton de Warwick	62	16	82	?1		· m	-	20	182	102	93	
a de Tingwick	ū	<del>1</del> 8	89		:	;	:	:	191	ž	907	
" de Chester-Ouest	87	36	78				:	:	2. 5. 5. 5.	5.	126	
a Est	75	29	8				:	35	237	129	108	
s nord	່ເລ	- 54	20	:	- :	:		:	106		92	
Chénier	64	 88	102	:			:	:	265	 - - 95	66	
Drummondville	21	25	47		÷1	Ç1		1-	:5	:		
Grantham	29	 8	- 89	 :	:			**	143	÷::	118	
Wendover & Simpson	25	<b>9</b> 0	£	:			_	၁	<del>2</del> 6	15	6.2	
8. Germain No. 1	.53	- 5	66	:	-	-	:	23	36.		. 60	
" N. 2	16	2.1	07	:	:				154	183	56	
Township de Wickem.	÷1	26	58					6	æ	17	. 62	(-
Wickam-Ouest	10	13	29	 : :		:		¢1	68	18	4	
Tewnship de Durham	:	65	53		:			4	222	104	63	,
Durham-Sud	13	109	122	:		:		2	152	120	120	
L'Avenir	7.5	126	163			?1	:	<i>J</i> ,	246	218	155	
Township de Kingsey	52	1 <del>-</del>	144	:	:		:	23	291	ر آج	. 190	
Kingsey Falls.	11	65	33	:		:		ю.	. 136	et –		
Totals	177	1326	2103	=	9	1	73	292	4627	2223	2532	

Kajority for W. J. Watts, Esq., 549 votes.

GASPÉ

RECAPITY LATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	s regist	of period	or eacl	ı Cand	lidate i	n eacl	ı Polli	ng Die	strict.		
POLLING DISTRICTS	NA	MES 0	F THE	CAND	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES.				. 8.	Jec-	-591
	ACCEPT	ACCEPTED RALLOTS.	Tr8.	REJECTE	REJECTED BALLOTS.	zá	.stoll.sd	er.	33 u		
In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	G. J. Flynn.	Hon. P. Fortin.	Total accepted ballots.	E. J. Flynn.	Hon, P. Fortin.	Total rejected	llioqs bas babioV	Now solve of the Deliver region of the Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver Deliver	to rədmun lasol' itoV dəsə ni solsivibdus	D off ta solov faloT 881 ni anoit	98) and is soiov latoT 781 ai saoit
Havre Aubert	7	121	135	-	4	'n	24	96	69		
Etang du Nord	çı	143	145	:	- 1	-	:	124	¥91.		
Havre aux Maisons	12	63	æ		m	ຕ	:	20	158	'uc	
Grosse-Isle	:	10	10	:		_	:	7	22	oitam	Election
Newport	-	26	52	:	-	-	:	4	0.2	เหโอจ	Ę,
Patos	.,,	33	116	:	-	-	:	o,	128	γ √	Acclama-
Grande Rivière	32	76	126	:	<del></del> -	:	4	39	137	uoji	tion.
Anse du Cap	86	65	163	7	:	Ĉ1	7	14	125	oəjg	
Ретсе	66	26	155	12	6	21	-	ന	217		
Malbaie	33	22	06	:		:		35	153		
Douglass	80	12	9.5	7		-	:	77	193		

Village de Gaspé	 <b></b>	0	1.1	:	:	:	:	<b>→</b>	ੁ ਨ		_
Baic de Gaspé Nord et Sydenham	16	#	30	:	:	:	:	13			,
Baie de Garpé Sud	01	20	(3	:	:		:	:	£		
York	75	=	38	:	:	: :	:	-	6.	aoit.	
Anse à Grisfonds	27	₹	83	¢1	:	¢1			104	aurs!	rencemon
Rivière au Renard	68	37	126	<b>6</b> 0	က	=	e1	9[	158	جرد. جرد	
Cap Rosier	8	ç) ç)	19	~	:	-			178	.iq u	Arcidina-
Cap Chatte	31	5	3	:	-		-	<u> </u>	<u>x</u>	oite:	
Ste. Anne des Monts	99	3	135		:			ž	E	าเส	
Monts-Louis	26 61	- <del>-</del>	12	:	:		1.5				
Rivière Magdeleine	:	ເລ	'n		i			:		-	
Totals	018	1073	1883	6.1	70	51	97	1 3	25.11		

Majority for the Hon. P. Forth, 263 votes.

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## APPENDIX C.

	-29[		i) od the astor late!! 81 ni anoit					Election	Acclama-	tion.				
	-oə[g		i) only as solov latoT' 81 mi sacit		351		:	796	<b>1</b> 07		318		7,0	- Ser -
ئد	81	3a	oradmun latol' Subdivibdus Subdivision	168	149	135	194	203	166	130	122	153	207	195
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ling 1		allots.	Voided to belieV			:	-	-	:	67	:	<u>:</u>	-	-
ıch Fo	sý.	TB.	Total rejected ballota.		:	:	:	67		4	ო	:	-	
e in ea	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES.	REJECTED BALLOTS	F. X. Dulac.		:	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	67	ო	:	:	
ndidat	CAND	REJECT	Michael Cahill.		: :	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	63	<u>:</u>	64	<u>:</u>		-	_: :
BEAUCE.	F TH	OTB.	Total accepted ballots.	62	83	<b>4</b>	134	140	87	122	28	2)	126	111
BEA for ea	AMES (	ACCEPTED RALLOTS	F. X. Dulac.	, <b>8</b> 8	. 19	4	`. @	.96	28	112	47	28	18	97
stered	ž	ACCEPT	Michael Cabill.	21	15	70	54	44	29	10	13	16	48	73
BEAUCE. RECAPITULATION of the votes reg stered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	I I	FULLING DISTRICTS.	In this column is entered the name of the Parishes,  • Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	Ste. Marie No. 1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		St. Elzéar	<b>St.</b> Joseph No. 1		St. François No. 1	и 2		St. George No. 1	2 2

Majority for F. X. Dulac, Esq., 553 votes.

126 165

28

99 337 227

03 160 204

## BEAUHARNOIS.

Total votes at the General Elec-Subdivision, 892 88 RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District. Total number of Electors in each Voting Number of votes registered with the sid of the Deputy Returning Officer. 2 Voided and spoilt ballots. Total rejected THE CANDIDATES. REJECTED BALLOTS. E. H. Bisson. C. Bergevin. 117 128 Dallots. 168 150 Total accepted ACCRETING BALLOTS. NAMES OF 8 61 E. H. Bisson. 103 8 38 8 C. Bergevin. In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District. POLLING DISTRICTS. Ville de Beauharnois..... St. Louis de Gonzague N. G. T St. Clément: ...

tions in 1871. Total votes at the General Ele

CODS IN 1867,

	*** *** ******************************		,								
.,	241	287	18	:	-	:	~	204	99	148	St. Timothé
	232	116	36	-	.60	Ŕ	:	89	24	44	Ste. Cécile
	118	219	<b>∞</b>	:		:	134		8	49	St. Stanislas de Koetha
_	_ <u>`</u>		10	<u>:</u>		:		155	126	88	" Moulin Bougie

8t. Etienne....

9A A ICÉ	oria.	Sessional Tapers (140, 17)	A. 1019
	1074		·
		•	:
	1412		
378	3030		
	91		·
	L.		
H	93		
ī :	œ, ·		
90 8	<b>30</b>		. :
90	1339	••••	
8 4	689		
67	640		
Wille de Salaberry, côté sud du canal	Totals	Majority for E. H. Bisson, Esq., 59 votes.	
Ville de	٠		

BERTHIER.

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	Í.a		I ni anoiteal at the	145		251		_	339			-	8	
	la		ent ta setov latoT I ni anoidesiä			714	_		431		-	i -	42	
strict.	8	Zuj	To redmin latoT for dean in subdivision	227	`	564		_	483	_	182	184	122	
ng Dis		Deputy	Mumber of votes reg bis edi Beturning Off	4	23	မှ	69	63	~	:	m	:		
ı Polli		atoliad	Voided and spoilt	8	m	:	:	:		-	69		:	
in eact	.83	OTB.	Total rejected salolfad			:	63	:	:	:	4	13	:	
lidate	THE CANDIDATES	REJECTED BALLOTS	L. Sylvestre.		:	:	-	:		•	m	10	•	
r. h Canc	E CANI	REJECT	Г. Тівпсһетопаврае.			:	-	:			-	8		
BEKTHIER ered for each	OF THI	COTE.	Total accepted ballots.	163	103	96	96	128	. 70	83	132	104	104	
BEK ered f	NAMES (	ACCEPTED BALLOTS	L. Sylvestre.	99	24	29	œ 	101	<b>4</b>	62	88	19	8	
regist	N	ACCEP	I. Tranchemontagne.	97	13	67	8	27	8	4.	4	63	10	
BEKTHIEK.  RETAPITULATION Of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	POLITIC ENTITION		In this column is entered the named of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	Berthier (Ville de)	" (Paroisse de) No. 1	и и 2	и и 3	St. Cutbbert No.,1	2 2		St. Barthélémy No. 1		Isle du Pads, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

Lanoraie No. 1	48	11	65	:	8	က	68	:			_	_
H	32	29	54	-	-	69		88	416	312	162	
	22	74	101	****	:			19				
Lavaltrie No. 1	83	83	106			:		13		_	· ;	
	25	43	63	:	••••••	:	:		7297	F C F	* 	
St. Norbert	54	54	108	က	:	m	7	4	808	163	134	
S, Gabriel de Brandon, No. 1	39	83	121	:	:	.:		7.	-	_	-	
и, и 2	84	33	87		:		:	:	318	434	401	
8t. Damien		23	117	:	:	:	e4 .	25	178			
Totals	928	973	1901	· œ	18	26	14	125	3145	2213	1950	
•			.									
Majority for Ls. Sylvestre, Esq., 45 votes												
			•									<u>.</u>
										•		
		ı			١.				•			
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BONAVENTURE.

RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.

	NAME	S OF TE	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES.	IDATE	si si		0	8	-5e[3	-0913
POLLING DISTRICTS.	ACCEPTED BALLOTS	ALLOTS.	REJECT	REJECTED BALLOTS	Ę.		parky R	Zait		
In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	P. C. Beaucheane.	Total accepted ballots.	Г. С. Вевисревие.	J. R. Hamilton.	Total rejected	ioqa bas bebioV	Monday of the sets of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Description of the Descri	to 19dmun latoT oV dass nt olaivibdus	D off as solve lateT BI at sackt	O odf ta selov faloT Bi ni anolf
Métapediac	92	20 113				-	49	144	63	106
Bistigouche	60	68		:	:		4	96	20	63
Mann	01.	16 26	:	:	:		69	47	36	28
Nonvelle et Shoolbred	137	70 207	4	64	•	•	:	314	194	161
Carleton	159	2 164			7	7	:	210	118	104
Maria, est.	\$	26 119	w, .	7.	₩.	:-	-	361	\$03	340
	103.	,5 108	:	:		:	:	- <u>-</u> -	_	<b>-</b>
New Bichmond	. 55	136 191		:	:	:	23	322	908	306
Caplin	88	.34 62	:		:	:-	:	134		
Hemilton		11 104	<u>.</u>	7.	<b>60</b>	:	8	160	3.	<b>3</b> .
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4 4 4 4	64		
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84 71 71 130	1604	•	
8 - 4 89 106 - 4 9	787	·	
80 E- 80 -4 80	837		,
Cox, cuest Cox, centre Cox, est. Hope	Totals	Majority for P. C. Beaucheme, Esq., 70 votes.	

CHAMBLY.

RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.

Total votes at the General Elec-Subdivision. 222 138 184 137 in each Yoting Total number of Electors ravning Officer. 8 the aid of the Deputy Re-Number of votes registered with Voided and spoilt ballots. bellots. Total rejected REPOTED BALLOTS NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES. P. Sauriol. R. Préfontaine. 183 138 32 8 8 92 ballots. ACCEPTED BALLOTS. Total accepted 39 123 103 9 **60** 130 T. Sauriol. 36 103 R. Préfontaine. column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District POLLING DISTRICTS, Boucherville,.... Chambly ¥ St. Lambert. In this 8t. Hubert Village de Paroisse d St. Bruno. St. Basile. Bassin de ( Paroisse de Canton de

Paroisse de Longueil	Longu		8	94	156	-	:	<b>H</b>	4	65	232		101	===
Ville de Loi	ngueil	Ville de Longueil (Poll du marché)	111	42	159		#:	:	٠.		201	9		
u	:	" (Poll Viger)	88	75	163	:	i	:	:	134	204	887	194	
ŧ	"	" (Poll Hurteau)	65	47	112		:	:	-		141		_	
		•									j			<del></del>
		Totals	825	191	1616	4	က	4	13	310 2241	2241	1206	1174	

Majority for R. Préfontaine, Esq., 34 votes.

Totals votes at the General Elections in 1871.

CHAMPLAIN.

	1		Total votes at the Elections in I	-	<u> </u>		4	1.	61		272		-	
	9	Juj	Total number of in each Poll District.	-	898 <del>-</del>	62	256	147	4	162	169	129	-	238
		Deputy Ree.	Rest system of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the sign of the	28	101		29	25	:	63	45	36	22	43
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ıg Dist			Total rejected Ballota.	2	:	:	:	m	:	:	64	63	:	
ollin	·	u.	D. M. 8t. Cyr.	1	:	:	:	က	:	:	:	:	:	က
ch P	.vi	BEJECTED BALLOTS	J. G. Lanonette.	1	:		:	:	:	:	:	69	:	:
n ea	THE CANDIDATES	red B.	J. V. Genest.		:	:	:	:	:	:	61	:	:	m
ate i	Q I Q .	REJEC	G. H. Dufresne.	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ndid	CAL		L. J. O. Branelle.	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:
ich Ca	эг тні		Total Accepted Ballots:	149	166	47	195	84	11	132	125	7.2	122	137
or ea	NAMES OF	øi.	D. N. 8t. Cyr.	37	41	4	99	35	:	47	31	~	51	43
ed fo	NAN	ACCEPTED BALLOTS.	J. G. Lanonette.	2	7	:	25	:	:	_	9	16	:	:
ister		TEO B	J. V. Genest.	2	:			2	10	83	79	38	99	68
reg		ACCEP	. Витевие.	108	124	63	7	<b>c</b> 1		:	:	:	10	4
votes			L. J. C. Brunelle,	:	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	8		<u>:</u>		<b></b>	17	:	
Recapitulation of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	POLITIKE DIEMPITA		In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Polling Districts comprised in the said Electoral District.	GSt. Stanislas, No. 1	" No. 2	Ste. Thècle	St. Tite	Ste. Flore	Village de Fermont	St. Maurice, Rang Ste. Marguerite	" 'St. Jean	" St. Alexis	Ste. Anne de la Pérade, No. 1	, " No. 2

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Batiscan	19	11	40	6	36	115	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	157	74	97	
Cap de la Magdeleine	24	:	19	67	122	167	=	:	:	:	<u>61</u>	· m	:	28	213	109	270	
ete. Genevière, No. 1	-	:	43	:	54	134	:	:	:	:	:	· :	:	67	199	_	-	
No. 2			33	20	34	7.7	:	:	:		:	:	:	21	102	20.7	C12 (	
%t Luc	4	:	14	33	20	7.1	:	:	:	:	<del></del>		:	:	104	10	98	
St. Prosper	:	~	43	10	83	138	_ <u>:</u>	:	:	:		:	<u>:</u>	20	183	118	117	
St. Narcisse	10	28	29	28	2.2	160		:		:	:	Ć1	:	65	244	116	152	
Mont Carmel		:	42	18	13	139	:	:		:	~	63	:	67	183	95	126	
Champlain	14	1-	23	106	<u>-6</u> –	159	:	:	:	-	:		m	26	223	138	172	
Totals	138	370	7	261	859	2369	24	67	9	- m	=	24	9	827	3281	1824	2331	_

Majoni'y for D. N. St. Cyl, 118 votes.

CHARLEVOIX

Mecapitulation of the votes registered for each candidate in each roung District	sterea 10	r each	Camana	ne ili e	ICH I'O	7 Sum	1301100			
	NVN	ES OF 7	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES	DIDAT	ES.		! :	. 8.	-09] <u>H</u>	-၁ə[폋
FOLLING DISTRICTS.	ACCEPTED BALLOTS.	BALLOTS.		REJECTED BALLOTS	OTS.		puty Re	Aui:		
In this column is intered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdisvisions comprised in the said Electural District.	S. X. Cimon.	O Gauthier. Total accepted	ballots. S. X. Cimon.	O. Gauthier.	Total rejected ballots.	Voided or spoilt	Ber 800 to redmun ed the bia ent MO gaimut	to redmin latol' toV dose ai laivibdus	O sult are selver fato'l' 81 ni anoit	D sult the sector lateT El ni ancit
Patte-Rivièle		 56	33		:	:	135	∸ <u>6-</u>	67	75
Isleaux-Condres.	13	99	œ.		e -		10	92	100	83
Baie St. Paul No. 1	36					63	69	182		
No. 2	18	69	18		:	:	20	146	390	862.
" No. 3	53			-	~	:	45	96	670	966
" No. 4	16	.13		~	61	-	61	:		
St. Urbain		169	170	- 7	61	-	108	217	16	105
<b>Settrington</b>	1.1	43	09	<u>:</u>	:		27	105	112	119
Eboulements	77	19	138	:	:	i	:	207	207	252
.54. Irênée	13	20	63	<u>:</u>	• :	87	27	16	06	680
			_			<u>.                                    </u>				

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Ste. Agnès	49	61.	128		:	:	:	:	199	217	168	
Malbaie No. 1	. 99	54	120	-	69	6	:	:	200	- 600	940	
" No. 2	13	48	06		24	81	,-4	-	140	700	£113	
St. Fidele	20	35	22	:	:	. :	:	'n	93	123	144	
St. Siméon	10	43	8	:		:	:	35	<del>†</del> 6	67	62	
Totals	371	983	1353	<b>∞</b>	11	19	-	404	1916	1710	1750	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Majority for O. Gauthier, Esq., 611 votes.

	 		Total votes at the					Election	Acclama-	tion.				
•	Įŧ		Total votes at the	~		·t	oita	elam	od 90	f aoi	poli	l 		
istrict.	ğ		Total number of in each Polli District.	246	187	154	170	135	142	92	144	141	127	_
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h Poll		allots.	Voiled or spoil t		<u>:</u>	-					:	ო	e1	_
in eac	ES.	T8-	Potal rejected pallots.	. :			<u>:</u>		:		₩,		:	
CHICOUTIMI & SAGUENAY otes registered for each Candidate,	THE CANDIDATES.	BEJECTED BALLOTS-	M. E. Price.					:		<u>:</u>	4	:	_ <u>:</u>	_
AGUE h Can	E CAN	BEJECT	левп Gusy.		: :		<u>:</u>		<u>:</u>		_ :		<u>:</u>	_
or eac		,0T9.	Total accepted	1.53	143	122	143	131	112	62	105	101	19	
TIMI tered f	NAMES OF	ACCEPTED BALLOTS	W. E. Price,	134	88	37	92	12	57	34	55	43	. 63	_
COU regis	Z	ACCEP	Јевп Сі пау.	38	25	85	51	09	22	38	20	28		
CHICOUTIMI & SAGUENAY. RECAPITULATION Of the votes registered for each Candidate, in each Polling District.		POLLING DISTRICTS.	In this colum is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Polling Districts comprised in the said Electoral District.	Village de Chicoutimi	anton de " partie Sud	" " Nord	France Baie	Bagotville	Laterrière	st Fulgence	l'remblay	Jonquière	st. Prime	

4t. Louis	30	22	7.2	:	:	:	7	:	011	_	_	
tt. Jérôme	æ	83	100	:	:	:	8		163			
Village d'Hébertville, Labarre et Mésy	45	58	104	-	8	င်း	:		153			-
Partie du Canton Caron annexée à Hébertville	28	26	85		:	:			142	·u		-
signay et Plate Alma:	29	36	65	-	_	23	:	;		,i) aa	VI 24141	
st. Jean	=	30	4	-	-	89	:		86	เหเจอ	Precuon	
Padousac et Saguenay	ъ ъ	102	111	:	æ	æ	n	:	175	A. Vo	<u>.</u>	
Albert, Rivière Ste Marguerite, Isle Rouge & Petit Saguenay.	:	15	15	:	:	:		:	35	f <b>n</b> oi	Accisms-	
Bergetonnes, Bon Désir, Escoumains	55	86	101	:	:	:	:	:	1:43	10.4[Z	tion.	
Mille Vaches	58	77	49	:		:		:	æ	 I		
Sault-au-Cochon		22	22			-		:	86			-
Totals	721	1279	2000	8	13	16	15	20	2810		<u>.</u>	
	_		-	_			_	-	_			

Ma ority for W. E. Price, Esq., 558 vote-

## DRUMMOND & ARTHABASKA.

RECAPTIVIATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Folling District.

POLLING DISTRICTS.	NAN	IES OI	к тнв	CAND	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES	Š.				-01;	^ I	
	ACCEPTED BALLOTS.	BALLO,		EJECTRI	REJECTED BALLOTS	j și		gobrty Johnty	33 ti			
In this column is entered the name of the Parishes,  Townships and Voting Subliv sions comprised in the said Electoral Dimeter.	J. U. Richard.	W. J. Watts.	Total accepted .	J. U. Richard.	W. J. Watth.	Total rejected  . Rifelial	flioqs ban bobio▼	Nor solov lo volenik I odi lo biso d lo gaimulog	10 rədmin latoT 10V d.a · ni olaivibduZ	D off is solve IsloT   981 at sucit	O saft the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the G	
Arthybaskaville	35	25	50	m	:			6	114	4	· .	,
Victoriaville	42	47	. 68	:	:			:	174	7	66	o.
Princeville	<b>∞</b>	45	53			-		7	100	94	¥	겉
Village de Warwick	35	œ	43	~		-	. :	7	98	4	34	4
St. Norbert.	- œ	38	46	:	:	:			1:5	ά	æ	<b>-</b> +
Stanfold No. 1	ж	48	51	:	:			30	149	_	_	-
" No. 2	21	54	75	:	- <del>-</del>	:	- : :	35	185	- 138	165	•S
Mt. Lonis de Blandford	6	20,	29		_	_	-	9	. 76	62	19	_
Mt. Valère de Bulstrode	64	15	6,4	:	:	:	:	11	137	95	œ	or.
Nte. Clotilde de Horton	50	œ	36	es		້ຕ		:	- &	- %	46	œ
Mt. Albert de Warwick	- & ·	4	53	:	:			:	110	<del>,</del> ç	4	1-

Kajority for W. J. Watts, Esq., 549 votes.

GASPÉ RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	registe	GAS	GASPÉ ed for each	ı Cand	lidate	in eacl	. Polli	ng Dis	strict.		
		.						0			
POLITICAL DATE	NA	MES O	F THE	CAND	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES.	· · · ·	·———	-	. 8.	-Jec-	-၁၁၂
	ACCEPTE	ACCEPTED RALLOTS.	TS.	REJECT	REJECTED BALLOTS.	18.		er.	Яu		
In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	. առչլա . ն ն	Hon, P. Fortin.	Total accepted	E. J. Flynn.	Hon, P. Fortin.	Total rejected alossist.	ilioqa ban bəbioV	Rounder of votes regional to the Del of the Del office of the Del office of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of the Del of t	to 19dmun lato?) itoV doas ni oisivibdu?	od off ha selov faloT od ni anoit	9.9 off ta solov latoT 781 ai saoit
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Havre Aubert	<del>*</del>	121	135	-	4	70	21	96	169		
Etang du Nord	≎1 	143	145	:		7	:	124	<b>†91</b> .		
Havre aux Maisons	15	63	æ	:	n		:	20	158	·uo	
(TONKE-IRIE	:	01	01	:	~	-	:	7	2.2	itam	Election
Newport	-	56	22	:	-	_	:	4	202	rcc181	by.
Pahos	17	69	116	:	-	-	:	o.	128	рλ <b>ч</b>	Acclama-
Grande Rivière	32	†6	126	:	:	:	4	- <del></del>	137	noi	tion.
Anse du Cap	86	65	163	7		C1	7	14	125	ञ्गञ्च	
Percé	66	99	155	12	<b>6</b>	ត	-	က	217		
Malbaie	33	22	8	:	:		~	35 –	153		-
Douglass	08	12	95	-	-:	<del>-</del>	:	4	193		-

39 Victoria.

saie de Gaspé Nord et Sydenham	=	-	7	_	_				_		_	
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iere .u Benærd	:	22	4	80	e1	_:	61 	:		104	enne	150
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'np Rosier		 8	e]	159	-					168	iηu	tion
Jap Chatte	:	31	19	8	:	-		<b>-</b>	61 · .	118	oiboo	
ste, Anne des Monts	:	99	3	135					<b>:</b>	Ε	ia	
Monts-Louis	: :	œ 61	 	21				<del></del>	_:	 	<del>-</del>	
tivière Magd-leine	 : : :	- :	ı,	10		:	<u>:</u>	¥7. <del> </del>	:	1-		
Totals		018	1073	1883	61	#	5.1	191	†9 <b>†</b>	25.1		
Majority for the Hon. P. Fætir , 263	. 263 votes.			1.	-			1			·   	]
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RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District. HOCHELAGA.

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D. 17171.	ING DISTRICTS	ACCEPT	ACCEPTED BALLOTS	, e	RECTE	RECTED BALLOTS	178.		onth Be	Zui		ner <b>al E</b>
In this column is entered Townships and Veting in the said Ele	umn is entered the name of the Parishes, ips and Veting Subdivisions comprised in the said Elect eal District.	Ls. Benniden.	L. O. David.	Total accepted ballots.	Ls. Beaubien.	L. O. David.	Total rejected salots.	Hioqs bus bobioV	ger setor to rodunz ed salt to bia salt offt) gainraf	I to vedmun briof do V dens ni noisivibdu?	of) off is sofor late!!	ot) out the solov intoff for all enoit
Vi:lage St. Jean-Baptiste No	le No. 1	37	34	7.	:	-		:	:	:- : : :3	۔	_
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	2	37	32	69	:	:				. 52	017	ξς 
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	α	33	<u>:</u>	8	:	:				145		

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Village de la Côte St. Louis No. 1		93	122	:	:	:	:	<b>C</b> 1	189	٠		
200	46 , 7		116	:	:	:		:	181	285	331	
£	113 - 4	46 1	158		:	-	:	20	195			
Sault au Récollet No. 1		64	145	:	:	:	e1	=	185	-		=
3	37 6	63	66			:	<u> </u>	65	129	283	792	
Côte de la Visitation	31 2	22.2	43		:		-	Ξ	65		147	
St. Joseph de la Rivière des Prairies	. 6	13	73	:	~	7		- E	66	126	. 105	
Pointe aux Trembles		13 -	1-11			:	r: 		193	132	17.4	:
Longue Pointe	93 - 2		=======================================	:		:		22	175	86	88	
D'Outremont		_ _	33	<u>:</u>	:	4	<b>-</b>		11+			
Cote des Neiges		56	 	— ო	9	င	-	82	193		106	
Notre-Dame des Gráces No. 1	 ;;				:	:		:	203			٠,
2	42	6 21	 1-	· —;	:	• :	:		113		- 12#	
3	1- 1- 	 61	99	_		C1	e5 -	:	156	(	,	-
Village de la Côte St. Paul		4+	38	:		:	m.		16.)	e 866	. ـ .	
" Rivière St. Pierre	19		.:	·- :	:	:	:		33			
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MONTREAL-CENTRE. RECAPITULATION Of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	MONTREAL-CENTRE istered for each Candidate i	r <b>REA</b> for eac	L-CE	NTRI didate	in eac	th Pol	ling D	istrict			•	. 1
POLLING DISTRICAS	NA	MES 0	F THE	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES.	DATE	S.	1	with.	8	-၁ə[¶	-၁ə <sub>[[]</sub>	1
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In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdisvisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	C. Alexander.	A. W. Ogilvie.	Total accepted	C. Alexander.	A. W. Ogilvie.	Potal rejected sales.	Hioqa bns bəbioV	will be to violation of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the se	To redmun lato'l' ito V doas ni oisivibdu?	oD out is solvy laioT ob fit is solvy laioT	of) edt ta setov fatoT 181 ni snoit	
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4	48	45	. 66	<u>·</u>		:	 :		_			
	54	5.5	·:	-								
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Majority for A. W. Ogilvie, Esq., 61 votes.

## HUNTINGDON.

267 295 78.7 ဒ္ 57 = tions in 1871. Total votes at the General Elec-223 = Hous in 1867. Total votes at the General Elec-'uoistaipqus RECAPTICATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District. Z. 53 Railoy does at Total number of Electors turning Officer, thin bereisiger solor to reduing -oil yingel before of the Deputy lie of the Deputy field of the Deputy Voided and spoilt ballots, Inflots. Total rejected REJECTED BALLO18. NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES. A. Oliver. у. Сатегоп. ballots. 2 ACCEPTED BALLOTS. Pottl accepted A. Oliver. 9 In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District. POLLING DISTRICTS. Hinchinleroke No. 1 ..... No. 3.... Rodmanchester No. 1 . . . H-mmingford Franklin ::

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135	326		<del>7</del> 6	.1829							!	
137	347		22	1749								
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36	39	26	11	653			•	•		•		•
69	48	43	82	606 .								
Dundee	St. Anicet No. 1	" No. 3.	Village d'Huntingdon	Totals		Majority for A. Cameron, Esq., 256 votes.	•				: :	

JACQUES-CARTIER.

RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate, in each Polling District.

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POLLING DISTRICTS	NAM	NAMES OF	THE C.	ANDII	CANDIDATES.					יו	ין	
_	ACCEPTED BACLOTS	BACLOTS.	- 120	CTED B	REJECTED BALLOTS-	 		eputy	Su:			
In this colum is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	N. M. LeOsvalier.	J. M. Robillard. Total accepted	. pallots. N. M. LeCavalier.		J. M. Robillard. Total rejected	ballots.	officer of votes regressively.	I odt to bie odt BO zaiarntez To redana letoT	to tocame in the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the total of the t	Total votes at the	Total votes at the	
99 St. Laurent No. 1	150	=	167	<del>  :</del>   :		<u> </u>	8	6				
" No. 2	. 134	15	149	:		:	<u>-</u>	88	536	381	424	
" No. 3	102	22	124	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	4	<u>`</u> _	_	_	-
Paroisse de Lachine	99	63	611	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>=:</u> :	<u>-</u>	:	210			*
Ville de Lachine No. 1	43	32	75	~		:	<u>:</u>	6	128	3		
" No. 2	25	82	140	<u>:</u>	:	<u>:</u> :	<u>:</u>	38	216	642	. gz	
" " No. 3	17	84	62	<del>-</del>	~	81	<b>6</b>	=	116		_	
Paroisse de la Pointe Claire	23	97		:	~	67	63	49	153		-	
Village de la Pointe Claire	13	23	38			:	- <u>-</u>	*	8	11.1	} 162	
Ste. Anne du Bout de l'Isle No. 1	30	19	91	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<del></del>	89	30	161	:	-	
n no. 2,	28	- 86	113	-		<u>:</u>		8	165	***	80 -	
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A. 1875

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Majority for N. M. LeCavalier, Esq., 154 votes.

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	ا ر	8	28u	To redmin latoT toV does ni otsivibdn8		86	138	172	145	89.		>246	149	162	86	-
Dietric	OI 10 CI	Mith -	onth Re	Number of votes registed by the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the Delay of the	_	10	<b></b>		30	24	<u>:</u>	<b></b>	=	<u>:</u>	<u>.</u>	_
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och Po	7 1707	ES.	ots.	Total rejected ballots.				_	:	:	<u>ه</u>	10	-			
i Gi	2	)IDAT!	REJECTED BALLOTS	F. A. Sirois.		:		-		_ :	:	4			<u>.</u>	
KA.		NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES	REJECT	C. F. Boy.		: :	_ <u>:</u>				ო		<b>-</b>	~~-		
KAMOURASKA		OF TH	LOTS.	Total accepted		99	129	132	100	28	28	112	125	136	. 48	_
AMO!		AMES	ACCEPTED BALLOTS.	F. A. Sirois.		18	39		36	16	43	95	33	14	18	_
<b>K</b> ,		z	ACCEP	C. F. Roy.		48	6	19	64	4.2	15	12	92	123	9	=
KAMOURASKA. RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District	0	POLLING DISTRICTS		In this column is entered the name of the Parishes,  Townships and Voting Subdisvisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	68	St. Onésime	Ste. Anne No. 1	а 2	8f. Pacôme No. 1	2	Bivière Ouelle No. 1	44 . 2	Mont Carmel	34. Denis No. 1.	4. 2	

A. 1875

Maschal No. 1   19   153   19   153   2   9   11   2   54   139   130   1   3   4   1   2   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1				Election	by	Aeclama-	tion.				
24     129     153     2     9     11     2     54       19     85     104       13       21     48     69     1     3     4     1     27       43     87     130     4     1     5     1     39       60     56     115     3     6      1     1       50     32     82      1     1     1       77     31     108     2     1     3     1     46       42     34     76      11     1     1       1043     975     2018     21     27     48     10     277	_			.738	l ai	noite	eia	•N			
24     129     153     2     9     11     2       19     85     104            21     48     69     1     3     4     1       43     87     130     4     1     5     1       43     81     124     1     2     3     1       60     55     115     3     3     6       50     32     82      1     1       77     31     108     2     1     3     1       42     34     76           1043     975     2018     21     27     48     10		439		101	210	159	177	106	_	5243	2706
19     85     104      9     11       21     48     69     1     3     4       35     28     63     1     2     5       43     81     124     1     5       60     55     115     3     3     6       77     31     108     2     1     3       42     34     76      1     1       1043     975     2018     21     27     48	54	13	27	:	39	:	:	٦	46	11	277
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24     129     153     2       19     85     104        21     48     69     1       43     87     130     4       43     81     124     1       60     55     115     3       77     31     108     2       42     34     76        1043     975     2018     21	==	:	4	ю	10	က	9	-	က	:	48
24     129     153       19     85     104       21     48     69       35     28     63       43     87     130       43     81     124       60     55     115       50     32     82       77     31     108       42     34     76       1043     975     2018	<b>o</b>	:	က	63	-	67	· m	-	-		27
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24 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	153	104	69	63	130	124	115	83	108	91	2018
	129	82	48	. 58	81	81	22	32	33	<b>*</b>	975
	72	19	21	35,	43	43	09	20	11	42	1043
لبائب 17, نس	Et. Paschal No. 1	2	3	Kamouraska No 1	2	St. Hélène	St. André No. 1	2	St. Alexandre No. 1		

Majority for C. F. Boy, Esq.; 68 votes.

L'ASSOMPTION.

rict.		icer. Electori g General 1867.	Total number of Total number of in each Votin Bubdivision.  Total votes at the of Elections in 18  Totals votes at the of Elections in 18	34 144	46 111	44 168 .	24 III		<b>V</b> 000	25   505   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action 10   Action	oiżoe	134	2	123   500
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each Po	TES.	LOT8.	Total rejected Ballots.		~	-	:		:	:	:	:	:	
. <b>N.</b> idate in	THE CANDIDATES	REJECTED BALLOTS	P. A. O. Archambault.	:		<u>-</u>			<u>:</u>	:	:	<u>:</u>		
L'ASSOMPTION ed for each Candid	OF THE C		Total accepted Ballots.	121	88	132	7.2	83	142	116	75	149	133	140
ASSO for ea	NAMES (	ACCEPTED BALLOTS	O. Peltier.	49	72	94	54	46	24	% 	89 		107	101
L'. Istered	z	ACCEP	P. A. O. Archambault.	72	72	99	81	37	118	88	-	88	8	<b>8</b>
LASSOMPTION.  Recapitulation of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	Charles and a south a south	FOLLING DISTRICTS.	In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	Sulpice	Repentigny	St. Paul	Lachenaie	Village de l'Assomption	Paroisse de " (Poll Chartler)	" Beaudoin)	L'Epiphanie ( " Larion)	" Lapierre)	St. Roch (Village de)	" (Haut de St. Roeb)

	<b>6</b> 0	114	123	:	~	-	:	73	-
( " Gariépy)	37	112	149	:	:	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	:	200
Lin ( " Peltier)	21	62	88	<u>:</u>		:	<u>:</u>	2	-
( " Salle St. J. B.)	<b>4</b> 3	103	146			<u>:</u>	-	:	885 <del>-</del>
	1								
Totals	705	1061	1756	4	m	~	2	647	2395

Majority for O. Peltler, Esq., 346 votes.

LAPRAIRIE.

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			Total vetes at the I all extinutes at the I		i	Election	ka .	Acciama-	tion.		
	יו		Total votes at the Elections in 18	_	327		173	160	197	183	1040
strict.		Sα	I to tedmun letoT itoV dose ni toisivibdug	209	125	174	226	225	271	220	1550
ng Di	Mith	ebath.	iger estor to redmnik I edt to bis edt MO gainuses	3.5	13	26	41	:	82		172
ı Polli		atoliad.	I tlioga baa holloV	1	-	:	-	:	9	61	11
in eacl	Š.		Total rejected along.	63	:	:	-	o	:	-	13
idate i	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES	REJECTED BALLOTS.	A. Esinhart.	81	:	:	:	9	:	<b>-</b>	6
Cand	CAND	REJECT	L. B. A. Charlebois.		:	:	• ~	က	:	•	4
r each	F THE	oTs.	Total accepted and stoles.	170	100	135	203	176	203	193	1186
ered fo	AMES (	ACCEPTED BALLOTS.	A. Esindart.	52	20	43	11	95	82	53	422
regist	N/	ACCEPT	L. B. A. Charlebois.	118	98	92	126	8	121	140	764
Recapitulation of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	POLLING DISTRICTS		In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	Laprairie No. 1	" " 2	и и 3	St. Philippe.	St. Jacques le Mineur	St. Constant.	St. Isidore	Totals

Majority for L. B. A. Charlebois, Esq., 342 votes.

LAVAL.

RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.

	NA	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES	F THE	CAND	IDATE	zi.	•	1		[F	ין
POLLING DISTRICTS.	ACCEPTI	ACCEPTED BALLOTS		REJECTE	REJECTED BALLOTS	18.		Deputy icer.	gai		
In this column is entered the name of the Parishes Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	Г. О. Готапкет.	J. A. Ouimet.	Total accepted ballots.	Г. О. Готапgeт.	J. A. Ouimet.	Total rejected along the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of	tlioqs bns bebioV	Por solver of the sid of the sid of the St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Por St. Po	to redmun latoT toV dase ni oisivibdud	ent ta setov latoT I ni anoiteelH	Tokal votes at the Elections in 1
Village de Ste. Rose	38	99	102	:				26	122		
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Str. Dorothée	99	46	102	:	81	73	н	62	123	noito	tion
St. Vincent de Paul	170	61	231	:	:	:	:	109	295	EJG	<u> </u>
St. François de Sales	74	23	97				:	53	117		
Totals	570	431	1001		10	c	စ	543	1193	-	
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Majority for L. O. Loranger, Esq., 139 votes.

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h Cand	CAND	REJECT	A. M. Déchesne.		-	:	:	:	64	67		:	:	20	
L'ISLET. red for eacl		ors.	Total accepted ballots.	118	122	80	84	132	144	145	109	22	20	1059	
L'IS ered f	NAMES OF	ACCEPTED BALLOTS	P. G. Verreault.	37	18	33	46	129	121	49	59	43	53	288	
regist	N/	ACCEPT	A. M. Déchesne.	18	104	47	38	က	23	96	20	12	11	471	
L'ISLET. Recapitulation of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	SPECIAL SWILLING	•	In this column is entered the named of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	L'Islet No. 1	и и 2,	St. Eugène	St. Cyrille	St. Aubert	St. Jean Port-Joli	St. Roch des Aulnets	Ste. Louise	Ste. Perpétue	St. Pamphile	Totaux	Majority for P. G. Verreault, Esq., 117 votes.

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LEVIS.

Recapitulation of the votes registered for each Çandidate in each Polling District.	gistered to	or each	Cand	ndare	ın eac	h Poll	ing Di	strict.	·			
POLLING DISTRICTS	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES	F THE	CAND	IDATE	တွင်		d with	118	lan		700.7	
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In this column is critered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Votirg Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	Hon, J. G. Blanchet. T. Paquet.	Total accepted ballots.	Hon. J. G. Blanchet.	T. Paquet.	Total rejected ballots.	lioqa bna bəbioV	est solve the side of the of the Office of the Office of the Office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of t	to redmun latoT nV doas ni bisivibdud	dt ta sotor fatoT ni anoitovlA	At a setov fatoT	ni sach voor	
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RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District. LEVIS.—(Continued.)

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RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District. LOTBINIERE.

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POLLING DISTRICTS.	AGOUPTED RA	LL078.	BELEGIT	BELECTED BALLOTS	É	nollad	puty B	,Sup		
In this column is entered the name of the Parishes,  Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	G. Amyot.	Total accepted	G. Amyot.	H. G. Johr.	Total rejected ballots.	tlioqa bna bebicV	Mumber of votes reg ed the of the Off Mountains	Total number of to Acad Total Total Subdivision	D off ta setov latoT 61 gl agoit	D out in solor intoT 81 at saoit
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St. Antoine de Tilly	. 87	166	:	:	:	69	ន	236	_	
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Ste. Apollinaire No. 1	62	14 76		:	:	:	:	82	Flootion	
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Ste. Agathe	43	60 93	:		_ <u>:</u> _	:	83	162 ectio	, co o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	
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St. Narcisse	44	14 68		: :		7	m	93	<u> </u>	
Totals	150	893 1643	*	15	24	100	1117	2292	!	

Majority for H. G. Joly, Esq., 143 votes.

RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.

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NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES.	RECTED BALLOTS	A. L. Désaulniers.			<u>:</u>	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:		
E CANI	REUECT	M. Houde.		-		:	<u>:</u>	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	<u>:</u>	
OF TH	0.018.	Total accepted	106	146	94	9	95	107	120	78	12	21	
AMES (	ACCEPTED BALLOTS	A. L. Désaulniers.	50	6	37	78	18	11	44	33	33	91	
z	ACCEPT	M, Houde.	26	92	22	32	12	36	94	45	18	11	
H :	FOLLING DISTRICTS.	In this column is entered the name of the Parisher, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	Rivière-du-Loup No. 1	и а 2,	а 3	Maskinongé No. 1		Ste. Ursule No. 1		St, Didace No. 1	2	" " 3" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	

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128	101	93	<del></del>	1318					
43		27		535					
26 55	72	99	4	781					
St, Léon No. 1		St. Paulin	Hunterstown	Totals.	Majority for M. Houde, Esq., 246 votes.				

MONTCALM.

RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	gistere	d for	red for each Ca	andid	ate in	each I	olling	Distr	ict.		
POLITING DISMESSAGE	7K	MES 0	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES	CAND	IDATE	φį		_		-59[	-၁əլ5
COMPANY PROPERTY.	ACCEPTI	ACCEPTED BALLOTS.		REJECTE	REJECTED BALLOTS	ļ ļ		outy Re-	Ba		H larens I.
In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	J. B. Deslongchamps.	I. G. Martin.	Total accepted allots.	J. B. Deslongchamps.	L. G. Martin.	Total rejected ballots.	fliogs bas bebioV	siger actor to redmuN qeU on't to bia en't offiO gaiarut	d to radmun latol' ito V dass ni noisivibdus	off) off the section of the off of the section of the section of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the off	59 off is solvy latoT 781 ni snoit
88 St. Jacques, No. 1	63	129	131	:			:	11			
" No. 2	:	128	128	:	-	-	:	1	416	274	
" No. 3,	:	88	82	:	:	:	-	-	_	_	
Ste. Julienne	87	15	102	:	-	-	:	4	203	72	
St. Esprit.	49	129	178	:	8	67	:	:	241	139	Election
St. Alexis	48	40	88	:	:	:	:	6	206	158	<u>*</u>
St. Lignori	15	101	132	:	:	:	:	20	228	151	·
St. Patrick de Rawdon	87	49	136	:	:	:	:	20	232	118	Acclama-
St. Théodore de Chertsey	19	23	18	:	ო	က	-	29	191	137	tion.
Wexford	.98	12	48	:	:	:	:	43	88	74	
St. Calixte de Kilkenney	82	21	106	:	:	:	-	63	202	142	
Totals	428	174	1202		7	7	က	131	2010	1265	
Majority for L. G. Martin, Esq., 346 votes.											

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MONTMAGNY.

POLLING DISTRICTS.	NA	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES	THE	CAND	IDATE	ø.			8	-oə[g	-วอาฐ
	ACCEPTE	ACCEPTED BALLOTS		RJECTE	REJECTED BALLOTS	į į	stollad	outy Re	Sai		
Is this column is entered the name of the Parishes,  Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	P. Landry.	F. Langelier. Total accepted	percepted.	P. Landry.	F. Langelier.	Total rejected along.	Hioqa bua bəbioV	ight astov to talund fed the big off the office gainst	To radmun latoT or Acas ni Subdivisio	of) ont ta rotov latoT 081 ni anoit	oD edt ta astov latoT 181 ni anoit
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L Thems No. 1	62	02	132	:	:	- <u></u> -	:	6	208	.,	748
2 2	54	102	156	:	- <del>-</del>	 : :	_ :	6	206	toit	OF.
24 82 Ignace No. 1	114	94 .	160	:	:	:	:	30	219	em.	_
2 2	135	40	175	:	 :		:	96	237	3[33	243
infte aux Grues.	42	15	57	<u>-</u>	<del>-</del>		:	8	11	v 4	61
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Erançois.	29	135	194	:	:	:		43	244	Ese	184
Part Price	20	91	=======================================	:	:			17	179	:	8
Totals	673	665 1	1338					263	1890		1124

Majority for P. Landry, Esq., 8 vo e ..

MONTREAL-CENTRE.  Recapitulation of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.		oneral l	O odf ta selov latoT 581 ni anoit 99 odf ta selov latoT 781 ni anoit		1 ***		noit	sms[	Acc	,		PIN		
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MONTREAL-CENTRE.  Recapitulation of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.		stollad	Mioqa band apoidt		:		· :					:	<u>:</u>	
ch Po	Š.	T.B.	Total rejected ballots,		8		:	' :	:	:	:	:	:	
西. e in ea	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES	REJECTED BALLOTS	A. W. Ogilvie.		₩.	:							:	
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MONTREAL-CENTRE. RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	F THE	ors.	Total accepted stollars.	19	105	69	. 69	106	09	89	96	106	69	46
<b>FREA</b> for eac	MES O	ACCEPTED BALLOTS	A. W. Ogilvie.	32	53	9è	45	52	32	39	4.7	51	35	2.4
MONTREAL-CENTRE.  Recapitulation of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	NA	ACCEPT	C. Alexander.	6;	22	83	48	54	28	29	49	55	37	22
Recapitulation of the votes regin	POLLING DISTRICTS		In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdisvisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	1	2	3	<b></b>	9	9	7	8	6	10	

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53 47 33	53 53	735	
13	17	Totals	Majority for A. W. Ogilvie, E.q., 61 votes.

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e in ea	THE CANDIDATES	REJECTED BALLOTS.	J. Dubamel.	-			63	:	~	:		:	-
AST.	CAND	REJECT	. O. Taillon.	:			63		61			:	63
ch Can	F THE	ors.	Total accepted Ballots.	113	73	95	102	88	120	85	88	97	88
MONTREAL-EAST tered for each Candidat	NAMES OF	ACCEPTED BALLOTS.	J. Duhamel.	91	44	47	55	41	65	28	28	99	63
MOP stered	řХ	ACCEPT	I. (), Taillon.	37	58	48	47	48	22	27	30	37	30
MONTREAL-EAST. RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.		POLLING DISTRICTS.	In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.								<b>G</b>		

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MONTREAL-EAST.—(Continued.)

	RECAPITULATION of the Notes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	register	ed for	each	Candi	date i	n each	Polli	ng Dis	strict.			
	POLLING DISTRICTS.	NAD	NAMES OF	THE	THE CANDIDATES	DATE	ró.			8.	la:	Įŧ	
		ACCEPTED BALLOTS.	BALLO	78.	REJECTE	REJECTED BALLOTS	ž		Deputy ficer.	Sur			
In this co	In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District,	L. O. Taillon.	J. Duhamel,	Total accepted ballots.	L O. Taillon.	J. Duhamel.	Tofected alorge.	Voided and spilt	ger setov to redmuN [ edt to bis edt fO gaiaruteA	to rədmun letoT toV dəsə ni oisivibdn2	ont as sotov lato'l' I ni snoitosia	Total votes at the	
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35		83	36	118	-		64	7	6	178			
36		54	35	68	:	:	:	:	24	155			
37		61	47	108	61	4	9	က	:	183			
38		33	88.	2	- <u>:</u>	<u>.</u>	<del></del>	81	:	119			
39		49	31	8	<u> </u>		:	:	:	137			
40		41	. 82	69	4	4	'n	<u>;</u>	32	180			
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42			5	141	:		-	-	10	258		-	
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357 votes.
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for L. O. Taillon,
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Majority
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	77	<b></b>	29	¢1	-	က		14	142		
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	34	87	62		:		:	20	136		
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	41	75	105	• :	:			ឡ	198		
:	102	5.7	175	:	:		 	56	292		
	113	67	180	:	:			105	270		
Totals	3008	27.11	4779	65	53	108	33	803	10444	4459	1327

MONTREAL-WEST.

RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District."

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	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES.	REJECTED BALLOTS.	J. E. Mullin.			2		:		1	:	~	
	CAND	REJECTI	J. W. McGauvran.		:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	•
	F THE	ots.	Total accepted ballots.	88	7	61	81	16	82	45	49	39	
	AMES (	ACCEPTED BALLOTS.	J. E. Mullin.	. 65	37	33	57	32	21	19	19	15	
	Ä	ACCEPT	J. W. McGauvran.	36	34	88	24	28	24	28	30	24	
>	SPOISTE ENLLING		In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electeral District.	Cuartier St. Antoine No. 1	do do 2	do do 3	do do 4	do do ob	9 op op	do do 7	9 op op	6 ob ob	
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REGAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate, in each Polling Disfrict. MONTREAL-WEST.—(Continued.)

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NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES.	REJECTED BALLOTS-	J. E. Mullin.			-			~	:	<u>:</u>		
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PATTING DISTRIBLE	<b>+</b>	In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	Quartier St. Laurent No. 57	do do 58	lo do 59	do do 60	do do 61	do do 62	do do 63	lo do 64	do do 65	
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37	49	42	83	3983	
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Majority for J. W. McGauvran, Esq., 403 votes.

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regist	X	ACCEP	C. E. Honde.	20	2	-2 - 7	===	•• 	<b>-</b>	27	37		 	-:- -:-
RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	,	FOLLING DISTRICTS.	In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	G. ntilly No. 1	" No. 2	Ste. Marie de Biandford	St. Pi rre les B-cquets No. 1	" No. 2	Ste. Sophie	S'e. Gertrude	Bécancourt	Ste. angele' de Laval	St. Grégoire No. 1	

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31	101	49	158	121	28	74	73	63	20	40	2024
15	13	58	<b>9</b> 8	48	27	13	2	12	14	ო	1208
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Village de Larochelle	Paroisse de Nicolet	Ville de Nicolet	St. Célestin	St. Venceslas	Ste. Eulalie	St. Léonard	Ste. Monique No. 1	" No. 2	" No. 3 2	Ste Brigitte des Saults	Totals

Majority for F. X. O. Methot, Esq., 392 votes.

RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling Distr OTTAWA (County of).

POLLING				NAN	NAMES (	OF THI	THE CANDIDATES	NDIL	ATE	တဲ့			dŝiw
	POLLING DISTRICTS	₩CC.	ACCIIII7ED	BALLOTS	Ė		200	GE 1	REJECTED BALLOTS	<u> </u>		ballots.	Debuty
column is el shes Townshij visions compl	In this column is entered the name of the Parishes Townships and Voting Subdi- visions comprised in the said Electoral District.	I. Duhamel.	E' B' Rqqà.	T, P. Foran.	С. В. Вопісви.	Total accepted	L. Duhamel.	E' B' Eqqà'	T. P. Foren.	C. B. Rouleau,	Total rejected ballots.	Volded and apoloV	By setoy to redmud the sid of the BO gaintures
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Templeton No. 1	do 2	do 3	Willage de Buckingham	Canton de No. 1	<b>do</b> 2	St. Malachie	Lochaber No. 1	do 2	Mulgrave et Derry.	Ste_Angelique No. 1	do 2	N. D. de Bonsecours	31. André Avellin No. 1	30 2	Bipon	Hartwell et Suffolk	-		

OTTAWA, (County of).—Continued.

relling diltrict.	•		NAMI	NAMES OF THE CANDIDAȚES	THE C	ANDI	DAŢĒ	sý.					8.	jė.	Įŧ
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In this column is intered the name of the Parishes, Tewnships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said  Electoral District.	L. Duhamel.	E. B. Eddy.	T. P. Foran.	C. B. Rouleau.	Total accepted ballots.	L. Duhamel.	E. B. Eddy.	Т. Р. Готап.	C. B. Rouleau.	Total rejected salots.	Isd tliogs bas bebioV	Number of votes regist aid of the Deputy I Officer.	to rodmun latol' toV dors ni toisivibdug	Total votes at the factions in I	Total votes at the an in a file of the in i
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Wakefield	38	91	-	:	- 6	~~	_;-	:		8	69	17	188	164	17
Гоме	106	4		<del></del>	112			:		-	:	:	167	127	85
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Aylwin	46	-	:	:	47	:	:	:		:	:		83	99	54
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Bouchette	Cameron	Egan & Kensington	Totals	Majority for L. Duhamel, Esq., 587 votes.				٠		

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듄.	ι Cand	CANI	REJECT	P. Larue.	-	<b>پ</b> 		-	-	:	<u>:</u>		69	m	:
PORTNEUF	r eacl	F TH	OTS.	Total accepted ballots.	158	108	213	89	147	119	141	92	115	189	62
PORT	ered fo	AMES (	ACCEPTED BALLOTS.	H. Collette.	45	42	57	36	24	110	47	37	45	136	25
•	regist	×	ACCEP	P. Larue.	113	99	156	42	123	<u>.</u>	94	65	20	53	37
	RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	phytamata partitod		In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Votirg Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	Descham bault	Grondines	3k. Casimir No. 1		3t. Alban	3c Baymond No. 1			# # # #	Portneuf	Scurenils

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St. Basile No. 1.	.80	112	132	<i>'</i> :	-	н	4	132	169	_		
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Majority for P. Larue, Esq., 286 vot:s.

QUEBEC (County of).

RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.

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	опотапнята разгатов	FOLLING DISTRICTS.	In this column is entered the named of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	Beauport No. 1	и и 2	а 3	Charlesbourg No. 1	" " 2"	St. Dunstan du Lac de Beauport	Stoneham et Tewkesbury	Valcartier Est	" Ouest	

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St. Ambroise No. I		Ancienne-Lorette No. 1	т	St. Félix du Cap-Rouge	Ste. Foye	St. Colomban, No. 1	и и 2		", " 4	Totals	Majority for the Hon. P. Garneau, 162 votes.

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egister	Z	ACCEP	F. Binfret.	23	39	64	46	57	51	<b></b>	101	69	101	28
Recapitulation of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	POLLING DISTRICTS.		In this column is entered the name of the Parishcs, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	Quartier St. Louis No. 1	do do 2	do " do 3	do du Palais No. 1	do do 2	do St. Jean No. 1	d● do 2	do do 3	do do 4	do do 5	do do 6

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Quartier	Quartier Montcalm No. 1	No. 1		:	:		:	80	31	111	:		:	:	15		8-	; 
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Election tion. þ Total votes at the General Elec-Election by Acclamation. tions in 1867. Total votes at the General Elec-Subdivision. Potal number of Electors in each Voting RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District. Number of votes registered with the sid of the Deputy Re-turning Officer. Voided and spoilt ballots. Total rejected NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES. REJECTED BALLOTS. J. Shehyn. QUEBEC-EAST. P. V. Valin. 103 22 83 105 22 88 9 ballots. 7 77 5 Total accepted ACCEPTED BALLOTS. 91 48 99 ಜ 56 8 60 63 2 61 J. Shehyn. 12 53 4 17 53 36 88 8 25 22 P. V. Valin. In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised Quartier Jacques-Cartier St. Roch No. 1..... in the said Electoral District. POLLING DISTRICTS. င္ခဲ ಕಿ ခု g 용 용 용 육 ಕಿ 용 ಕಿ 유 용 ę 용 ಕಿ 융

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Majority for J. Shehyn, Esq., 651 votes.

QUEBEC-WEST.

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RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.		POLLING DISTRICTS.	In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	Quartier St. Pierre No. 1	do do .2	go do op	•b	do Champlain No. 1	do do 2	do do 3	do do 4	
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Majority for J. Hearn, Esq., 247 votes.

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- <del></del>	L'Ange-Gardien No. 1						St. Jean-Baptiste No. 1	2	St. Mathias	N. D. de Bonsecours	St, Hilaire No. 1		Ste. Angele No. 1		Totals

Majority for V. Robert, Esq., 302 votes.

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didate	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES	REJECTED BALLOTS.	L. L. Roy.		:	~	-	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	9
h Can	CANI	REJECT	F. G. Marchand.	-	-	<u>:</u>	m	61	:	87	8	~i	_ <u>:</u>	67	15
EAN.	of Thi	OTS.	Total accepted ballots.	179	138	8	38	87	46	101	114	168	105	164	1220
ST. JEAN tered for eac	AMES (	ACCEPTED RALLOTS.	L. L. Roy.	95	41	28	14	30	18	18	18	56	69	94	481
regist	N.	ACCEPT	. G. Матерапа.	84	97	22	24	57	78	83	96	142	36	70	739
ST. JEAN.  Recapitulation of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	POLITY DISTRICTS		In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Suldivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	St. Valentin.	Lacolle No. 1	do 2	do 3	St. Luc	Ville de St. Jean No. 1	, do do 2	do do 3	do do 4	Paroisse de St. Jean	Stc. Marguerite	Totals

Majority for F. G. Marchand, Esq., 258 votes.

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POLLING DISTRICTS		Ž	MES	OF	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES.	AND	VOI	LES.	===	iltiw			-əग <b>র</b>	-əəլञ्च
	YC.	CKPT	ACCEPTED BALLOTS.	LOTS.		EJECT	TED B	REJECTED BALLOTS.	= :	byrotki	.TOO	gail		
In this column is entered the name of the Parishes.  Townships and Veting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	E. T. Wontaine.	A. Lamy.	E, Lacerte,	Total accepted	pallots.	F. D. Fontaine.	A. Lamy.	W. Lacerte. Total rejected	ballots.	Munder of votes reg	off off to bis off and galarut	To radinini bitoT toV dose ni oisivibduZ	f) off ta axiov lato'l' 081 ni anoit	D off ta sotov lato'l' 181 ni anoit
St. Etienne	"	8		] 	127	-  -   :	- <u> </u>	<u> </u> :	:   :	 	ှု င္ <u>က</u>	277	136	263
St. Boniface		97	53 -7	74 1	153		-:	:	<u>:</u> :	<u>-</u>	16	242	141	175
St. Elie		<del>-</del>	12	- <u>.</u>		:	_ <u>:</u> -		==		က	119	:	44
axton	: : 	47	; -;;	58 1	112	<u>:</u> .	- <sup>:</sup>		<u></u>	8	35	143	138	93
St. Barnabé	F- :	70	6	34 1	113		٠	 	<b>-</b>		87	139	86	102
St. Şévère		21		13 1	611	- <u>:</u>	:	4	4		9	156	114	011
he No.		09	<del>-</del> -		154	:	<del></del>	e .	: 9 ·	<del>-</del>	87	199	540	263
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do 2		61			117	:	:-		=-==	-	36	92	146	239
Tetals	401	1	199 66	657 11	1157	   e	5		   <u>6</u>	13	286	1710	1012	1207

SHEFFORD.

RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate, in each Polling District.	registe	red fo	r each	Cand	date,	in eacl	h Poll	ing Di	strict.	•		=
PATATOTA NITT IG	NAN	NAMES OF	F THE	CAND	THE CANDIDATES.	ś	1		R.I	l.s.	[શ્	. <del></del>
	ACCEPTED BALLOTS	BALLO	18.	REJECTE	REJECTED BALLOTS.	ø:	•	Noputy Moer.	3ai			<u></u>
In this column is entert d the n me of the Pari-hes, Townships and Veting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	A. D. Girard.	Hon. H. Luframboise.	Total necepted	A. D. Girard.	Hon, H. Laframboise	Total rejected sallots.	liogs bas bebioV	ger s doy to redmuZ I edd to bis edd 10 gaintudeA	to redumn lato'l' toV dese ni delivibdus	Total votes at the mi anoilostă	Total votes at the mi anoiteed	
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Township of Bly	92	57	152	*	61	9	:		244	144	147	-==
Granby No. 1	61	49	110	-	:	-	:	04	186			
	21	93	114	:	 :	:	-	61	300	253	480	====
3	24	34	53		:	:	:	:	166			
Village de Grànby	43	100	143	-	က	*	:	61	198	69	89	
Ste, Cécile de Milton No. 1	8	23	107	4	:	4	-	22	156	٠,,	1 213	
	16	28	105					m	179		· ·	
St. Valitien " No. 1	78	40	118		:	===	-	:	191	~~	178	•
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115	88	97	11	140	131	130	146	114	135	35	93	124	18	2598
63	62	43	45	92	98	104	100	45	is		19	93	63	1407
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9. 1		3	ills	70. 1	2	:	4	kely No. 1	2	3	kely	ision Village of Waterloo	z	Totals
No. 1	54	3	Falls	l No. 1	2	:	4	trekely No. 1			trekely	division Village of Waterloo		Totals
on No. 1		3	on Falls	ord No. 1		: :: :: ::		1 Strekely No. 1	2	3	Strekely	Division Village of Waterles	11	Totals
Roxton No. 1	2	3	Roxton Falls	Shefford No. 1		:	4	North Strekely No. 1			South Strekely	North Division Village of Waterloo	z	Totals

Majority for the Hon. II. Laframkeise, 216 votes.

STANSTEAD.

Said Effect on the name of the Parishes,  Volting Subdivisions compairs of the Parishes,  Said Effect on the Parishes,  Said Effect on the Parishes,  Said Effect on the Parishes,  Total accorpted ballots.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Thornton.  J. Tho	POLLING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF T	MES O	F THE	CAND REJECTI	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES.	.S. 13.	ellots.	ις 11.	3		
13   138   151   1   299   128   128   129   128   129   128   129   128   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   1	In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	Т. Госке.	.позипонТ . С		Т. Госкс.	J. Thornton.		Thiogs bus bebioV	iged oft to bia oft poffic guinnit	nito V daso ni 🐪		
62     78     140     10     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     192     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193     193	Barford	13	138		:	:			-	229	128	
10     192       10     192       10     192       11     10       12     116       12     116       12     12       12     12       13     10       14     11       15     16       16     128       17     10       18     10       19     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10     10       10	Village de Dixville	10	44	54	:	:	:	<u>:</u>		98	:	
41     56     97     49     103     1     1     1     1     175     1       1     5     62     67     7     95     1       2     12     116     128     1     1     1     109       3     4     71     75     2     2     30     107     109       4     12     45     57     3     88     88     1		62	82	140	:	:	:	:	10	192		
1     54     49     103     1     1     1     1     175     1       2     62     67     1     1     1     7     95     1       3     4     71     75     2     2     30     107     109       4     12     45     57     3     88     3     88     3		41	56	16	:	:	:	:	4	138	228	Fiechon
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4     71     75     2     30     107       12     45     57     33     88	7	13	116	128	1	:		:	12	174		tion.
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		•	Election	by	Acclama-	tion.				·
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194	124	170	225	200	122	157	218	123	11	2888
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141	99	110	139	114	29	100	136	84	43	1864
46	32	20	103	. 29	32	20	19	19	56	1008
95	31	06	36	*C	27	80	117	65	17	856
Hatley No. 1	2	3	Magog.	Stanstead No. 1	2		***	Stanstead Plain	Brebe Plain	Totals

Majority for J. Thornton, Esq., 152 votes.

Majority fer G. R. S. de Beaujeu, Esq., 120 votes.

SOULANGES

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	Total votes at the General Elec- tions in 1867.				240	127	171	987	107			426			1221	
ند	8	Zuŗ	To rodmun lato'I toV dose ni tolsivibdu?	23	283	173	262	105	188	_		7115		_	1749	•
Distric		puty R	ger setov to redmind off off to bis ent offO gainrint		7	19	13	:	61	7	13	6	15	4	84	
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te in ea	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES	REJECTED BALLOTS	Oscar Dunn.		<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	• !	:	:		:	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>		_
ndida	E CAN	REJEC	G. В. de Вевијец.			<u>:</u>	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	<u>:</u>	: 	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>		-
ach Ca	OF TH	LOTS.	Total accepted Total occupied	12	228	131	184		124	180		8	<b>8</b>		1244	_
d for ea	AMES	ACCEPTED BALLOTS.	Oscar Dunn.	6	114	69	61	45	41	88	4	56		78	299	
istered	Z	ACCEP	G. K. de Beanjeu.	12	114	<b>5</b>	123	56	83	92	78	53	46	37	682	
Recapitulation of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.	PATETAL DISTRICTS	5	In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	Village de Soulanges	St. Joseph de Soulanges	St. Clet.	Côteau du Lac	Obteau Landing	St. Zotique	St. Polycarpe No. 1	do 2	do 3	do 4	do 6	Totals	

120

TROIS-RIVIÈRES.

RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate, in each Polling District.

		NA	NAMES OF		THE CANDIDATES	IDAT	ės.	.8		8	ון	יו
POLLING	AG DISTRICTS.	ACCEPTED BALLOTS.	D BALLO	T8.	REJECTE	BEJECTED BALLOTS	18.	tollad :	obnty.	Su:		
In this column is entere Townships and Votii	ered the name of the Parithes, ting Subdivisions comprised Electoral District.	G. A. Gonin,	Hop. H. G. Mailhot.	Total accepted balots.	G. A. Gonin.	Hon. H. G. Mailhot.	Total rejected alollad.	Hioqa bna bebio▼	gor restor to redmnN U out to bin out BO galaruteA	to redmun Intol' toV dess ni olsivibdus	on't ta sotov latoT I ni anoitoolA	Total votes at the Elections in
12]		4	5	137				8		174	_	
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6		74	69	133		:			9	150		
4		19	7.	135					:	179		
100		62	84	146	ĸ	7	9	61	ю	184	433	575
9		8	ည်	132	-	NO.	ေ	:	ю·	173		
4		09	28	118	-		-	61	~	140		
œ		10	5	145			:	C1	:	181		<del>-</del>
63		21	43	64	:		:	:	69	83		
Totals	o d	504	621	1128	-	9	13	6	24	1415	423	575

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Majority for the Hon. H. G Mailhot, 114 votes.

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In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.  Isle Verte No. 1  do 2  St. Arsène.	So the Déchènes C. H. Pelletier.	10   20   1   10   10   10   10   10	CAN G. H. Décchénas.	CANDIDATES G. H. Déchènes.  G. H. Pelletier.  G. H. Pelletier.  Total rejected.	No the best of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the	Voided and spoilt ballots.	Mumber of votes registered with the Doputy Re-	Total number of Electors in each Voting  Subdivision	Total votes at the chemical Elec-	-59121 Arotos at the General Elec-
Paroisse de Cacouna	62 36		64	m	10		28	154	em el	Election
aroisse de Caconna.					10	: :		9 1	itama	Election
Willage de do	<del></del>		· "	,	, n			6	looA	ά
Rivière-du-Loup		<del></del> .	,		,		*	129	, kq u	Acciama-
Fraserville							1	159	roitoe	tion.
N. D. du Portage	<u>.</u>						16	87	EI	
St. Autonin		***	-	*	લ		18	109		
St. Modeste	267 . 28	12			-		-	155		

122

Major ty-for G. H. Déchènes, Esq., 226 votes.

RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.

O							,				
DOTTIVE DIGHTANGE	NAM	NAMES OF	THE C	ANDI	THE CANDIDATES.		1	with -	8	-၁၁)(	-၁əլ
5	ACCEPTED BALLOTS.	BALLO1		EJECTED	REJECTED BALLOTS	, si		onty Re	Bu		
In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	Hon, J. A. Chaplean.	J. A. Duchesneau.	Potal accepted ballots.	Hon. J. A. Chapleau.	J. A. Ducheşneau.	Total rejected ballots.	Hioqa bus bebioV	igen setov to redmuk qeC oat to bin edt offic gniamnt	to redmun lato!' ito V dese ni ito V dese ni sistindus	D out the sector lates?'	eO edt is seiov latoT 8f ni assoit
Ville de Terrebonne	623	113	175	:		7	F		219		
Finniste de "	133	105	130	<del>:</del>	:	:	:	89	144		
Willage de Ste. Thérèse	103	 О.	113	<b>C</b> 1		¢۱	:	:	157	τ	
Paroisse (de (f	107		155		~	-	-	93	181	roita	
St. Janvier.	106	33	138		_ <u>:</u>	:	-	93	186	ms[·)	Fiection
Willinge de St. Jérôme	124	19	185	4 -		<del>بر</del>		69	295		fo \
Province de "	100		160			:	45	53	279	q uo	Accisins.
Me. Sophie	29	99	115	_ <u>:</u>	- :-	:	-	:	18‡	itoel	non.
New-Glasgow.		<b></b>	<u> </u>	- :-	- :-	===	:	:	No list	8	
Me. Anne des Plaines	114	85	199			:	:	:	244		
*# Hypolite	65	33	 86	_:	 :	-	:	:	161		

	-	_	-			-	_	-	-	_	
Surveur	118	9	178	•	7	4	:	123	262		Thooling
E. Adèle	112	10	122	:	:	:	:	62	moir oiten		by
a. Marguerite.	20	82	89		:	:	:	33	1910 1910 1910 1910 1910 1910 1910 1910		cclama-
a. Agathe	171	11	158	:				158	276		tion.
Totals	1316	716	3032	17	8	. #	40	7.43	2898		

Majority for the Hon, J. A. Chapleau, 600 votes.

VAUDREUIL.

	 		O off ta astov latoT 81 ni anoit	69		335	<u> </u>		150		316	- - -	
	-99l <sup>A</sup>		O off an estor fatol' 81 ni anoit			tion.	कत्ता <u>क</u>	 ¥	λq u	oitos	ਮ <b>ਤ</b>		
istrict.	81	. Electo ing	to radmun InfoT to Wash of delivibidus	107	7.	168	187	147	295	176	176	65	
ling D	with 	H Linds	tor solve to redmul off out to bin out to bin out the printing the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of	<u>.</u>	12		36	32		13	33		
ılı Poll			lioqa baa bəbioV		-	<u>:</u>	ო			-	,ea	<u>:</u>	
in eac	ZS.	отв.	Potosior Infort.  pallotes.		-			61		m		:	
didate	NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES	REJECTED BALLOTS	J. В. А. Молgеnais,	<u> </u>	:			8		-		:	
h Can	E CANI	REJECT	E. Lalonde.			:	:	<u>:</u>	:	87	<u>:</u>	:	
or eac	of THI	0T8.	Total accepted	62	54	113	122	98	216	132	128	34	
tered f	AMES (	ACCEPTED RALLOTS.	J. B. A. Mongensis.	19	<u>r</u> -	45	¥.	09	29	52	34	18	
s regis	, z	ACCEPT	E. Lalonde.	43	47	89	88	26	147	8		16	
RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.		POLLING DISTRICTS.	In this column is entered the name of the Parishes,  Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District.	Isle Perrot	Village de Vaudreuil	Paroisse de Vaudreuil No. 1	do do 2	do do 3	Ste. Justine	Ste. Marthe No 1	do 2	do 3	

.126

VERCHÊRES.

Election Acclama tion. څ. Elections in 1871. Total vetes at the General 68 139 339 187 190 Elections in 1867. Total votes at the General Subdivision, 126 165 166 103 222 185 2 in each Voting Total number of Electors RECAPITULATION Of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District Returning Officer. 52 25 38 Number of votes registered with the Deputy Voided and spoilt ballots. Ballots. Total rejected REJECTED BALLOTS. NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES. J. Daigle. J. R. Brillon. 124 159 200 135 79 Ballota. 121 Total accepted ACCEPTED BALLOTS. 5 97 8 J. Daigle. 2 7 28 35 J. R. Brillon. In this column is entered the name of the Parishes, Townships and Voting Subdivisions comprised in the said Electoral District. POLLING DISTRICTS. Verchères No. 1..... Village de Varennes... St. Marc.... ф ę Belœil ..... Paroisse ę ခု

Majority for J. Daigle, Esq., 186 votes.

YAMASKA.

RECAPITULATION of the votes registered for each Candidate in each Polling District.

	V 10		a.						mai rapeis (	110. 11)
	148	,			8				1444	
_	218		806	3	135	:			1540	
137	167	96	220	188	229	141	171	176	3083	
:	47		38	83		:	34		266	
:		:	:	:		:	<del>რ</del>	=	21	,
~	:	:	:	:	:	m	12	:	33	
69	:	:	:	• :	:	~	69	:	<b>6</b>	
$\overline{\vdots}$	:	:		:	:	:	2	:	2	
:	:	:	:	:	:	64	:	:	7	
104	105	49	147	126	123	65	117	101	1958	
104	101	65	107	114	110	21	=	4	98	
:	m	<u>:</u>	27	:		17	103	51	251 866	
:	÷.	69	13	- 2	13	27	က	0	148	
St. Michel No. 1	do 2	Village de St. Michel	S. David No. 1	do 2	St. Pie.	St. Bonaventure	St. Guillsume No: 1	do 2	Totals	Major'ty for J. S. C. Wurtele, Es 1., 25 votes.
St. 1		Ville	S. 1		ž	St.	ž.			

# GENERAL RECAPITULATION

Of the total number of Electors, of accepted, rejected, voided and spoilt ballots and those marked, with the assistance of Deputy Returning Officers in the 46 Electoral Districts wherein Polling places were opened for the General Elections of 1875.	ided and spo Districts wh	ilt ballots and erein Polling	l those mark places were	ted, with the	assistance of the General
NAMES OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	Accepted ballots.	Total number of Electors.	Rejected	Voided and spoilt ballots.	Voters assisted by Deputy Re- turning Officer.
Beauce	1985	3744	21	10	256
Beaubarnais	1339	2020	16	-	2
Bellechasse	1411	2314	65	12	ä
Berthier	1901	3145	26	14	126
Bonaventure	1604	2655		8	971
Chambly	1616	8241	-	E 1	ž
Champlain	2369	3261	77	•	7
Charlevoix	1353	1946	61	<b>)</b>	707
Chicoutimi and Sagnenay	2000	2810	3.6	<b>\$</b> 1	2
Drummond and Arthabasks	101	4737	17	<b>1</b> 0	\$.
Gaspé	1883	2571	51	91	3

Victoria.	Sessional Papers (No. 17)	A. 1875
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Huntingdon						
	1562	2494	23	<b>!</b> ~	184	
	1530	2209	12	12	304	
Kamouraska	2018	2706	. 48	10	277	
Laprairie	1186	1550	13	11	172	
	1756	2395		10	647	
Laval 1001	1001	1193	•	80	543	
Lévis 3831	3831	4753	v	:	334	
L'Islet	1059	1689	13	19	707	
Lotbinière 1643		2292	24	10	111	
Maskinongé 1316	1316	2046	•	<b>3</b>	278	
	1202	2010	-	ю	131	
	1338	1890			263	
	1531	2829	ж	m	12	
Montréal-East.	4779	10444	108	38	803	
Montréal-West3983	3983	11486	43	32	83	•
Nicolet.	2024	3427	20	12	83	
Ottawa (County of)	2753	5101	48	. 16	448	
Portneuf	2562	3557	54	11	<del>4</del> 36	
Québec-Centre	1525	2605	39	v	54	

	GENERAL RECAPITULATION—(Continued.)	PITULATI	ON—Continu	<b>e</b> d.)	• •	
Of th	Of the total number of Electors, of accepted, rejected, voided and spoilt ballots and of those marked. with the Deputy Returning Officers in the 46 Electoral Districts wherein Polling places were opened for Elections of 1875.	ed and spoilt Districts wh	ballots and o terein Polling	f those marke g places were	ed, with the e opened for	assistance of the General
	NAMES OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	Accepted ballots.	Total number of Electors.	Rejected ballots.	Voided and spoilt ballots.	Votors assisted by Deputy Re- turning Officer
18	Cuebec-East	2449	4023	59	45	282
용 8 <b>4</b>	do West	1061	2091	22	18	62
op	do (County of)	2294	3118	30	<b>7</b>	116
Rouvi	Rouville	1112	2775	43	60	. 917
St. Je	St. Jean	1220	1915	21	<b>6</b> 0	216
St. Ms	St. Maurice	1157	1710	19	ıc.	286
Sheffo	Shefford	2598	4005	36	14	386
Soular	Soulanges	1244	1749			84
Stanstead		1864	2888	6	∞	134
Témis	Témiscousta	1708	2414	29	~	150
Terrel	Terrebonne	2032	7888	7.	67	743

Three-Bivers	1128	1415	61	<b>o</b>	24
Vandreuil	1314	1892	==	15	173
Verobares	1480	1982	36	9	295
Yamaaka	1958	3083	33	21	2,68
Totals	86382	141774	1149	603	12510

**:** .

APPENDIX	DIX D.				
STATEMENT showing the total number of Electors and of votes polled in the Province of Quebec at the General Elections of 1867 and 1871.	olled in the Pr	ovince of Que	bec at the Ger	eral Elections	
	1867	1867	1871	1871	
NAMES OF THE BLECTORAI DISTRICTS.	Votes polled.	Total of Electors.	Votes polled.	Total of Electors.	
			•		
Aroantanil					
Dancet			1252	1803	
	2015	3015	2016	3061	
Beauce	1808	2401			
Beauharnais	1412	2053	1074	2062	
Bellechasse	1637	2044			
Berthier	2213	2932	1950	3405	
Bonaventure	1446	1721	1478	2313	
Chambly	1206	1755	1174	1719	
Champlain	1824	2520	2331	2985	_
Charlevoix	1710	2746	1759	3567	
Ohateanguay	1586	2384	1394	1961	
Compton	1660	2213	1772	2713	
<u>.</u>	•			-	

Actional Bases   1980   1984   1985   1985   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986   1986	
3955       2784       4652         3343       2398       \$714         2361       1829       2481         1671       1624       2231         1671       1624       2231         1463       1524       2331         3667       2919       3974         1673       1120       1969         1673       1447       2024         2218       1634       3489         1838       1124       1644         1838       1124       1327         2019       2366         2306       2366         2486       3353       7965	:
3243     2398     \$714       2361     1829     2481       2923     1349     2930       1671     1524     2231       1463     1524     2331       3667     2919     3974       1673     1120     1969       1673     1447     2024       2218     1634     3489       1838     1124     1644       2019     1327     7345       2306     2306       4486     3253     7965	:
2361     1829     2481       2923     1349     2330       1671     1624     2231       2596     1524     2231       1463     1524     2331       3667     2919     3974       1170     1969       1171     1652       1183     1447     2024       2218     1124     1644       1838     1124     1644       2019     1327     7345       2306     2366       4486     3253     7965	:
1671     1624     2331       2596     1524     2331       1463     2919     3874       3667     2919     3874       1673     1120     1969       1673     1447     2024       2218     3489       1838     1634     3489       1838     1124 ·     1644       2019     7345       2306     2353     7965	:
1671     1624     2231       2596     1624     2331       1463     3974       3667     2919     3974       1137     1652       11673     1120     1969       1218     1447     2024       2218     1634     3489       1838     1124     1644       2019     1327     7345       2306     2366       4486     3253     7965	:
2596     1524     2331       1463     3919     3974       3667     2919     3974       1137     1652       1673     1120     1969       1673     1447     2024       2218     3489       1838     1634     3489       1838     1124     1644       2019     2306       2306     2353     7965	•
1463       3667     2919     3974       1137     1652       11673     1120     1969       1218     1447     2024       2218     1634     3489       1838     1124     1644       2019     1327     7345       2306     2306       4486     3253     7965	:
3667     2919     3974       1137     1652       1673     1447     2024       2218     3489       1838     1634     3489       1838     1124     1644       2019     7345       2306       2306       4486     3253     7965	:
1137     1652       1120     1969       1673     1447     2024       2218     3489       1838     1124     1644       1838     1124     1644       2019     2306       2306     3253     7965	:
1673     1120     1969       1673     1447     2024       2218     3489       1838     1124     1644       1836     1327     7345       2019     2306       2306     3253     7965	:
1673     1447     2024       2218     3489       1838     1124     1644       10019     1327     7345       2019     2353     7965	-
3182 1634 3489 1838 1124 1644 5446 1327 7345 2019 7345	
3182     1634     3489       1838     1124     1644        1585     2286        1327     7345       2019      2306        3253     7965	
1838 1124 1644 11585 2286 5445 1327 7345 2019 7345	•
1124 1644  1585 2286  5445 1327 7345  2019  2306  4486 3253 7965	•
2286 5445 1327 7345 2019 7345 4486 3253 7965	
2019 7345 2306 7348 3253 7965	
2306 4486 3253 7965	
230 <b>6</b> 3253 7965	•
4486 3253 7965	•
	:

APPENDIX D.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT showing the total number of Electors and of votes polled in the Province of Quebec at the General Elections of 1867 and 1871.	olled in the Pr	ovince of Que	bec at the Gen	eral Elections	
	1981	1867	1871	1811	
NAMES OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS		Total	•	Total	
	Votes polled.	of Electors.	Votes polled.	of Electors.	
			÷		
Pontiac			1710	1790	
Do Portneuf	1769	2375			
Quebec (County of)			1823	2367	
Richelien	1838	2920	1751	3863	
Richemond & Wolfe	2033	2961			
Rimouski	1830	3039	1632	3522	
Rouville	2038	2981			
St. Hyacinthe	2029	3999			
St. Jean	1253	1691			
St. Maurice	1012	1658	1207	1626	
Shefford	2298	3249	2361	3090	
Sherbrooke	162	1238	•	:	
_			•		_

<b>0</b> 9	A 10	ior	181.			Des	sional rapers (No. 11)	A. 1875
1868		. 887	1824		2252	97456	00. 00. 00. 00. 00. 00. 00. 00. 00. 00.	L. H. HUOT, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.
1148		575	1316		1444	59401	704 per 100. 61 per 100. 62 per 100. 62 per 100George B. Baker, Esq Hon. Auguste Réal Angers L. D. Lafon'aine, Esq Hon. Levi Ruggles ChurchJacques Picard, Esq Michel Mathieu, Esq Alexandre Chauveau, Esq Alexandre Chauveau, Esq Hon. Joseph Gibb Robertson.	L. F. Clerk of the Cr
1756	2078	567		1840	2159	104630	<b>ý</b> ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	(Certified),
1221	1428	423		1317	1540	73620	th the total number of Electors, do do do do do eturning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurring Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recurning Officers with the total of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of recursion of r	(Cert
Soulangea	Stanstead	Three-Rivers	Vaudreuil	Verchètes	Yamaska	Totals	Average of votes polled at the General Elections of 18:7, with the total number of Electors, 704 per 100.  do do do do do 1875, do do 62 per 100.  do of vot.s polled with the assistance of the Deputy Returning Officers with the total of votes polled, 14 per 100.  ELECTIONS BY ACCLAMATION.  Argenteuil. Sydney Bellingham, Esq. Chateauguay. William Warren Lynch, Esq. Compter. Beduard Laberge, Esq. Deux-Montagnes. Hon. Gedekon Ouimet. Dorner-wontagnes. Louis Napoleon Larochelle, Esq. Joherville. Str. Hyacinthe Sherbrooke. Hon. Joseph Gibb Rob	Mégantic

•					APP	APPENDIX E.	X E				; ===
te lant.	o the Legislative A. Governor, all beari	sscmbly ng date	of C of tl	neb re se	ec, in	confo h day o	rmity with the Wr of June, one thousa	its issued nd eight	by H	Menters elected to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, in conformity with the Writs issued by His Excellency the Lieute is ant-Governor, all bearing date of the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.	
Counties.	Returning Officers.	ii∴e13.		Dat	e of recept	Date of reception of reports.	Members elected.	ted.		Remarks.	
Argenteuil	Thomas Barron,	registrar	:	7	ruly 1	2181	July 1875 Sydney Bellingham,	Esquire	By A	Esquire By Acclamation.	
Eagot	Jos. C. Bachand,	영	:	67	စု	op	do Pierre S. Gendron,	do .		op	
Вевисе	Jean E. Proulx,		13		ф	op	François X. Dulac,	op	<u>:</u>		
140 Beauharnois	T. A. L. de Martigny,	მ			qo	ob	Elie H. Bisson,	op	<u>:</u>		
-	Pantaléon Forgues,	• ф			op	:. op	do Pirre Fradet,	ob			
Berthier	Basile E. Pellant,	မှ	15		왕	:. op	Louis Sylvestre,	op	•		
Bonaventure	J. A. Verge,	მ	<del>(1</del> ::		• op	op	P. C. Beauchesne,	ob			
Brome	H. S. Foster,	용	:	'n	අ	op Op	Wm. Warren Lynch,	cop	By a	By acclamation.	
Chambly	Napoléon Mignault,	원	22		မ္မ	op	Raymond Préfontaine,	: op	<del>-</del> :		
Champlain	Elie Rinfret,	ф	13		မွာ	: ફ	D. N. St. Cyr,	: \$			
Charlevoix	Télesphore Fortin,	용	14		ę	.: op	do Onésime Gauthier,	. ob	:		
Chatcauguay A. M. Gagnier,	A. M. Gagnier,	9	:	20	op	op	do Edouard Laberge,	op	Ву в	By acclamation.	
Compton	Samuel Orr,	ф	:	20	ą	op	William Sawyer,	: <b>e</b> p	<del>-</del>	ор	
.Chicantimi & Ovide Bossé,	Ovide Bossé,	9		3 A1	ıgnst	op	3 August do Wm. Evan Price,	· op	:		
											•

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By ecclemation.				Esquire Commissioned Returning-Officer.		By acclamation.	Commissioned Returning-Officer.	By acclamation.									By acclamation.	· op		
	,	:	:		:				:	:	<del></del>	:	:	:	:	:	:	 : e	:	:
	Lequire	8		Esquir	용	용	용	용	ક	융	용	육	ę	용	용	8		Esquire	용	용
July 1875 Hon. Gedeon Ouimet By ecclemation.	do L. N. Lerochelle,	do Wm. John Watte,	do Hon. Pierre Fortin	do Louis Beaubien,	do Alex. Cameron,	do Louis Molleur,	do Narcirse M. Lecavalier,	do Vincent Paul Lavallée,	do Charles F. Roy,	do L. B. A. Charlebois,	do Onuphe Peltier,	do Louis O. Loranger,	do Etienne T Paquet,	P. G. Verrault,	Henri G. Joly,	do Mouse Houde,	Hon, George Irvine	G. B. Baker,	do Louis G. Martin,	do Philippe Landry,
:	:		:	:	-:-	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	- : - - 2	:	:	:	:	:	:
1875	8	용	용	දි	අ	ę	අ	ę	용	용	용	9	ફ	Ş	용	용	용	ફ	용	Ą
	Ą	名	Sept.	A ugust	July	ફ	용	용	ð	용	용	ફ	8	ફ	용	8.	용	용	ફ	용
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registrar	<b>.8</b>	8	8	advocate	regietrar 13	8	otary	ietrar	heriff	registrar	8	ę	용	용	ę	ę	ş	op P	do	ક
Desither Dupras,	Jos. E. Bouleau,	} M. J. A. Poisson,	J. H. Lavoie,	Charles A Vilbon, advocate	A. Sommerville,	Didace Tassé,	Godfroi Boileau, notary	C. G. Beau.loin, registrar	Venceslas Taché, sheriff	Adolphe Beauvais,	Barthelemy Rocher,	A. E. Léonard,	F. M. Guay,	Thadée Michaud,	Joseph Filteau,	J. E. Pichette,	W. H. Lambly,	Richard Dickinson,	J. E. Beaupré,	J D Lénine
Deux-Montagnes Desither Dupras,	Dorchester	Drummond &	Gaspé	Hochelaga	Huntingdon	Iberville	Jacques-Cartier Gedfroi	Joliette	Kamouraska	Laprairie	:	Laval	Lévis	L'Islet	Lotbinière	Maskinongé	Mégantic	Missisquoi	MontcalmJ. E. Beaupré,	Montmagny

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Counties.	Returning Officers.	Date of	Date of reception of reports.	Members elected.	Remarks,
		<u> </u>			
Montmorency	Gabriel Dick, registrar	5 July		1875 Hon. A. R. Angers	By acclamation.
Montreal Centre	Charles A. LeBlanc, sheriff10	9 01		do A. Walker Ogilvie, Esquire	
Montresl East	Tancrède de Lorimier, advocate	မှ •		do L. O. Taillon, do	Commissioned Returning-Officer,
Montreal West	John B. Abbott, do	14 Angust	: 양	J. W McGauvran, do	op op op
Napier ville	E. Bouchard, registrar	5 July		do Laurent D. Lafontaine, do	By acclamation.
Nicolet	J. A. Blondin, do 22	22 do	do	F. H. O. Méthot, do	
Ottawa (County of) Willia	William Washburn, do	op 6	op	Louis Duhamel, do	
Pontiac,	Walter Rimer, do	5 do	op	Hon. Levi R. Church	By acclamation.
Portneuf	Portneuf Hon. J. E. Thibaudeau, do	12 do	do	Praxède Larue, Esquire	
Quebec (Centre)	Quebec (Centre) Hon. C. Alleyn, sheriff	12 do	do	Remi F. Rinfret, do	
Quebec (East)	Elzéar Déry, advocate	17 do	op	Joseph Shehyn, do	Commissioned Returning-Officer.
Quebec (West) C. N.	C. N. Montizambert, registrar	13 do	do	John Hearn, do	
Quebec (County of)	Quebec (County of) Joseph Laurin, notary	10 do	ф · · ·	Hon. Pierre Garneau	Commissioned Returning-Officer.
Richelieu.	Richelicu J. Chevalier, registrar	2 do		do Michel Mathieu, Esquire	By acclamation,
	_	_	_	•	

=			1a.			<del></del>				#1 I	ape	218	(110	. 11	) 	
Esquire By acclamation.	ф		By acclamation.				By acclamation.			do Commissioned Returning-Officer.		-				
Esquire	ор	ор	ор	do	ф	ise	do Hon. Jos. Gibb Robertson By acclamation.	ujeu, Esquire	op	ор	leau,		aquire	ор	op	
registrar a 5 July 1875 Jacques Picard,	do Alex. Chauveau,	do Victor Robert,	do Pierre Bachand,	do Felix G. Marchand,	do Elie Lacerte,	do Hon. M. Laframboise	Hon. Jos. Gibb Ro	do G. B. L. S. de Beaujeu, Esquire	do John Thornton,	do G. H. Déchesne,	do Hon. Jos. A. Chapleau,	do Hon. H. G. Malhiot	do Emery Lalonde, Esquire	do Joseph Daigle,	do J. S. C. Wurtele,	
:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	<u> </u>	<del>-</del> =	<del></del> -	<del>-</del> -	:	:	
1875	අ	අ	<b>용</b>	අ	용	용	ф	අ	ф	용	අ	පි	용	Ą	용	
$\mathbf{July}$	용	육	<b>.</b> එ	용	ච	පි	අ	අ	අ	စု	අ	පි	용	ę	<b>9</b> .	
<b>10</b>	10	15	81	14	13	22	61	14	18	23	22	13	12	<u> </u>	98	_
¥	:	:	:	:	:	:			18		•	:	į	:	<b>9</b>	
registra	ф	qo	in, do	භ	စု	#		lasson, registrar 14	ę	otary	gistrar	sheriff	Bastien, registrar	op	ф	
P. Cleveland,	E. Guay,	E. P. Laberge,	race St. Germai	A. Marchand,	G. Duvai,	ter Cowan, sher	F. Bowen, do	c H. Masson,	A. Richardson,	N. Gauvreau, n	G. Lachaine, re	rère Du <b>m</b> oulin,		né Géoffrion,	uis M. Blondin,	
<u>:</u>	_₹_	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_ <del>.</del>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u>- 5</u>	ပ	<u>ਜ</u> ਼	<u> </u>	. Sé	<u>F</u>	- <u>i</u>	3	-
Richmond & Wolfe C. P. Cleveland,	Rimouski A. E. Guay,	Rouville L. E. P.	St. Hyacinthe Horace St. Germain,	St. Jean G. A. Marchand,	St. Maurice L. G. Duval,	Shefford Peter Cowan, sheriff 22	Sherbrooke G. F. Bowen, do	Soulanger Luc H. M	Stanstead C. A. Richardson,	Témiscouata L. N. Gauvreau, notary 22	C Terrebonne L. G. Lachaine, registrar 22	Three-Rivers Sévère Dumoulin, sheriff 13	Vaudrenil F. de S.	VerchèresAimé Géoffrion,	Yamaska Louis M.	

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,

Quebec, 4th November, 1875.

L. H. HUOT,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery

of the Province of Quebec.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

GEORGE MANLY MUIR, Esq.,

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### No. 18.

### RETURN

To an Address, dated the 18th January ult., for a Statement of the changes since the 10th December, 1873, in relation to the possession of the limits mentioned in the Crown Lands' Report of 1874.

(Not printed)

### No. 19.

### RETURN

To an Address, dated the 24th November last, for a statement shewing the sums of money paid for the building of the new bridge over the River Famine, in the County of Beauce, the date of such payments, and the names of those to whom they were made and by whose authority.

(Not printed.)

### No. 20.

### RETURN

To an Address, dated 1st December, 1875, for copies of the Declaration and Final Judgment in the case of the Honorable Attorney-General vs. Middlemiss, heretofore pending in the Superior Court at Montreal.

(Not printed.)

### No. 20.

Document respecting the judgment rendered by Judge Johnson, in the case of Mr. Attorney-General Church vs. Rollo Middlemiss.

(Not printed.)

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# STATEMENT

Shewing the details of certain services for which a vote of the Legislature is required for the financial year ending 30th June, 1877.

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# STATEMENT

Shewing the details of certain services for which a vote of the Legislature is required, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1877.

_	WERVICE.	-	Тотак.
-	Civel Government Salaries.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
1	Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp	1,6 0 00	
1	Messenger.	575 00 .	
	Executive Council Department.		2,175 00
ı	Clerk of the Council	2,0 0 00	
ı	Clerk	1.000 00	
2	Messengers	1,150 00	·
	Provincial Secretary's Department.		4,150 0
1	Provincial Secretary	3,750 00	
1	Assistant do	2,000 00	
1	Clerk	1,200 00	
1	Accountant of Contingencies.	1,000 00	
2	Clerks at \$9 )0 00	1,900 00	
1	Clerk	800 00	
1	Messenger.	575 00	
1	D0	262 50	
	Provincial Registrar's Department.		11,387 5
1	Deputy Registrar	1,600 00	
]	Clerk	1,260 (0	
ł	Do	600 00	
1	Messenger	575 00	
	· · -		4,035 0

STATEMENT shewing the details of certain services for which a vote of the Legislature is required, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1877.—(Continued.)

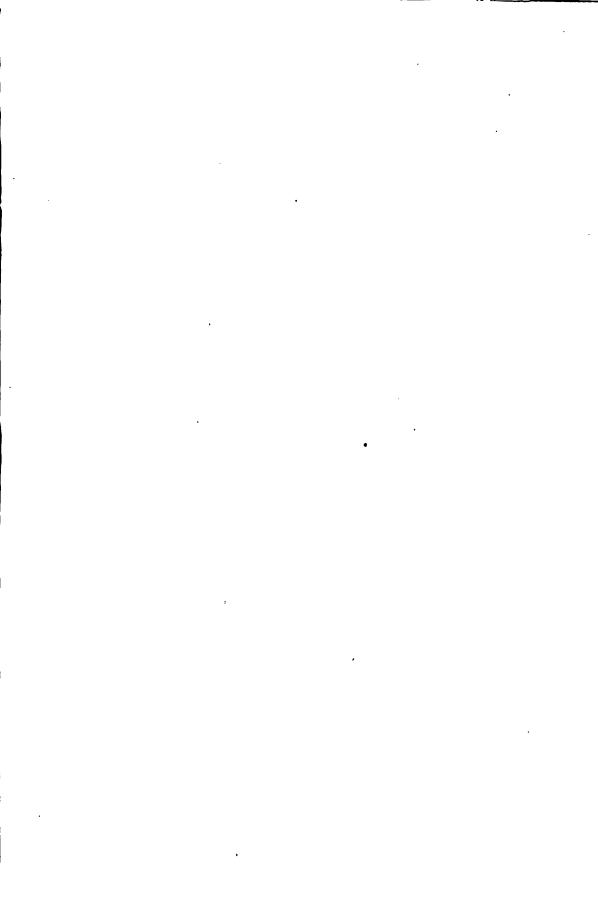
	SERVICE.	_ ·	Тотаь.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought over		21,747 50
	Treasury Department.		
1	Provincial Treasurer	3,750 00	
1	Do Auditor	2,000 00	
1	Assistant Provincial Treasurer	2,000 00	•
2	Book-keepers	2,800 00	
1	Clerk	1,200 00	•
1	Judicial Deposit Cle.k	1,000 00	
6.	Clerks	6,000 00	
1	Messenger and house-keeper	575 00	
1	Mess. nger	475 00	
	Crown Law Department.		19,800 00
1	Attorney-General	3,750 00	
	  Solicitor-General	2,800 00	
1	Assistant of the Law Officers of the Crown	2,000 00	
1	  Clerk	1,000 00	
1	Messenger	575 00	
	Crown Lands Department.		10,125 00
1	Commissioner of Crown Lands	3,750 00	
1	Assistant do	2,000 00	
1	Deputy Surveyor General	,	
1	Accountant and Cashier	1,800 00	
	Surveyors and draughtsmen		
	Carried forward	13,159 00	51,672 50

STATEMENT shewing the details of certain services for which a vote of the Legislature is required, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1877.—(Continued.)

_	SERVICE.		Тотаь.
Maribin	Brought forward	\$ cts. 13,150 90	\$ cts. 51,672 50
1	Surveyor and draughtsman	1,000 00 ±	•
1	Clerk	1,800 00	
1	Do	1,600 00	
1	Do	1,500 00	
1	Superintendent of Woods and Forests	1,300 00	
3	Clerks	3,900 00	
3	Clerks at \$1,260 00	3,780 00	
1	Clerk	1,200 00	
l	Do	1,000 06	
3	Clerksat \$900 00	2,700 00	
3	Messengers	1,575 00	04 505 00
	Agriculture and Public Works Department.	<del></del> ,	34,503 00
1	Commissioner	3,750 00	
1	Assistant Commissioner	2,000 00	
1	Secretary, &c	1,400 00	
1	Engineer, &c	1,800 60 ;	
1	Assistant do	1,300 00	
1	Book-keeper.	1,400 00	
ı	Assistant do	1,200 00	
1	do director of colonization	1,200 00	
1	Registrar	1,000 00	
1	Clerk	1,000 00	1
1	Messenger.	675 00	
1	do	473 00	
	<u> </u>	·	17,100 00
	Carried over		103,277 50

STATEMENT shewing the details of certain services for which a vote of the Legislature is required, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1877.—(Continued)

		,
- SERVICE.	·; —	TOTAL.
Brought over	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 1/3,277 50
Public Instruction Department,		
1 Minister of Public Instruction	1,000 00	!
1 Secretary do	2,200 00	
1 Assistant do do	1 600 00	
2 Clerks	2,400 00	
2 do at \$1,000 00	2,000 00	<b>i</b> !
2 Clerks at \$800 00	1,600 00	!
1 do	660 00	İ
1 † do	400 00	
1 Messenger	400 00	<u> </u>
1 do at \$262 50	262 50	12,522 50
Total Salaries Contingencies of Public Departments		\$115,800 00
Total Civil Government	1 Ita <b>v</b> ieta no.	\$147,900 00
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.	\$ ets.	\$ ets.
Sheriffs' Salaries, Old Districts, Law Fee Fund	18,000 00	
Protho's & Clerks of Circuit Court, Crown & P ace, Law Fee Fund	101,500 05	 
Court of Appeals, Law Fee Fund	7,500 00	
Building and Jury Fund	2,000 0)	•
Criminal Prosecutions	7,300 00	
Sheriffs' Contingent Expenses	173,000 00	<b>i</b>
Prothonotaries' do	1,600 00	
Coroners' Salaries and Contingencies	21,000 00	i !
Salaries of the Clerks of Crown and Peace, New Districts.		<b>!</b>
Interpreters to Courts	1,384 00	1
High Constables	'	I
Physicians to Gaols	2.640 00	
District Magistrat s	32,000 00	•
Miscellaneous	5,000 (0	! }
Total Justice		375,954 00





# **ESTIMATES**

Of the Province of Quebec to cover expenditure during current fiscal year, for which amounts already voted per 38 Vict., Cap 1, Schedule B, are not sufficient.

	SERVICE.		Vote Required.	
	I. Legislation.	Ş ct∗.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1 Ex	enses of Elections		13,000 00	13,000 00
	V. Colonization.			
2 E0I	onization Roads 1st class.		11,000 00	11,000 00
	VI. Public Works and Buildings.			
3 Ren	ets, Insurances, Repairs, &c., of Public Buildings, generally		12,268 00	
4 Rep	airs of Court Houses and Gaols	1	2,900 00	
5 Gas	pé Court House and Gaol, to complete fence for prisoners' yard		720 00	
Gad	ol for Females, Montreal		52,000 00	• •
7 Ta	merics Land Suit			67,888 00 6,000 00
	•			[97,888 00

# ESTIMATES

Of the Province of Quebec for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1877.

_	SERVICE.	Vote	Previously	Total
	Public Dear.	S ets.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.
	Interest on Public Debt:  5 per cent on stg. £784,000 0 0;—stg. £39,000 0 0.  Charges of Management:		190,773 33	
	1 per cent on stg. £39,200 0 0 Coupons \$1,907 73  1 per cent on stg. £8,000 0 0 Sinking Fund	•	2,297 16	
	Sinking Fund: Stg. £8,000 0 0		38,933 33 \$232,003 82	232,003 82
	LEGISLATION.  Legislative Council:  Indemnity to members and mileage		15,064 00	-
1	Salaries and contingent expenses, including printing, binding, &c	26,443 00		41,507 00
	Legislative Assembly: Speaker's salary Indemnity to members and mileage	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,490 00 41,000 00	
` 2	Salaries and contingent expenses, including printing, binding, &c	61,300 00		104,700 00
	Expenses of Elections	5,000 00 3,000 60		5,300 00     3,000 00
5 G	Salary covering ordinary contingencies  Printing, binding and distributing the Laws  Carried over		58,464 00	800 00 5,500 00 160,507 00

## ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c - Continued.

_				
	SERVICE.	i Vote	Previously	Total
_		required.	voted.	Estimates.
		S cts.	S ets.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	102,043 00	58,464 00	160,507-00
	Legislation,—Continue 1.		1	
	Law Clerk:		•	
7	Salaries of office	3,400 00	i	
8	Contingencies comprising sessional clerk	600 00	<b> </b>	4,000 00
		\$106,043 60	58,464 00	164,507 00
	Civil Government.		: : !	
•	Public Departments:			
9	Salaries and contingencies	147,900 00		147,900 00
	Administration of Justice, &c.		!	•
10	Administration of Justice	350;754 00	25,200 00	375,954 00
11	Police	21,400 00	44,600 00	66,000 00
12	Reformatories	45,000 00		45,000 00
13	Prison Inspection	3,700 00		3,700 00
	Total Justice, Police, Reformatories and Inspection.	\$420,854 00	69,800 00	490,654 00
İ	Education, &c.	1		
-	Superior Education:	. ;		
	Superior Education, proper 71,000 00	,	;	
11	High Schools, Quebec and Montreal 2,470 00		i	•
	Compensation to Roman Catholic Institutions for grant to High Schools, 4,940 00	78,410 00	ļ	
15	Common Schools	155,000-00		
- 1	Schools in poor Municipalities	8,000 00	!	
- 1	Normal Schools	46,000 00	i	
- 1	Salaries of School Inspectors	24,000 00		
1	Books for Prizes	3,500 00	1	
i	Carried over	314,910 00	!	

# ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.—Continued.

-	SERVICE.	Vote required.	Previously voted.	Total Estimates.
	Brought forward	\$ cts. 314,910 00	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Education, &c.—Continued.	·	! !	
20 Jo	ournals of Education	2,400 00		
21 Su	perannuated Teachers	6,600 00		
22 Sc	chools for the Deaf and Dumb	12,000 00		935,916 66
	Literary and Scientific Institutions.			
23 M	edical Faculty, McGill College, Montreal	750 00		
24 Sc	chool of Medicine, do	750 00		
25 Na	atural History Society, do	750 00		
26 M	ontreal Historical Society, do	400 00		
27 N	umismatic and Antiquarian Society, do	100 00		
- 1	chool of Medicine (Bishop's College,) Lennoxville.	1		
- 1	iterary and Historical Society, Quebec			
- 1	nstitut Canadien, do	500 00		
31 Ac	cadémie de Musique, do	100 00		
32 Ai	id towards publication of "Le Naturaliste Cana- dien."	400 00		
33 To	owards providing aid to secure publication of re- ports of decisions of Law Courts, at Montreal	1,000 00		6,25 <del>0</del> QO
	Arts and Manufactures.			
34 Bo	oard of Arts and Manufactures	10,000 00		19,000 03
	Total Education, &c	\$ 352,160 00		352,160 00
	Agriculture, Immigration and Colonization.			
	Agriculture.			
Ag	gricultural Societics		50,000 00	
	pard of Agriculture	4,000 00	00,000 00	
-	Carried over	H	50,000 00	

# ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.—Continued.

==				
_	SERVICE.	Vote	Previously	Total
	3 <b>33.</b> 123.	required.	voted.	Estimates.
•	Brought forward	\$ cts. 4,000 00	\$ cts. 50,000 00	\$ cts.
	AGBICULTURE, IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATIONContinued.			
36	Agricultural Schools	2,400 00		5 <i>6</i> ,400 00
	Immigration.			·
37	Immigration and repatriement	45,000 00		45,000 00
	Colonization.			•
38	Colonization Roads, 1st class	40,000 00		
39	do 2nd and 3rd class	8,000 00		48,000 00
40	Aid towards the establishment of Beet-root Sugar manufactories	5,000 <b>0</b> 0		5,000 <b>0</b> 0
	Total Agriculture, Immigration and Colonization	\$104,400 00	50,000 00	154,400 00
,	Public Works and Buildings			
41	Rents, Insurances, Repairs, &c., of Public Buildings generally	44,076 00		. •
42	Inspections and Surveys	4,000 00		
43	Public Departments, to build	100,000 00		
44	Bridge across the Ottawa River to Calumet Island, provided the township in which such bridge is situated furnishes an amount sufficient to com-			•
45	Plete it	1,000 00		
70	Workman's property, Gabriel Street, Montreal, to purchase	16,000 00		
	Chargeable to Building and Jury Fund.			•
46	Rents of Court Houses and Gaols	527 00		
47	Insurances of do	3,600 00		
48	Repairs of do	18,500 00		İ
49	Bonaventure Court House and Gaol, to heighten wall and to build a house for Keeper	2,500 00		
50	Court Houses and Gaols, New Districts, to construct fire-proof safes	6,000 00		
	· Total Public Works and Buildings	\$ 196,203 00		196,203 00
	5	ıi <del></del>	<u> </u>	

### ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c. - Continued.

_	SERVICE.			Vot requi		Previ		Tota Estimat	-
	Charities.			\$	cts.	\$	cts,	\$	cts.
51	Lunatic Asylums			192,50	6 00				
	Belmont Retreat Inchriate Asylum, Quebec			•	0 00				
	Marine and Emigrant Hospital, do			2,66		1			
	Lying-in Hospital, care of the Ladies of the Shepherd, Quebec		ood	,	3 33			197,20	6 00
	Miscellaneous.								
55	Corporation of the General Hospital, Mon	itrea	1	4,00	0 00	<b> </b> 			
56	Indigent Sick,	do	!	3,20	0 00				
57	St. Patrick's Hospital,	do		1,60	0 00			_	
58	Sœurs de la Providence,	do		1,12	0 00			-	
59	St. Vincent de Paul Asylum,	do	!	GO	0 00				
60	Protestant House of Industry and Refuge,	do	!	80	0 00				
61	St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum,	do		64	0 00				
62	University Lying-in Hospital,	do		48	0 00			•	
63	Magdalen Asylum, (Bon Pasteur,)	do		72	0 00				
64	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum,	do		32	0 00				
65	Sœurs de la Charité	do		80	0 00			_	
66	Do. do, for their foundling hospita [as long as there is none in Quebec,]	l do		40	0 00			·	
67	Protestant Orphan Asylum,	do		64	0 00				
68	Lying-in Hospital, care Sœurs de la Miséricore	lc,		48	0 00				
69	Bonaventure Street Asylum,	do	$\ \cdot\ $	43	0 00				
70	Nazareth Asylum for the Blind and for des- titute children,	do	•	1,00	0 00	i 1 !			
71	Dispensary,	do	• • •	32	0 00				
72	Ladies' Benevolent Society for Widows and Orphans [including late House of Refuge,]	do		85	0 00				•
73	Home and School of Industry,	do		32	0 00	} '			
	Carried over	 ช		18,72	0 00			197,206	00

## ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c.. &c.—Continued.

-	SERVICE.	. !	Vote required.	Previously voted	Total Estimates,
		-  -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
i	Brought forward	$\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot $	18,720 00		197,206 00
74	St. Bridget Asylum, Montreal	- !!	800 00		
75	Frères de la Charité de St. Vincent de Paul, do	••'	500 00		
76	Hospice de Béthléem, do	••,;	500-00	:	•
77	Hospice de St. Joseph du Bon Pasteur, do	$\cdot \cdot \cdot \mid$	200 00		
78	Protestant Infants' Home, do	••!	400 00		
79	Women's Hospital, do	••;	500 00		
80	Eye and Ear Institution, do	1	250 00		
81	Charitable Ladies' Association of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and Nazareth Asylum, Quebec		1,140 00		
82	Indigent Sick, do	• •	3,200 00	1	
83	Asylum of the Good Shepherd, a do	••	800 00		
84	Hospice de la Maternité, do		340 00		
85	Ladies' Protestant Home, do	•••	750 00		
86	Male Orphan Asylum, do		420 00		
87	Finlay Asylum, do		420 00		
88	Protestant Female Orphun Asylum, do		420 00		
89	St. Bridget's Asylum, do	;	750 00	!	
90	Dispensary, do	•• ,	200 00		
91	Sisters of Charity, for old and infirm persons, do	••	200 00	i .	
92	Hôpital du Sacré Cœur de Jésus, do	•• ;	1,000 00		
93	do Dispensary do	•••	200 00	-	
94	Indigent Sick, Three Rivers	i'	2,500 00	· '	
95	Sœurs de la Charité, for foundling hospital, do	11	400 00	i	
96	General Hospital, Sorel		500 00		
97	St. Hyacinthe Hospital, St. Hyacinthe	• ;	500-00		
98	Ouvroir de St. Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe	$\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$	200 00	!	
99	Hospice Youville, St. Benoit	¦	200 09		
	Carried over		36,010 00		197,206 00

# ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c. - Continued.

_   SERVIC	SERVICE.			Previously voted.	Tota Estima	
Brough	t forward	\$ ct 36,010		\$ cts.	\$ 197,206	cts.
100 Asile de la Providence,	Côteau du Lac	200	00			
101 Hospice St. Joseph,	Beauharnois !	200	00			
102 Hospice Ste. Marie,	Ste. Marie de Monnoir	. 200	00	·		
103 Asile de la Providence,	Mascouche	200	00		ļ	
104 Hôpital St. Jean,	St. Jean	200	00			
105 Sisters of Charity,	do	200	<b>0</b> 0			
106 Hospice La Jemmerais,	Varennes	200	00			
107 Hospice des Sœurs de la Pro-	vd. St. Vincent de Paul,	200	00			
108 Hôpital de la Providence,	Joliette	200	00			
109 Hospice de Laprairie,	Laprairie	200	00			
110 Hôpital St. Joseph,	Chambly	200	00			
111 Asile de la Providence,	Ste. Elizabeth	200	00			
112 Sœurs de la Providence de N	D. de l'Assomption	200	00			
113 Asile de la Providence,	Ste. Ursule	200	<b>0</b> 0			
114 Hôpital Ste. Anne Lapocatiè	re	200	00			
115 Sœurs de la Charité,	Rimouski	200	00		Ì	
116 Hôpital St. Ferdinand d'Hali	fax	200	00	:		
117 Hospice Yamachiche		200	00			
118 Sherbrooke Hospital and Or	phan Asylum	500	00			
119 Sœurs de la Charité, Lanorai	e	200	<b>0</b> 0			
120 Hôpital St. Paulin	¦ 	200	00			نه م
121 Reformatory Schools	1	8,140	00		40,519	60
122 Industrial Schools		7,000	00		15,140	90
Total Cha	rițies	252,856	00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	252,850	00
	اً و				· <del></del>	

## ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.— Continued.

-		SERVICE.	•		Vote required	1	Previo	- 1	Total Estimate	·8.
123	Miscellaneons			-  -  -	•	ts.	*	cts	\$ e1	te.
120			OTHER CHARGES ON	`      					2 .000	
124	Municipalities	Fund, C. S. L. C.	cap 110, s c 7	.	5,000	00			<b>5,</b> 000	00
125		ervice through Cro	own Lands Depar	:     -	50,000	00				
126	Surveys	do	do	-	24,000	00		,		
127	including Domain,	Jesuits Estates, C Seigniory of Lauz	Lands Departmen lergy Lands, Crow on, Woods and Fo	ń	49 5K				197 860	. 60
100	,			li	•		!			
				li.	•		·····			
129	Stamps, Licen	ses &c	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·  <u> </u> _	4,000	00	ا ا ———	•••••	4,000	00
				\$	160,750	0 0			160,750	00
	made belo	onging to the fisc	expenditure alread al year ended 300 unts 1875, page 47	h	40,40	1 49				

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#### No. 22.

#### RETURN

To an Address, dated the 12th November last, for a detailed statement showirg the amount claimed for services and disbursements by the Curator of the Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company, and the various amounts paid to him by the Government of this Province for such services and disbursements, together with copies of all Orders in Council under which such sums have been paid, and copies, documents and correspondence relative thereto.

(Printed for use of members.)

No. 23.

#### RETURN

To an Address, dated the 15th instant, for a statement showing:

1. The names of all holders of timber limits in the county of Bonaventure. 2. The names of such holders who have paid the ground rents of the fifth December instant.

(Printed for use of members.)

No. 24.

#### RETURN

To an Address, dated the seventeenth November last, for a copy of the enquiry lately made in relation to the Stipendiary Magistrate of the District of Beauharnois, and also copies of all papers, letters and correspondence exchanged between the Government and private individuals in relation to such enquiry, and the appointment of a new Magistrate for the District of Beauharnois.

(Not printed.)

#### No. 25.

#### RETURN

To an Address, dated the 22nd November last, for the commission proceedings and report of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Quebec North and South Shore Turnpike Trusts.

(Printed for use of members.)

No. 26.

#### RETURN

To an Address dated the 25th November last, for a statement of all sums of : money paid to the Province since the Confederation by auctioneers, for duties imposed by section 43 of the «Quebec License Act, » and also copies of all reports made by auctioneers during the same period, under section 45 of the same Act.

(Not printed.)

No. 27.

#### RETURN

To an Address, dated the 16th November last, for a statement of the Fund for the Building of the Court House of Montreal, established under 12 Vict., chap. 112, and 18 Vict., chap. 164,) showing the balance at the Debit of the said fund on the 1st July, 1867, and the amount credited and debited annually since that date.

(Not printed.)

#### No. 28.

#### RETURN

To an Address, dated the 15th December instant, for a statement of cancelled Land sales in the Township of Ditton, Hampden, Whitton, Marston and Ditchfield, since first January, 1875, with names and dates of purchasers, and the reasons of such concellations.

(Printed for use of members

# LIST

OF

# SESSIONAL PAPERS.

# VOLUME IXth, SESSION 1875.

### ARRANGED ALPHABETICALY.

A.  AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.—Re-	Auctioneers. — Duties paid by—to the Province.  (No. 26.)
port of the Commissioner of	<b>c</b>
. (No. 2.)	CANCELLED LAND SALES IN TOWNSHIPS DIF-
Attorney General vs. Middlemiss. — Declaration and final judgment in case	Ton, &c.—Statement of (No. 28.)
of (No. 20.)	CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY.—Report of the—for 1875.
`	(No. 17.)
ATTORNEY GENERAL vs. MIDDLEMISS.—Do- cument respecting judgement rendered	Crown Lands.—Report of the Commissioner of—for 1875.
in case of (No. 20.	(No. 16.)

CROWN LANDS. • Statement mentioned in, Report of 18	74.	
	(No. 18.)	Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Co. — Correspondence exchanged between the Government and the
D.		(No. 11.)
D'Anoun, Chas. Nicolas.—Co the Count de Frontenac to		
<b>E.</b>	(No. 8.)	MUNICIPAL RETURNS of the Province of Quebec, for 1874.
		(No. 5.)
Estimates and Statements.	(No. 21.)	· <b>o</b> .
F.		OLD MILITARY BAKERY.—Works executed on the
Fund for the building of Co	ourt House,	. (No. 13.)
Montreal.	(No. 27.)	Р.
G.		Public Accounts for 1875. (No. 1.)
Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mi Amount claimed by the cur	NING Co. — rator of the	Public Instruction.—Report of the minister of
	(No. 22.)	(No. 3.)
I.		Prisons and Asylums.—Report of inspectors of
INSPECTORS OF PRISONS AND	Asylums.—	(No. 15.)
Report of	(No. 15.	Q.
J.		QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM. — Reports for the years 1874-75.
Jacques-Cartier River.—Con a bridge on	struction of	
	(No. 14.)	QUEBEC NORTH AND SOUTH SHORE TURN- PIKE TRUST.—Copy of Enquiry
Judicial Statistics for 1874.	(No. 6.)	(No. 25.)
<b>L.</b>		Quenec Fire Loan.—Correspondence res-
Lands at Bersimis Point, co guenay. — Correspondence	unty of Sa- e respecting	pecting (No. 7.)
the	-	R.
LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, Hos	(No. 12.)  SPITALS AND atements of	REGISTRATION DIVISION OF MONTREAL. — Copies of petitions respecting the act to divide
	(No. 4.)	(No. 9.)

River Famine, county of Beauce.—Statements showing sums of money paid for bridge on

Timber Limits, county of Bonaventure.—
Names of holders of

(No. 23.)

S

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, district of Beau-Timber Limits.—Statement showing pur harnois.—Copy of enquiry made in red chase price of, mentioned in report of lation to

(No. 24.)

Crown Lands.

(No. 10.)

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# LIST

OF

# SESSIONAL PAPERS,

### ARRANGED NUMERICALLY.

No. 1	Public Accounts for 1875.						
No. 2	AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.—Report of the Commissioner of—						
No. 3	Public Instruction.—Report of the Minister of—						
No. 4	LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.—Reports and Statements from—						
	(Not printed.)						
No. 5	MUNICIPAL RETURNS, of the Province of Quebec for 1874.  (Not printed.)						
No. 6	JUDICIAL STATISTICS, for 1874. (Not printed.)						
No. 7	QUEBEC FIRE LOAN.—Return to an Address of the 10th November 1875,						
	for correspondence respecting—  (Not printed.)						
No. 8	D'AMOUR, CHAS. NICOLAS, SIEUR DE LOUVIERS.—Copy of the concession						
	by the Count de Frontenac to— (Not printed.)						
No. 9	REGISTRATION DIVISION OF MONTREAL.—Return to an Address dated 12th November 1875, for copies of all petitions respecting the Act to divide the—						
	(Not printed.)						
No. 10	Timber Limits.—Return to an Address of 18th January 1875 for Statement showing perchase price of—mentioned in Report of Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1874.						
	(Not printed.)						
No. 11	Montreal, Ottawa & Western Railway Company.—Copy of the correspondence exchanged between the Government of this Province and—						

No. 12	Lands at Bersimis Point, County of Saguenay.—Return to an Address of 1st February 1875, for copies of all correspondence respecting the—
	(Not printed.)
No. 13	OLD MILITARY BAKERYReturn to an Address dated the 17th November 1875, for a Report showing the nature of the work executed on the
	(Not printed.)
No. 14	JACOUES-CARTIER RIVER, Construction of new bridge.—Return to an Address showing the sum expended for the building of bridge
•	(Printed for the use of Members.)
No. 15	Quebec Lunatic Asylum.—Reports for years 1874-75.
No. 15	Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums.—Reports of— for year ending 30th June 1775.
No. 16	Chown Lands.—Report of the Commissioner of— for the year ending 30th June 1875.
No. 17	CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY.—Report of the— for 1875.
No. 18	Chown Lands.—Return to an Address of 18th January 1875, for a Statement of the change, mentioned in the Report of— 1874.
	(Not printed.)
No. 19	RIVER FAMINE, COUNTY OF BEAUCE.—Return to an Address of the 24th November 1875, for Statement showing the sums of money paid
	for a bridge on—  (Not printed.)
No. 20	Declaration and Final Judgment.—Return to an Address dated 1st December 1875, for copies of the— in the case of Hon. Attorney
	General vs. Middlemiss. (Not printed)
No. 20	DOCUMENT respecting the Judgment rendered in the case of Attorney
	General vs. Middlemiss. (Not printed.)
No. 21	ESTIMATES AND STATEMENT.
No. 22	Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Co.—Return to an Address dated 12th
	November last, showing the amount claimed by the Curator of the—
	(Printed for use of Members.)
No. 23	Timbee Limits, County of Bonaventure.—Return to an Address of 15th December for names of all holders of—

(Printed for use of Members.)

No. 24	STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, District of Beauharnois.—Return to an Address of the 17th November 1875, for copy of the Enquiry made in relation to—
	(Not printed.)
No. 25	QUEBEC NORTH AND SOUTH SHORE TURNPIKE TRUST.—Return to an Address of 22nd November last for copy of the Enquiry into the affairs of the—
1	(Printed for use of Members.)
No. 26	Duties paid by Auctioneers, since Confederation.—Return to an Address of the 25th November last for amount of— to the Province.
	(Not printed.)
No. 27	FUND FOR THE BUILDING OF COURT HOUSE, MONTREAL.—Return to an Andress dated 16th November, for a Statement of the— (Not printed.)
No. 28	Cancelled Land Sales in the Township of Ditton, etc.—Return to an Address dated 15th December 1875, for a Statement of—
	(Printed for use of Members.)